


1915

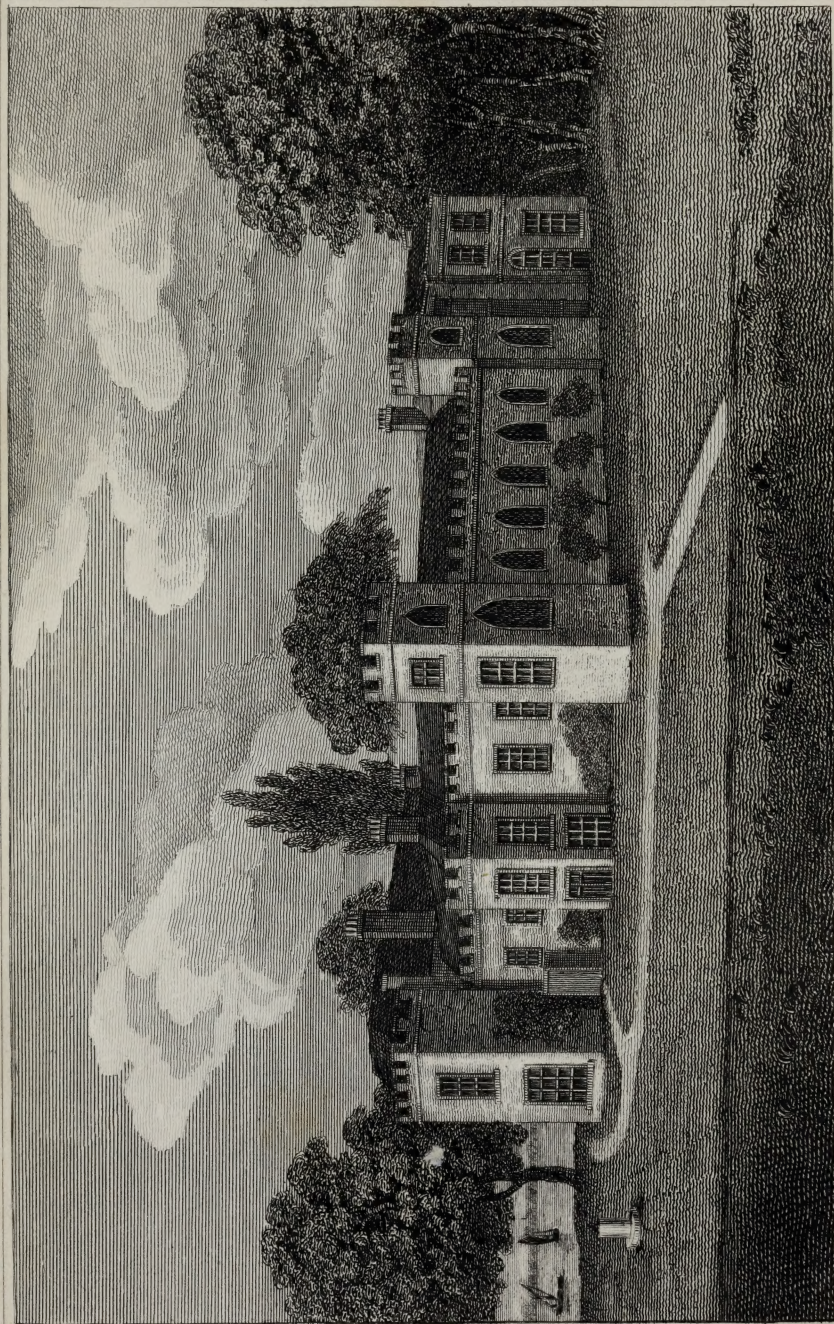
122 Fulham.—T. Faulkner's Historical and
Topographical Account of Fulham, including
the Hamlet of Hammersmith, *map and nu-*
merous plates, 4to, new half morocco gilt,
gilt top, 15s 1873

FAULKNER

\$175



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014



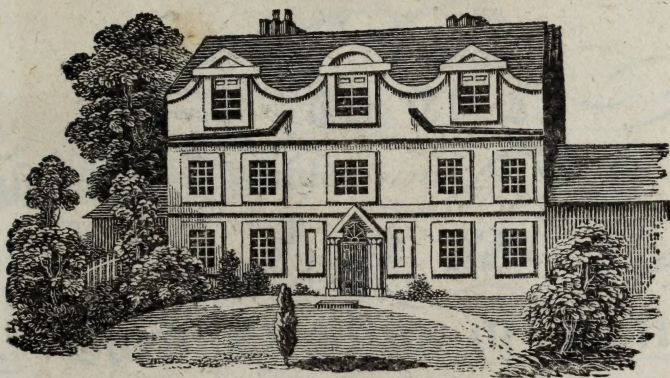
BISHOP of LONDON'S PALACE, FULHAM.

Published by J. Faulkner Chelsea Lane 7th 1812.

AN
HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
ACCOUNT OF
FULHAM;

INCLUDING THE
Hamlet of Hammersmith.

BY T. FAULKNER,
AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION OF CHELSEA."



Sandford Manor House.

"Movemur enim nescio quo pacto locis ipsis, in quibus eorum, quos diligimus, aut admiramur, adsunt vestigia."

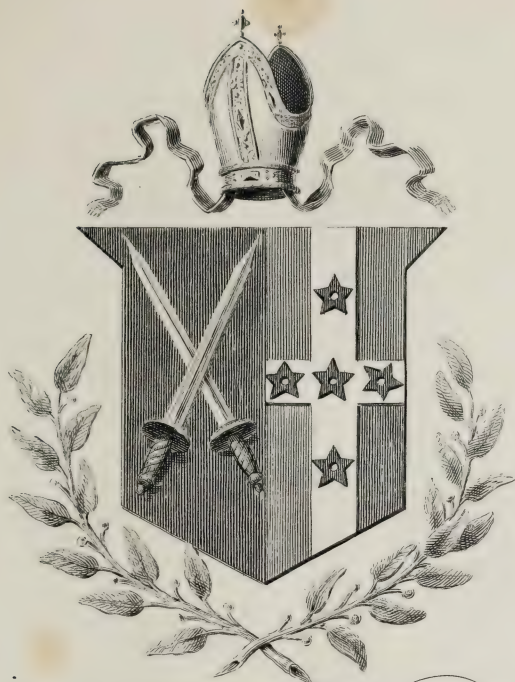
Cic. de Leg. lib. ii. c. 11.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY J. TILLING, CHELSEA;

FOR T. EGERTON; T. PAYNE, BECKET AND PORTER;
J. HATCHARD; J. ASPERNE; NICHOLS, SON, AND BENTLEY;
AND SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES.

1813.



TO THE
 Right Honourable and Right Reverend
 JOHN
 Lord Bishop of London

DEAN of HIS MAJESTY'S Chapel Royal,
 One of HIS MAJESTY'S most honourable Privy Council.

This Historical Account

OF FULHAM.

Is most respectfully inscribed
 by his Lordships.

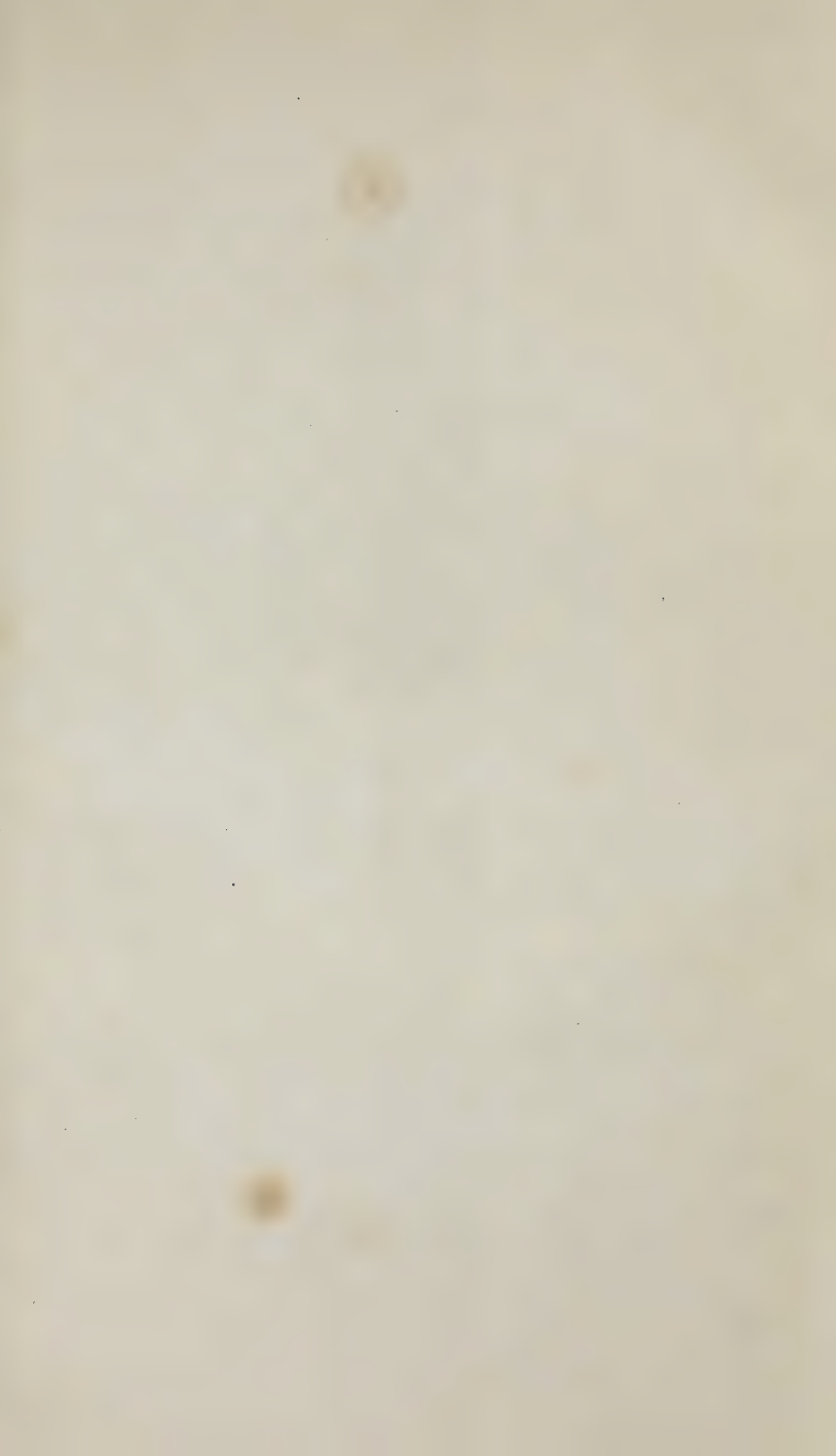
Chelsea

Dec^r. 1. 1812.

most obedient & most humble servant.

J. Peppercorn Scrip.

Thomas Faulkner.



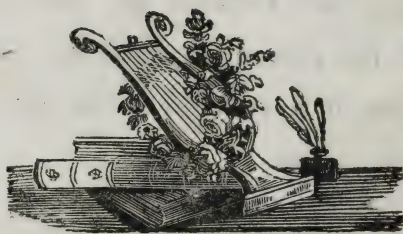
P R E F A C E.

THE following pages are respectfully submitted to the Public, with a hope, that the utility of a work, uniting the most interesting authentic information of the Parish of Fulham, with an account of its antiquities, will be obvious, and worthy of general attention.

The Vicinity of Fulham to the Metropolis, as the site of the episcopal residence, and its rising importance, give it a peculiar claim to an accurate and ample description.

The Author has spared no labour or expence to collect from materials which have hitherto escaped notice, and besides the usual requisite authorities, to obtain such additional and valuable communications, as might gratify the curiosity of the more intelligent, and ensure his work a favourable reception.

The Author takes this opportunity to offer his grateful acknowledgments for the assistance he has received during the progress of the work, and particularly to the following Gentlemen: the Rev. W. Wood, Vicar of Fulham; John Caley, Esq., Keeper of the Records in the Augmentation Office; John Bigland, Esq., of the Herald's College; and the Rev. H. J. Todd, Keeper of the Records at Lambeth Palace.



SUBSCRIBERS.

A.

Arms, The College of
Atwood, Rev. T. S., M.A., Curate of Hammersmith.
Adams, C. Esq., Queen's Elms.
Akers, E. F., Esq., Acton.
Anson, T. Esq., Fulham.

B.

Brandenburgh Anspach, Her Serene Highness the Margravine of,
Brandenburgh House.
Barnard, J. Esq., Chelsea.
Batsford, Miss, Fulham.
Bayley, Mr. Robert, Fulham.
Bayford, J. Esq., Parson's Green.
Benson, Miss, Chelsea.
Besley, Mr., Fulham.
Beloe, Rev. William, Kensington.
Billington, Mrs., Fulham.
Bird, Mr. W., Hammersmith.
Blofield, R. Esq., Chelsea.
Bowden, J. Esq., Fulham.
Bowen, Mrs., Fulham Park House.
Bridgen, Miss, Fulham.
Britton, J. Esq., F.S.A., Tavistock-place.
Bryon, Mr. W., Hammersmith.
Brown and Co., Sandford Manor House.
Burney, Rev. Charles Parr, M.A., F.S.A., Greenwich.
Burney, Miss, Chelsea College.
Butler, Rev. Weeden, Chelsea.
Burgess, Mr. J. C., Chelsea.

C.

Cholmondeley, The Right Hon. Earl of, Crabtree, Fulham.
 Caley, John, Esq., F.S.A., Keeper of the Records, Augmentation
 Office.
 Carter, Mr. Alfred, Christ Church, Surry.
 Chasemore, Mr., Fulham.
 Chisholm, Rev. G., D.D., Bradmore House School, Hammersmith.
 Clare, Rev. Thomas, M.A., Vicar of St. Bride's, Chelsea.
 Clifford, Arthur, Esq., Chelsea.
 Cock, Mr., Chelsea College.
 Curl, W. Esq., Pimlico.

D.

Dalton, Mr., Fulham.
 Dalton, Mr., Chelsea.
 D'Averton, F. Esq., Parson's Green.
 Deare, Philip, Esq., Nottingham Place.
 Denys, Peter, Esq., Pavilion, Chelsea.
 Dobson, Mr., Pallingswick Green.
 Druce, J. Esq., Purser's Cross.
 Dunnage, G. Esq., Upper Mall, Hammersmith.

E.

Egremont, The Countess of, Fulham.
 Eayres, Mr., Crabtree, Fulham.
 Edwards, S. Esq., F.L.S., Queen's Elm.

F.

Faulkner, Mr., Walham Green.
 Faulkner, Mr. J., Jermyn-street.
 Faulkner, Mr. I., King's Road.
 Faulkner, Mr. W., Guernsey.
 Fielder, Mr., Fulham.
 Fitch, Mr., South Field Farm, Parson's Green.
 Frampton, Mr., Queen's Elms.
 Fraser, Mr. J., Sloane-square.

G.

Galpine,, Esq., Chiswick.

Gell, H. C. Esq., Chelsea.

Gillow, Mrs., Hammersmith.

Gomme, Mr., Hammersmith.

Gregory, J. Esq., Chelsea.

Gwilt, J. Esq., Chelsea.

H.

Haggitt, Rev. W., M.A., Senior Chaplain of the Royal Hospital,
Chelsea.

Hatsell, John, Esq., Clerk of the House of Commons.

Hall, Mr. Jonas, Normand House, Fulham.

Hill, Richard, Esq., Hammersmith.

Himing, Mr., Black-Heath.

Hoare, Mr., Hammersmith.

Holmes,, Esq., Fulham.

Hollis, Mr. T., Hammersmith.

Howard, William, Esq., North End, Fulham.

Howard, Mrs., Chelsea.

Howells, Mr., Churchwarden, Hammersmith.

Hunt, Mr., Hammersmith.

J.

Jones, Mr., New Road, Sloane-square.

Jupe, Mr. Fulham.

K.

Keysall, Rev. J., M.A., Bredon Rectory, Gloucestershire.

Keene, Mr. W., Hammersmith.

Kight, Mr., Fulham.

L.

London, The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of

Lonsdale, The Countess Dowager of, Broom House, Fulham.

Loché, J. Esq., London.

Legge, Heneage, Esq., Putney.

Lee and Kennedy, Messrs., Vineyard, Hammersmith.

Lingham,, Esq., Walham Green.

Lysons, Rev. Daniel, M.A., F.R.S., Rector of Rodmarton,
Gloucestershire.

Lysons, Samuel, Esq., F.R.S., Keeper of His Majesty's Records
in the Tower.

Lynn, Mr. G., Chelsea.

M.

Macphædris, Mrs., Fulham.

Madden, James, Esq., Cole Hill House, Fulham.

Martyn, Rev. Thomas, Regius Professor of Botany in the
University of Cambridge.

Maton, Mr., Fulham.

Matyear, Mr., Churchwarden, Fulham.

Maxwell, Mr., Albion House School, Parson's Green.

Mayers, Mr., Claybrook House School, Fulham.

Millett, Mr., Fulham.

Millington, Mr., Foundery, Hammersmith.

N.

Norfolk, His Grace The Duke of

Nares, The Rev. Archdeacon, Reading.

Nichols, J. Esq., F.S.A., Islington.

Nelson, Richard, Esq., Chelsea.

Norris, James, Esq., London.

O.

Ord, John, Esq., Purser's Cross.

Osbaldeston,, Esq., Refuge, Hammersmith.

Osbaldeston, Mrs.

Owen, Rev. John, M.A., Curate of Fulham.

P.

Pat, Mr. William, Hammersmith.
Peppercorn, Mr., Chelsea.
Powell, Arthur Annesley, Esq., Devonshire Place. (2 Copies)
Phillips, Lady, Upper Mall, Hammersmith.
Plaw, Mr., Parson's Green.
Plasted, William, Esq., Chelsea.
Price, Mr. J., North End.
Purdon, Mr. Joseph, Hammersmith.

R.

Ramsden,, Esq., Hammersmith.
Reboul, J. Esq., Chelsea.
Richardson, W. Esq., Cheam, Surry.
Ross, Mrs., Park Place School, Chelsea.
Rogers, Mr., Fulham.
Roberts, Mr. Edward, Hammersmith.
Ruddock, Rev. Joshua, M.A., Fulham Park House School.

S.

Savage, Rev. G., M.A., Vicar of Kingston.
Saunders, Mrs., Hammersmith.
Scott, George, Esq. Raven's-court, Hammersmith.
Scott, Mr. John, Fulham.
Sharp, Granville, Esq., Fulham House.
Sharp, Mrs.
Shury, T. Esq., Millbank, Westminster.
Simpson, Mrs., Purser's Cross.
Smedley, Rev. E., M.A., Westminster School.
Snare, Mr., Bookseller, Reading.
South, Mr. James, Fulham.
Stockton, Mr. F., Walham Green.
Stevens, W. E. Esq., Chelsea.
Stephens, Mr. William, Walham Green.

Stocken, Mr. William, Walham Green.

Stocken, Mr. John, Walham Green.

Scutts, Mr., Glasgow.

T.

Terwin, William, Esq., Belgrave Place.

Thornton, Mr., Walham Green.

Todd, Rev. H. I., M.A., Keeper of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Records, Lambeth Palace.

Torrens, Colonel, Fulham.

Turner, Major General, Shepherd's Bush.

Tyton, Arthur, Esq., F.L.S., Wimbledon.

W.

Winchester, The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of
(2 Copies)

Wood, Rev. W., B.D., Vicar of Fulham.

Ward, Rev. R., M.A., Elysium-row, Fulham.

Wallis, Mr. George, Fulham.

Watts, Mr. J. Fulham.

Weltjie, C., Esq., Upper Mall, Hammersmith.

Webster, Miss, Chelsea.

White, Mr., Parson's Green.

Wilson, Richard, Esq., F.R.S., Craven Cottage.

Wilcox, Mr. Richard, Parson's Green.

Wilcox, Mr. William, Parson's Green.

Woodford, J. Esq., London.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

Etymology, Situation, Boundaries and Extent, River Thames, Fishery, Bridge, Roads and Ways, Population, Poor's Rate, Land Tax. p. 1

CHAPTER II.

Agriculture and Soil, Botanic Gardens and Nurseries, Commons, Manufactories, West Middlesex Waterworks, Grand Junction Canal. p. 13

CHAPTER III.

Rectory and Vicarage, Parish Church, Tombs and Monumental Inscriptions. Chapel of St. Paul at Hammersmith. p. 34

CHAPTER IV.

Extracts from the Churchwarden's and Overseer's Books, Parish Register, Benefactions, Charity Schools. p. 139

CHAPTER V.

Historical Account of the Manor of Fulham. p. 165

CHAPTER VI.

Fulham Palace and Gardens. p. 174

CHAPTER VII.

Biographical Notices of the Bishops of London. p. 196

CHAPTER VIII.

Historical Events, Fulham, Ancient Houses. p. 252

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER IX.

Parson's Green, Peterborough House, Ancient Houses and Families, Purser's Cross. p. 283

CHAPTER X.

Walham Green, North End, No Man's Land, Ancient Houses and Inhabitants. p. 326

CHAPTER XI.

Hammersmith, General Description, Ancient Houses and Inhabitants. p. 338

CHAPTER XII.

Manor of Pallenswick, Pallenswick Green, Shepherd's Bush, Brook Green. p. 378

CHAPTER XIII.

Brandenburgh House, Craven Cottage. p. 402

CHAPTER XIV.

Crab Tree, Earl of Cholmondeley's Villa, Grove House, Sandy End, Sandford Manor. p. 439

APPENDIX.

No. I. Bishops of London from the Foundation of the See.

No. II. Funeral Certificate of J. Tamworth, Esq. of Parson's Green.

No. III. Funeral Certificate of Bishop Aylmer.

No. IV. Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners for dividing the Parish.

No. V. Bishop Bonner's Ghost, a Poem.

No. VI. Two Assessments in 1625, extracted from the Parish Books.

VII. Prayer used by Bishop Laud at the Consecration of Hammersmith Chapel.

Index of Names and Titles. General Index.

LIST OF THE PLATES,

With Directions to the Binder.

1. Garden View of Fulham Palace ; frontispiece.
2. Sandford Manor House ; vignette in title.
3. Engraved Dedication ; to follow the title.
4. Map of Fulham, page 1.
5. South View of Fulham Church, p. 49.
6. Ancient Brass of William Harvey, Vicar of this Church in 1471 ; vignette, p. 67.
7. The Monument of Lady Legh in Fulham Church, p. 69.
8. Ancient Brass of Sir Samson Norton, Master of the Ordnance to Henry VIII. in 1517 ; vignette, p. 71.
9. Sedile, or Stone Stall in Fulham Church ; vignette, p. 75.
10. Ancient Brass of Sir Wm. Butts, Knt., Physician to Henry VIII. in 1545 ; vignette, p. 78.
11. The Monument of Catharine Hart, in Fulham Church, p. 85.
12. The Monument of John Lord Mordaunt, in Fulham Church, p. 87.
13. His Pedigree, p. 88.
14. View of the Font in Fulham Church ; vignette, p. 98.
15. Ancient Brass of Margaret Suanders in Fulham Church in 1527, p. 99.

LIST OF THE PLATES.

16. North View of the Chapel of St. Paul at Hammersmith, p. 118.
17. Bronze Bust of Charles I. and Cenotaph of Sir N. Crispe, in Hammersmith Chapel; vignette, p. 129.
18. View of the great Quadrangle of Fulham Palace, p. 174.
19. Arms of Bishop Fitzjames in the Garden Wall; vignette, p. 175.
20. Ancient Gothic Window in Fulham Palace; vignette, p. 178.
21. View of the "Tete du Pont," opposite to Fulham; vignette, p. 257.
22. Autographs of eminent persons resident in the Parish, vignette, p. 282.
23. Garden View of Normand House, p. 337.

The Wood Cuts are the production of Mr. C. Nesbitt, of Chelsea, and are executed in his usual style of elegance and taste.

MAP OF
FULHAM
1843



HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF

FULHAM.

CHAPTER I.

Etymology, Situation, Boundaries and Extent, River Thames, Fishery, Bridge, Roads and Ways, Population, Poors' Rate, Land Tax.

ETYMOLOGY.

THE earliest mention we find of Fulham occurs in a grant of the manor by Tyrhtilus, Bishop of Hereford, to Erkenwald, Bishop of London, and his successors, about the year 691; in which grant it is called *Fulanham*.¹

Camden, in his *Britannia*, calls it *Fulham*, and derives it from the Saxon word *Fullonham*, *Volucrum Domus*, the habitation of birds, or place of fowls.²

Norden agrees with Camden's Etymology, and adds, "it may also be taken for *Volucrum Amnis*, or

¹ Wharton de Episcop. London. p. 18, London, 1676.

² Camden's *Britannia*, p. 367. London, 1600.

the river of fowl; for *Ham* also, in many places, signifies *Amnis*, a River; but it is most probable it should be of land fowl, which usually haunt groves, and clusters of trees, whereof, in this place, it seemeth hath been plenty."¹

In Somner's and Lye's Saxon Dictionaries, it is called *Fullanham*, or *Foulham*, supposed from the dirtiness of the place.

The first definition, we believe, has been generally adopted.

SITUATION.

The parish of Fulham, including the hamlet of Hammersmith, lies on the north bank of the Thames, in the hundred of Ossulston, and county of Middlesex. This county received its name from having been inhabited by a party of Saxons, who being situated in the midst of the three kingdoms of the East, West, and South Saxons, were called by their neighbours Middlesaxons, which in common conversation was soon abbreviated to Middlesex. It possesses superior advantages over every other county in comprising the capital of the British empire; and those ancient and populous parishes by which it is surrounded; one of the most interesting of which, it is the object of the present work to describe.

BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT.

The parish of Fulham is separated on the east from Chelsea by a rivulet, which rises in Wormholt Scrubs, and falls into the River Thames opposite to Battersea.

¹ Norden's *Speculum Britanniae*, p. 20, London, 1593.

On the west it is bounded by Chiswick and Acton; on the north by Wilsdon and Kensington; and its southern boundary is the River Thames.

It is, in length, from north to south, about five miles and a half, and in breadth near two miles.

RIVER THAMES.

The River Thames flows from west to east, in a winding course, round the southern boundary of this parish, from Chiswick to Chelsea, a distance of five miles.

The views in passing down the river, approaching Fulham Bridge, including that of the Bishop's palace, the churches of Fulham and Putney, and the Surry hills, are universally allowed to equal any landscape in this country.

The Thames has frequently been the subject of the poet's praise; Pope, Thomson, and Denham, are among the number of those who have struck the lyre in honour of this noble and capacious river. Thomson calls it the "King of Floods," and Denham characterises it in that celebrated passage:

O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme:
Though deep, yet clear, though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong, without rage; without o'erflowing, full.

Cooper's Hill.

Pope, in his luxuriant vein of poetry, describes this majestic stream by the following finely imagined personification:

—————From his oozy bed
Old Father Thames advanc'd his reverend head;
His tresses dress'd with dews, and o'er the stream,
His shining horns diffus'd a golden gleam.
Grav'd on his urn appear'd the moon, that guides
His swelling waters and alternate tides;
The figur'd streams in waves of silver roll'd,
And on their banks Augusta rose in gold.

Windsor Forest, l. 327.

FISHERIES.

The fisheries were leased in the seventeenth century to Sir Abraham Dawes, Sir Nicholas Crispe, and others, for the annual rent of three salmons.¹ Flounders are taken here all the year, and used to be caught in great abundance, but since the completion of the new docks, below London Bridge, they have almost disappeared, owing to the spawn being carried by the tide into the docks, where it is destroyed, from the water being impregnated by the copper-bottomed vessels.

The season for the blennetting for roach and dace begins on the first of July. They are caught here in great abundance, especially after a heavy rain. Their scales are sold to the Jews for the purpose of making false pearls, and are worth from twelve shillings to a guinea per quart.

Smelt fishing begins on the 25th of March above London Bridge. Very few have appeared here during the last four years.

Salmon fishing begins on the 1st of January, and ends on the 4th of September. The salmon caught

¹ Lysons, vol. ii. p. 347.

here are highly esteemed, and sell from five to twelve shillings per pound. Only one was caught here during the last season; they have abandoned the Thames since the opening of the docks, and now frequent the Medway, where they are considered merely as salt water fish.

The dragging for shads begins on the 10th of May, and continues to the end of June. This fish is caught in abundance, and is sold very cheap.

Lamprey fishing begins on the 24th of August, and ends on the 30th of March. This fish used to be sold to the Dutch previous to the commencement of the present war.

Barbel are taken in great abundance in the season, which begins on the 1st of July, and ends on the 1st of March.

Eels are caught hereabouts very large and fine. The principal method of taking them is by means of pots made of basket-work, laid at the bottom of the river. A great many are also taken by bobbing.

Sturgeons are sometimes caught here; they are considered as a royal fish, and are claimed by the Lord Mayor, who usually sends them to the King. The fishermen are entitled to a guinea for every fish.

In the Thames, near Fulham Bridge, is a large shifting sand-bank, from which great quantities of sand are taken, and carried to London. The sand is in great repute among builders, for the purpose of mixing with lime.

BRIDGE.

The plan of this bridge was drawn by Mr. Cheselden, Surgeon of Chelsea Hospital; who, in his profession, acquired the greatest reputation, and by the skill displayed in this useful piece of architecture, has shewn the affinity that exists among the sciences.

Mr. Phillips, Carpenter to King George II. executed the work at the expense of 23,075*l.*; it was begun and finished in the year 1729.¹ It is 789 feet long and 24 feet wide. The largest opening for the passage of vessels is in the middle, which is thirty feet wide, and is called Walpole's Lock, so named in honour of the late Sir Robert Walpole, who was very instrumental in procuring an Act of Parliament for the building of this bridge. At convenient distances are two more locks, 25 feet wide; all the rest are 15 feet and 10 feet alternately. Opposite to each other, at 10 feet distance, are works which look like bastions, braced to each row of piles, which serve as buttresses to the bridge below and above, and make triangular recesses for the passengers.

On Putney side there is a stone terrace, 16 feet wide, enclosed from the water by a wall, being the road from the bridge; and to prevent the earth from bulging it out, there are arches turned horizontally in the bed of the road, a contrivance well adapted for this purpose, though never used before, by which means this wall has never bent or started, though the tide rises 12 feet against it, and it can be taken down at any time without the least inconvenience to the road.

¹ Gent. Mag. August 1736.

The sum of 62*l.* was directed by the Act to be divided annually between the widows and children of poor watermen of Fulham and Putney, as a recompence to their fraternity, who, upon the building of the bridge, were constrained from plying on Sundays. The proprietors purchased the ferry, which, on an average, produced the owners 400 *l.* per annum, for the sum of 8,000*l.*

The Duchess of Marlborough received 364*l.* 10*s.* for her interest in the ferry, as Lady of the Manor of Wimbledon; and the Bishop of London 23 *l.* for the same interest on the Fulham side, besides which he reserved to himself and his household the right of passing the bridge toll free.¹

His Majesty, for the passage of himself and his household, pays annually 100*l.*

The greatest sum of money ever taken at this bridge in one day, was on the 10th of June 1811, when his Royal Highness the Prince Regent reviewed the Regulars and Volunteers, in number 28,000 men, on Wimbledon Common. This was one of the noblest military spectacles that was ever exhibited in England; and at which was present, as spectators, near half a million of peaceable and loyal subjects.

ROADS AND WAYS.

The roads in this parish were, till within the last half century, at times nearly impassable; it required two teams of horses to draw one cart; and it was usual for the gardeners to assist each other on the

¹ Lysons, vol.ii. p.400.

road to or from London. It appears from the parish-books, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, that the highway-rate amounted to nearly the same sum as the poor's-rate, a proof of their then wretched condition. Great improvements have, however, been made within these few years; the roads, which are under the management of the Kensington Trust, are now kept in good condition. A survey of these roads has lately been made, with a view to their farther improvement, the expense of which is estimated at 40,000*l*.

The private roads and ways, which are under the care of the parish officers, are likewise in a progressive state of improvement. The Uxbridge road enters this parish at the bridge near Shepherd's Bush, and extends to Acton. The great western road enters at Counter's Bridge, and passes through Hammer-smith.

The Fulham road branches off from the great western road at Knightsbridge, enters this parish at Standford Bridge, and ends at Fulham Bridge.

The King's Private Road enters at the bridge near Sandford Manor House, and ends in Fulham town. We have not been able to ascertain when this road was first made; a plan of it is in the office of the Board of Works, but no document exists respecting its origin, nor are we acquainted with any authentic mention of it before the time of Elizabeth.

POPULATION.

The earliest mention of the population of this parish occurs in the Chantry Roll, in the Augmentation Office, of 1 Edward VI. anno 1547, in which it is thus mentioned :

“ Fulham, Scil.

“ There is of howseling¹ people ^tin the seid pische the number of ccccxliiij.”

The earliest register of this parish, now extant, begins in the year 1675. During the first five years, the baptisms, burials, &c. at Fulham and Hammer-smith, were entered promiscuously ; the average number of baptisms was 137, that of burials 123. Since that time, the entries relating to each division have been kept separately.

The average on the Fulham side have been as follows :²

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
1680..1689	67	.....	88
1730..1739	86	.....	140
1780..1784	99	.....	105
1784..1789	115	.....	120
1790..1794	127	.....	127
1795..1799	123	.....	123
1800..1803	120	.....	130
1804..1808	145	.....	116
1809	163	.....	115

The following tables exhibit a state of the population of this parish, with its increase during the last ten years :

¹ “ Howseling people,” or communicants.

² Lysons, vol. ii. 380, v. 154.

Fulham Side.

	1801.	1811.
The number of families in each house	900	1094
Number of males, including children	2086	2714
Number of females, including children	2344	3189
Number of persons chiefly employed in agriculture	511	421
Number of persons chiefly employed in trade, manufacture, or handicraft	265	392
Number of persons not so employed	124	281
Total number of persons	5903	

Hammersmith Side.

	1811.
Families employed in agriculture	211
Ditto in trade, manufactures, and handicraft	965
Ditto not comprised in the two preceding classes	345
Males	3262
Females	4131
Total	7393

Total number of persons in the parish 13,296

POOR'S RATE.

The poor's rates are collected half-yearly ; on the Fulham side they are rated at one shilling in the pound, and on the Hammersmith side at one shilling and six-pence.

	£.	s.	d.
In the year 1811, they amounted, on the Fulham side, to	2059	16	0
And on the Hammersmith side, to	3695	10	0
	5755	6	0

In the year 1627, the poor's-rates for the Fulham side, including legacies and donations, amounted only

to the sum of 30*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* and the disbursements for the same year amounted to 29*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* as appears from the following account taken from the parish-books.

“ The accounte of William Earsbey and William Goodwright, overseers for the poore of Fulham syde, for the yeare of our Lorde God, 1627 :

	£.	s.	d.
“ Received in stocke of the former Overseers for the poore as appeareth on their accounte	2	8	3
Recd. more of the aforesaid Overseers of the moneye behinde and unpaid of the asseassment	0	5	10
Recd. of the first asseassment for the poore, as appeareth by the collection-booke	13	4	0
Recd. of the second asseassment for the poore, as appeareth by the same booke	5	6	7
Recd. of Thomas Holwene, Churchwarden for three paste yeares rent for the poores land	4	10	0
Recd. of Thomas Hyll, gent. the use money for one yeare of a legacie given by Dr. Duport and Edmund Powell, gent. for the use of the poore	0	12	0
Recd. of the Churchwardens for two yeares last past of a legacie given by John Powell, gent. deceased, to be paid yearlye	1	0	0
Recd. of John Fludd a legacie given by Mr. Edwardes	0	5	0
Recd. of James Clewitt for three quarters rent for the house that was Barnfieldes at Lady-day last past	1	10	0
Recd. of Bartholomew Merideth for one yeare and halfes rent for the poores land	1	10	0
Summe is	30	11	8
“ Payed for pention poore, &c.	29	17	8

LAND TAX.

Fulham is assessed in the sum of 1,110*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* for the land-tax, which, in the year 1811, was at the rate of one shilling in the pound upon the houses, and one shilling and two-pence in the pound upon the land.

The Hamlet of Hammersmith is assessed in the sum of 888*l.* at the rate of nine-pence in the pound upon the houses and land.

£. s. d.

Annual amount of the land-tax for the whole parish 1998 10 1



CHAPTER II.

Agriculture and Soil, Botanic Gardens and Nurseries, Commons, Manufactories, West Middlesex Water Works, and Grand Junction Canal.

AGRICULTURE AND SOIL.

GARDENING, as a branch of commerce, may, in general, be considered as of small importance, yet, in the neighbourhood of London, from its immense and constant consumption of vegetables and fruit, it has become a most profitable as well as important pursuit. An increased consumption of vegetables by the inhabitants of the metropolis has been remarked to have taken place, within the last half century most highly conducive to their health, and it cannot but be useful to examine the methods by which they are brought to that state of perfection, which, undoubtedly, has contributed to this desirable end.¹

¹ It was not till the end of the reign of Henry VIII. that any sallads, carrots, turnips, or other edible roots, were produced in England. The little of these vegetables that was used, was formerly imported from Holland and Flanders. Queen Catharine, when she wanted a sallad, was obliged to dispatch a messenger thither on purpose."—*Hume's Hist. of England*, anno. 1547.

FULLER, who wrote in the year 1660, speaking of the gardens of Surry, says, "Gardening was first brought into England for profit, about 70 years ago; before which we fetched most of our

The parish of Fulham may be justly denominated the great fruit and kitchen garden, north of the Thames, for the supply of the London market; a small proportion only being reserved for herbage and meadow; and, excepting from thirty to forty acres in nursery-grounds, the remainder may be considered as employed for this useful purpose.¹

The orchards, or fruit-grounds, were first stocked with apples, pears, cherries, plumbs, walnuts, &c. which are called the upper crop; and, secondly, with raspberries, gooseberries, currants, and all such fruits, shrubs, and herbs, as will sustain the wet with the least injury; this is called the under crop. This mode, however, which has prevailed a long time, is on the decline; and in new plantations, the gardeners prefer placing their fruit-trees in rows, leaving an open space for what was usually before denominated the under

cherries from Holland, apples from France, and hardly had a mess of rath ripe peas but from Holland, which were dainties for ladies, they came so far, and cost so dear. Since gardening hath crept out of Holland to Sandwich, Kent, and thence to Surrey, where, though they have given 6*l.* an acre and upwards, they have made their rent, lived comfortable, and set many people to work. Oh the incredible profit of digging of ground! for though it be confessed, that the plough beats the spade out of distance for speed, (almost as much as the press beats the pan,) yet what the spade wants in the quantities of ground it manureth, it recompenseth with the plenty of the food it yieldeth, that which is set multiplying a hundred fold more than that which is sown. 'Tis incredible how many poor people in London live thereon; so that, in some seasons, the gardens feed more people than the field."

Fuller's Worthies, part iii. p. 77.

¹ Middleton's *Agriculture of Middlesex*, p. 124.

crop, by which means the cultivation is more open to the sun and air, and can be varied by the occasional introduction of vegetables.

The soil is altogether adapted to this culture as well as to that of vegetables, being, in general, either a strong staple mould on sand or gravel, which improves most highly on working; or when nearer the river, a light, rich, sandy loam on gravel, and that in very small proportion, which, although strong, is rather sour and bad for working.

It has, however, been remarked, that this soil, in general so favourable to fruit trees, is not so to the pear tree; and it is thought that the under soil of gravel, or sand, is too loose for that tree, which appears to flourish best when planted on an under strata of loam, or rock. The greater part of the pear trees in this parish are in a state of decay.

The cultivation of these, however, as well as gooseberries, is very partial, compared to the vegetables, which, as the most profitable crop, in general gains the ground as the old orchards are cleared away; and the mode of manuring, dunging, and managing the grounds allotted to them, is particularly attended to in this parish.

It has been observed, that old garden-ground replete with the vegetable salts, afforded by dung, receives but little benefit from its application in a crude state. A production of sour weeds is sure to follow, from litter remaining a long time without coming into complete action with the soil.

It is, therefore, found necessary by the gardeners to throw the long dung and litter they bring from Lon-

don and otherwise into square pens or holes made for its reception; to these they occasionally apply water to assist the fermentation; and by a hole in the centre to receive it, they avoid the waste which this mode would otherwise occasion; they thus bring the dung quickly to the state which it must arrive at before it can benefit vegetation, or enrich the ground, and are enabled to calculate on its effect immediately; and as practical experience is the best criterion, this mode must be estimated accordingly.

The mode of applying the dung in a crude state is sometimes had recourse to for want of time, but is found to produce but little immediate effect, and therefore is of little use, especially where crops are calculated to arrive at perfection by a certain time.

Their mode of cropping is this: in January they sow on heat, lettuce, with a sprinkling of cabbage-seed for plants, and so from February onwards. At the same time, raising great quantities of small salad under glass for supply in succession, and from about that time till February, early peas on banks sloped for that purpose to the south.

About twenty-five acres in the parish are sown with radishes, which is the first crop of consequence; with these are sown carrots, onions, or parsley, &c. which is called the under crop; or the land is planted with potatoes, peas, or beans, the latter not so frequently as the former. In February, the first land, as cleared from the winter, is planted successively with cabbages and lettuces, to be succeeded with Prussian peas, or spinach, or it is sown with peas, onions, &c.

When the ground is stocked with cabbages, one row in seven is often cleared in May and June, and then planted with cucumbers, which spread themselves under the cabbages, and succeed them. These have been known to have been succeeded, in favourable years, by two crops of coleworts, or green cabbages, which are calculated before the ensuing February; thus making four complete crops within the year. The mode of half cropping, by throwing spinach among cabbages, or otherwise, is now generally exploded; it being found the best plan that the under crop should have the entire benefit of the ground during a certain time.

Cauliflowers, brocoli, carrots, and parsnips, are not so much cultivated as other vegetables, on account of their occupying the ground too long. Onions, which succeed in this soil remarkably well, for the same reason, would hardly be much grown, were it not for the method of drawing them in September and October, whilst green, to be succeeded by coleworts, turnips, and spinach, and again by coleworts.

Those grounds sown with peas are frequently trenched, dunged well in June and July, and this crop succeeded by lettuce plants raised under glass as before mentioned; and these are esteemed to be the earliest and best known at market. The broken beards of the leeks are conceived by the gardeners to leave saline particles in the ground, highly congenial to lettuce; and, accordingly, this practice is generally followed.

It is scarcely possible, even in a much larger space,

to enumerate the variety of succession as adopted in the crops according to the seasons, accidents, &c. But it is certain, by these methods, and the favourable circumstance of a constant demand, four complete crops of vegetables are often obtained, and never less, upon an average, than three.

The management of the hot-house and preserves for cherries is attended with great difficulty; as articles of luxury, the supply must be forced frequently for particular times, which occur as chance directs, and by these means keeps the attention of the gardeners constantly alive. By this attention, however, pines, grapes, cherries, &c. are brought forward to great perfection, and almost to a certain day.¹

The gardeners employ in the summer season a considerable number of labourers; the wages of the men are from 15*s.* to 20*s.*, and of the women from 7*s.* to 9*s.* per week. Most of the women travel on foot from Shropshire and North Wales in the spring; they have lodgings free of expence, and live chiefly out of the produce of the gardens; by these means they are enabled to save money enough to keep themselves comfortably during the winter after they return home.

The management of these concerns has, as a branch of commerce, been known to enrich its pursuers to a

¹ "The gardens about Hammersmith are famous for strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, and such like; and, if early fruit is our desire, Mr. Millet's at North End, near the same place, affords us cherries, apricots, and curiosities of those kinds, some months before the natural season."

Bradley's Philos. Acc. Works of Nature, p.185. Lond. 1721.

considerable extent ; and is, at least in the vicinity of the metropolis, an exception to any general rule, as to its little importance, which, when allied to the consideration of its utility to the general health of the public, makes it a subject of regret, that its importance is not more attended to, in the vicinity of the other great towns of the Empire.

FULHAM NURSERY AND BOTANIC GARDEN.

This nursery is situated on the King's Road ; and we find, by early writers on botany, was established more than a century since by Messrs. Furber and Gray, the most eminent nurserymen of their time. Mark Catesby, Peter Collinson, Philip Miller, and other botanists and travellers, contributed many rare plants which they collected or procured from foreign countries ; and it was further enriched by the purchase of a great part of Bishop Compton's collection, which was sold in the time of his successor.

The many large and handsome specimens now in existence shew their antiquity, and the excellence of the soil. The cork-tree, *Quercus Suber*, was introduced here at a very early period, and has for many years perfected its acorns. The nettle-tree, *Celtis Occidentalis*, is one of the largest in the country, and ripens its seed. The tall Ailanthus, *Ailanthus Glandulosa*, is upwards of 40 feet high. The Pirsamin plum, *Diospyrus Virginiana*, has borne fruit. The immense leaves and stately growth of the champion oak, *Quercus Rubra*, give it superiority in beauty to any of its competitors, and of which this is a most striking specimen.

The Ragnal oak, is one of the finest in the kingdom. The sassafras-tree, *Laurus Sassafras*, and the American Allspice, *Calycanthus Floridus*, were sent here from America by Catesby, being their first introduction into this country. But the celebrity of this nursery was much increased by its possessing the first *Magnolia Grandiflora*,¹ from which almost all the large plants in this country have emanated; such as those at Godwood, Sion, and other places. The original tree (of which the dead trunk is still preserved) in the meridian of its vigour, measured in circumference 4 feet 10 inches; its branches extended 20 feet; it was as many feet high, and its fragrance perfumed the whole neighbourhood.

This nursery is of considerable extent, and is now in the possession of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, who have added to their former stock a very extensive collection of American, and other foreign plants, from their nursery at Old Brompton; and it may be presumed, from their spirited commencement of improvements, that it will become as complete an establishment of the kind as any in the environs of the metropolis.

Messrs. Lee and Kennedy's.

This nursery is situated on the great western road near Hammersmith Turnpike. It was formerly a vineyard, where great quantities of Burgundy wine were made; a thatched house was built, and large cellars were made to keep the wine; the rooms above which

¹ Miller's Gardener's Dictionary.

were afterwards in the occupation of Worlidge the engraver, and here he executed the most valuable and admired of his works.

The family of Messrs. Lee and Kennedy have occupied these premises for seventy years, and have carried on an extensive business at home, and to all parts of the world, and have been the means of introducing a greater number of plants into this country than any nurserymen in England.

This nursery is considered as the first establishment of the kind in Europe; and here may be seen the greatest variety of exotic plants, from every clime, cultivated with that admirable skill and order as reflect the highest credit on the proprietors. Amongst the most rare and curious we have noticed, in particular, the following:

Embothrium Speciosissimum, or Warrata.

Papyrus, from Egypt.

Ligustrum Lucidum, from China, broad-leaved Privet, a hardy evergreen.

Calycanthus Præcox; flowers all the winter, very fragrant.

Strelitzia Reginae; named after her Majesty.

Taxus Hibernæ; Irish Yew-tree.

Wytsenia Corymbosa; very beautiful.

Morus Papyrifera; male and female plants. The Chinese make paper of this plant.

Pinus Lanceolata, from China; a very interesting new hardy tree.

Hassagay Tree.

Camelia; all the double and single varieties that have been introduced.

Pæonia Arborea, Tree Pæonies, from China; four kinds, very superb.

The *Norfolk Island Pine*, which grows to the enormous height of 280 feet in its own country.

The late Mr. Lee was the author of "An Introduction to Botany," a work now in general use. Linnæus honoured him by calling a genus of plants after his name, class and order—*Pentandria, Monogynia*.

We observed, during the year 1811, the following indigenous plants, growing wild on the banks of the Thames, and elsewhere, within the bounds of this parish :

Money Wort—*Lysimachia Nummularia*. Purple Willow-herb—*Lythrum Salicaria*. Water Violet—*Huttonia Palustris*. Great Water-dock—*Rumex Aquaticus*. Bloody-dock—*Rumex Sanguineus*. *Valeriana Dioica*, or *Diæcious Valerian*. Flouring Rush—*Butomus Umbellatus*. Marsh Trefoil—*Menyanthes Trifoliatus*. Marsh Marygold—*Caltha Palustris*.

WORMHOLT COMMON, OR SCRUBS.

The piece of waste called Wormholt Common, or Scrubs, is situated near the Harrow Road, and on the north of the Uxbridge Road. It was formerly a wood, and consisted of above 200 acres, about 60 of which have been inclosed. In the year 1812 a lease of this common was taken by Government for the term of twenty-one years, at a rent of 100*l.* per annum, for the purpose of exercising the two regiments of Life Guards ; the money to be equally divided between Fulham and Hammersmith, and the copyholders to enjoy the usual privileges of turning in their cattle to graze. The soldiers have since levelled it, and made it in a proper condition for exercising the troops.

The following orders concerning Wormholt Wood

were presented at a Court held for the Manor of Fulham on the 9th day of May, 1 Jac. I. *anno* 1603, and at divers other courts held before that time :

l. s. d.

Imprimis, We present that no person or persons within this manor, shall put into the commons any more cattle than their ordinary stint, *viz.* into Woorine-old-Wood every tenement-holder two beasts, and every owner that hath land in the common fields may put for every three acres one beast, and every farmer may for every four acres in the common fields put one beast, and no more; so that none shall exceed the number of ten beasts, upon pain for every person or persons exceeding that number, shall forfeit and loose to the lord for every beast 00 06 08

II. Item, That no person or persons shall keep on the commons any more hoggs or hoggrels than their ordinary stint, *viz.* For every cottage two, for every tenement-holder three, and every farmer or landholder ten, and no more: and that every person or persons shall keep them lawfully lawed from time to time according to the ancient custom of this manor, upon pain to forfeit to the lord for every hogg or hoggregel found on the commons or other places, exceeding the respective number aforesaid, or not lawfully lawed the sum of .. 00 01 00

III. Item, That no person or persons within this parish of Fulham shall at any time hereafter maintain, harbour, lodge, or keep any out-dwellers or vagrant persons whatsoever, except they be covenanted with them by the year, that shall come to work in summer-time with any person or persons any longer time than until Michaelmas next following, upon pain to forfeit to the lord for every person or persons so offending the sum of 01 19 10

IV. Item, That if any person or persons within this parish of Fulham shall at any time hereafter, erect,

l. s. d.

make, or convey, any tenement or cottage for any to dwell in or inhabit in them, or else do take any tenement, or inhabit or dwell in any of them that are out-dwellers, or do come from other places, except they will enter into bond of 40 *l.* a-piece to the churchwardens and overseers for the time being, to discharge the inhabitants of the said parish of all such charge or burden which may in time to come grow upon the inhabitants of the said parish by them or any of their family, upon pain every person so offending, shall forfeit to the lord 01 19 10

V. Item, That if any person or persons within this parish shall receive into his or their service any woman or women being great with child, or shall permit or suffer them or any of them to lodge in any of their houses or barns, by means whereof any of the said women shall happen to be delivered of child within the said parish, then every such person or persons so receiving her, or them, shall keep the child or children so born in the said parish, and discharge the parish thereof, or else pay down to the churchwardens and overseers for the poor for the time being, towards the maintenance and keeping of the said child and children 10 00 00

VI. Item, That no person or persons within this manor, shall from henceforth keep any sheep or lambs upon the commons or fields, except it be upon their own grounds, upon pain to forfeit to the lord, for every sheep or lamb being so taken 00 03 04

VII. Item, That no person or persons shall put in any horse or other cattle into Helbrook until the last day of April every year henceforth; nor shall not at any time or times after the 11th of May put in nor take out any of their said cattles, any other way but the old and accustomed way, upon pain to forfeit to the lord for every such offence 01 00 00

VIII. Item, That none of the inhabitants within the parish of Fulham, nor any other out-dweller, which hath any allowance or right of common in Wortmeall Wood,

shall put any cattle there hereafter at St. Luke's Tide, or at May-day, unless they be first marked by the wood-keeper, or others chosen and appointed by the homage of this court, to see every man's cattle marked with the wood-mark: and that they shall not put in their cattle by any other way but only at the common gates there, on pain to forfeit for every beast not so marked.. 00 06 08

IX. Item, That no man shall put into Wormeall-Wood any more cattle than their ordinary stint, upon pain to forfeit to the lord for every beast above 00 06 08

X. Item, That all persons that put into Wormeall-Wood any cattle before they be marked with the wood-mark, (which wood-mark shall be ready on May Eve at Wormeall Gate, and that they come not before May Eve, which is their accustomed day to put any cattle into Wormeall, but afterwards if they come to bring their cattle to the pound at Hammersmith, there their cattle shall be marked with the wood-mark by Michael Lawrance, Thomas Turvin, and John Basford the smith, or any of them before they be put into the said wood) shall, upon pain of every beast being put in unmarked, forfeit to the lord of this manor..... 00 06 08

XI. Item, That none of the inhabitants within the parish of Fulham, shall exceed, or keep more hogs or hoggreles than their ordinary stint, that is to say, no new cottager shall keep any hogs or hoggreles, and that no old cottager shall keep above two; and every cottager that hath store of lands, shall keep not above ten, upon pain of every man so offending to forfeit to the lord 00 06 08

XII. Item, That no manner of person or persons, having right of common in Wormeall-Wood, shall put in any beast or cattle before the hour of four of the clock in the morning on the last day of April, being May Eve; for then, by that hour, there shall be markers ready that are appointed, upon pain to forfeit to the lord for every beast that is found in the wood before that hour, and afterwards unmarked 00 03 04

EEL BROOK, OR HELL-BROOK-COMMON.

This common, which is mentioned in the preceding regulations, is situated near Walham Green, and is bounded by the King's Road on the south ; it consists of about eleven acres of land, which might, with little expense, be converted into excellent garden-ground ; it serves now merely for the grazing a few head of cattle. There are no records existing in the parish relative to this common ; it is estimated as a part of the manor, and the copyholders have it under their care and management, subject to the regulations above-mentioned.

MANUFACTORIES.

About the year 1753, Peter Parisot established a manufactory of carpets and tapestry at Fulham, where both the work of the Gobelines, and the art of dyeing scarlet and black, as then practised at Chaillot and Sedan, were carried on. Parisot had engaged some workmen from Chaillot, whom, at first, he employed at Paddington, but afterwards removed to Fulham, where the Gobeline manufacture had already been established, and where he had conveniences for a great number of artists of both sexes, and for such young persons as might be sent to learn the arts of drawing, weaving, dyeing, and other branches of the work. Parisot's manufacture was particularly patronized by the Duke of Cumberland, and countenanced by other branches of the Royal Family. Great expectations were raised by this undertaking, but the goods were

too expensive for general use, and the manufactory soon declined. An account of it was published in 1753.¹

The above manufactories adjoined the Golden Lion in Fulham town; the premises were afterwards converted into a school, and then a playhouse: the whole were pulled down about the year 1770, and houses built upon their site.

Fulham Pottery.

In the year 1684, Mr. John Dwight, an Oxfordshire gentleman, who had been secretary to Bryan Walton, Henry Ferne, and George Hall, successively bishops of Chester, invented, and established at Fulham, a manufactory of earthen wares, known by the name of White Gorges, marbled porcelain vessels, statues, and figures, and fine stone gorges and vessels, never before made in England; also transparent porcelain, and opacous red, and dark-coloured porcelain, or China and Persian wares, and the Cologne or stone wares. For these manufactures a patent was obtained in the year above-mentioned.

This manufactory is now carried on by Mr. White, a descendant in the female line of the first proprietor. Mr. White's father, who married a niece of Dr. Dwight, vicar of Fulham, obtained a premium, in the year 1761, from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, for making crucibles of British materials. The articles now manufactured consist chiefly of stone jars, pots, &c.

An erroneous tradition has prevailed, that this

¹ Gent. Mag. 1753, 1754.

manufactory was commenced by a younger brother of the unfortunate Dutch Minister, De Witt, who escaped the massacre of his family, and fled to England in the year 1672 with his mother. The tradition describes circumstantially the character of the old lady, who is said to have maintained a kind of sullen dignity in her misfortunes, and to have been inaccessible except to the King, who sometimes visited her at Fulham.

The fallacy of the whole story is, however, evident by a letter now in the possession of Mr. White, from which it appears, that the first projector of this manufacture was the son of a gentleman in Oxfordshire, who gave him a liberal education, and that he afterwards became "Register and Scribe" to the three bishops of Chester before mentioned.¹

Patent Cask Manufactory.

At the eastern extremity of the parish, where it is separated from that of Chelsea by a small creek running to the Thames, and which is navigable for a short distance when the tide flows, is situated Sandford Manor House, formerly of some note, from having been the residence of the celebrated Nell Gwynn. The mansion is of venerable appearance; and immediately in front are four walnut-trees affording an agreeable shade, that are said to have been planted by royal hands, and the fruit is esteemed of a peculiarly fine quality. A medallion in plaster of the fair Eleanor, which was some years ago found on the estate, is now in the possession of Mr. William Howard of Walham Green.

¹ Lysons, vol. ii. p. 400.

These premises, which have frequently changed hands, both as to tenants and proprietors, are now appropriated to a most ingenious and useful manufacture, “the making casks by machinery,” for which royal letters patent have been granted, and the patent subsequently extended to both Ireland and Scotland. The manifest advantage derived from this great improvement in the manufacture of casks, by its uniting all the component parts on strict mathematical principles, instead of the rude mode hitherto adopted in the science of cooperage, justifies our highest commendation of so important an invention.

WEST MIDDLESEX WATER-WORKS.

The West Middlesex Water-works are situated at Hammersmith; they were established in the year 1806 pursuant to an Act of Parliament, by which the proprietors of those works were made a body corporate, and empowered to supply the towns and villages of Hammersmith, Fulham, Kensington, Chiswick, Ealing, Hanwell, Old Brentford, Heston, Hounslow, and Isleworth, in Middlesex; and Battersea, Wandsworth, Putney, Barnes, Mortlake, Richmond, and Kew, in Surry.

Another Act was obtained, in the year 1810, for empowering the company to raise a further sum of money to extend their works into the parishes of St. James, St. Anne, Soho, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Clement-Danes, and St. Paul, Covent-Garden, in the city of Westminster; and into the parishes of Paddington, St. Mary-le-bonne, and Pancras.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL.

Through the northern extremity of this parish runs the Paddington Canal, for which an Act was obtained in the year 1795, communicating with the Grand Junction Canal at Norwood. This latter canal was executed under a Bill obtained in the year 1793, and begins at Braunston in Northamptonshire, where it joins the Oxford Canal, and ends at the Thames near Brentford. By this inland navigation the metropolis is connected with all the different canals which have been made in the midland and north-western parts of England; thereby affording a cheap and easy conveyance of all the various articles of manufacture, and the produce of the counties through which the line of canals passes, comprehending the great and commercial port of Liverpool, the considerable manufacturing towns of Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Nottingham, &c., the salt-mines of Cheshire, the potteries, the coals and iron of Staffordshire and Worcestershire, besides the great advantages resulting to the agricultural interests of the country by the transport of lime and various sorts of manure. Great quantities of timber for his Majesty's dock-yards at Deptford, and for the use of ship-builders in general, are conveyed by the same channel; also government stores and ammunition to the dépôt, which, upon the completion of this canal, was established on an extensive scale at Weedon. The length of the Grand Junction Canal, with all its collateral branches, is 140 miles. The canal was not completed till March 1805, when the Blisworth Tun-

nel was opened. The long interval from its commencement until its final completion, may be attributed to the very considerable difficulties which the undertakers had to encounter, during the progress of the works, independent of the excavating such a vast length of canal, which is 36 feet wide, at the top level, 24 feet at the bottom, and 4 feet 6 inches in depth. It required the erection of upwards of 200 bridges, the construction of 110 locks of 86 feet in length and 15 feet in clear width, and an average rise of 7 feet in each, requiring 9,030 cubic feet, or 250 tons of water; the forming of two tunnels, one at Blisworth and the other at Braunston; the former of 3,080 yards in length, 15 feet wide and 19 feet high, and the latter 2,045 yards in length, and of the same dimensions as the former.

The great range of chalk-hills, near Tring, are passed by a deep cutting, extending 3 miles in length, and the greatest depth 30 feet. In several other parts of the canal, there are likewise deep cuttings, of considerable magnitude. The canal is carried over the valley of the river Ouse, between Wolverton and Cosgrove, by an embankment of 40 feet in height, and an aqueduct, which is now constructed of iron, the former brick one, of three arches, having fallen in, in the year 1808. There are likewise embankments of almost equal magnitude at Weedon, and at Bugbrook, besides numerous lesser embankments and aqueducts in different places; there are seven large reservoirs, from which, and other resources, the canal is, at all times, most abundantly supplied with

water. The trade upon the canal, which is now very extensive, has been uniformly increasing. Articles of commerce, including those of every description, conveyed along the line in the last year, amounted to 527,767 tons. This trade, great as it now is, must soon receive a very considerable addition from other lines of communication, which are now forming, particularly from the Grand Union Canal; the works of which are now in a state of such forwardness, that they are expected to be completed by the latter end of next year. This canal will join the Grand Junction Canal at Long Buckby, in Northamptonshire, and the Old Union Canal, at Market Harborough; a direct inland navigation will then be formed from the metropolis to the north-eastern parts of the kingdom.

A canal is likewise now making from the Grand Junction Canal at Marsworth to the town of Aylesbury. Another collateral branch from the Grand Junction Canal is likewise about to be made to the town of Northampton, to join the river Nen. And in the late sessions of parliament, a bill was obtained for extending the canal at Paddington to the Docks at Limehouse, by which the goods brought up by the Grand Junction Canal will be forwarded in the same boats directly to the place of their destination, instead of being deposited in warehouses at Paddington, and afterwards carried from thence into the city, and to the Docks.

We have thought it necessary to draw the attention of our readers to a work of such considerable import-

ance as that of the Grand Junction Canal, embracing as it does so many objects worthy the consideration of a commercial people, and affording so many advantages to the merchant, the manufacturer, and the agriculturist.



CHAPTER III.

Rectory and Vicarage, Parish Church, Tombs, and Monumental Inscriptions; Chapel of St. Paul at Hammersmith.

AT the first establishment of Christianity in England, there were no parochial divisions of cures, for the bishops sent out their clergy to preach to the people as they saw occasion; but after the inhabitants had generally embraced Christianity, this itinerant going from place to place was found very inconvenient, and it was deemed necessary to settle the bounds of parochial cures. At first, they made use of any old British churches that had escaped the Saxon idolaters, and afterwards, from time to time, churches were built and endowed by lords of manors and others, for the use of the inhabitants of their several districts.

Some of our writers have ascribed the first institution of parishes in England to Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury, about 636. But Mr. Selden is of opinion, that they were divided before his time. In Dooms-day Book the parishes agree very nearly with the present division.

The perambulating of the circuits of parishes in Rogation week, was a very ancient general custom, and one of those retained by the reformed church; for by an injunction of Queen Elizabeth, it is ordered,

“ That the people shall, once a year, at the time accustomed, with the curate and substantial men of the parish, walk about the parishes as they were accustomed, and at their return to church, make their common prayers ; provided that the curate in the said common perambulation, as heretofore in the days of Rogations, at certain convenient places, shall admonish the people to give God thanks in the beholding of God’s benefits, for the increase and abundance of his fruits upon the face of the earth, with the saying of the 104th psalm, &c ; at which time also the said minister shall inculcate this and such like sentences, ‘ Cursed be he which translateth the bounds and doles of his neighbour,’ or such other order of prayer as shall be hereafter appointed.”¹

One of our church homilies is also composed expressly for this occasion.

The perambulation of the bounds is still performed once in seven years in this parish, though not attended with all its ancient ceremonies ; the last took place in 1812.

The rectory of Fulham is a sinecure ; it is in the patronage of the Bishop of London, and has always been connected with the manor. In the year 1420 it was appropriated by Bishop Clifford to the Priory of Sheen ; to which appropriation the consent of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul’s was obtained, and it was confirmed by the King’s patent ;² but it does

¹ Gibson’s Codex.

² Pat. 9 Hen. V. pt. i. m. 1.

not appear that the convent ever presented to the benefice.

In the year 1327, the rectory was valued at thirty marks *per annum*, exclusive of a pension of 6*l. per annum*, payable to the Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral.¹

The rectorial lands have been held on a lease for lives, from time immemorial; the lessee paying a reserved rent of 40*l. per annum* to the rector.

The sum of 4*l. 15s. per annum*, deducted from the 40*l.* abovementioned, is now paid by the rector of Fulham to the Chancellor of St. Paul's, in lieu of a meadow at Fulham, together with the tythes of Ealing and Madeley, which were granted to the school belonging to the cathedral church of St. Paul, by Richard de Beaumis, the first of that name, Bishop of London, in the reign of Henry I.; and also the tythes arising in the demesnes of Fulham and Horset, with an acre of land at Horset, which were given to the same school by Bishop Richard Fitz Neale in the time of Richard I.²

		£. s. d.		
Onera hujus Ecclesia et Vicariæ,	Primitiæ	{ Rect.	16	0 0
		{ Vic.	10	0 0
	Decimæ	{ Rect.	1	12 0
		{ Vic.	1	0 0
	Proc. Episcop.	{ Rect.	0	15 0
		{ Vic.	0	4 0
	Proc. Archid.			
	Pen. Cancellar.		6	0 0

¹ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

² Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 109.

RECTORS.

John de Sancto Claro was rector in the time of Ralph de Baldock, Bishop of London, and was succeeded by

1336, *William Vigorous*.

John de Flamstead, who was likewise a prebend of Totenhall, held the rectory till his death, though the time of his admission does not appear: his successor was,

1364, 17 Kal. January, *Robert de Wyssingset*.

William Sherbourne was presented to it by Bishop Sudbury, and

Nicholas Hibury held it in the time of Bishop Grey; on his death

1428, May 13. *Richard Moresby*, LL.B. He was collated to the prebend of Hoxton, May 31, 1427, and exchanged this rectory, Feb. 27, 1429, with *Henry Mereston*, for the church of St. Magnus, London, where he was rector, in 1433, when Robert Fitzhugh, Bishop of London, confirmed the composition made between the Mayor and commonalty of London and him, the said Moresby, about the oblation made in the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, on London Bridge. He was collated to the archdeaconry of London 1430, which he resigned in 1442, and his prebend of Hoxton in 1443.

1429, *Henry Mereston*, who was admitted to the rectory of St. Magnus, London, May 6, 1428, and exchanged it with Richard Moresby, as abovementioned.

Nicholas Sturgeon resigned the rectory in

1452, July 15, and *John Drewell* was collated to in his room. He was succeeded in

1458, By *Robert Ballard*, who held it till 24th November,

1465, When *John Waynflete* was admitted.

1476, May 5, *Richard Alleyne* was presented to it by Bishop Kemp, on the resignation of John Waynflete, and held it till his death in

1488, When he was succeeded by *Richard Hill*, Prebendary of

Sarum, and Dean of the King's Chapel, who, on the 21st August, 1489, was promoted to the See of London.

1489. On the promotion of Bishop Hill, the king, Henry VII. in virtue of his royal prerogative, presented *Henry Aynsworth*, LL.D. to this rectory, who held it till
- 1517, When, on his resignation, *John Adams*, S.T.P. was presented to it by Bishop Fitzjames. On his death, in
- 1523, *Galfridus Wharton*, D.D. succeeded. He was vicar-general to Bishop Tunstall, and held the prebend of Isledon; in April, 1524, he was admitted to the vicarage of Sawbridge-worth, Herts. Dr. Wharton died in
- 1529, When, on 30th October, *Robert Rydley*, S.T.P. was presented to the rectory by Bishop Tunstall. In 1523 he held the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, with the prebend of Mora; and on 20th Feb. 1526, was admitted rector of St. Edmund, Lombard-street; he afterwards enjoyed successively the prebendal stalls of St. Andrew and of Isledon. He died in May, 1536, and was succeeded by
- 1536, *Simon Haynes*, S.T.P. who was master of Queen's College, Cambridge, Canon of Windsor, and Dean of Exeter. On 29th January, 1534, he was admitted Vicar of Stepney, but resigned in 1537. He died in October 1552.¹
- On the death of Dr. Haynes, *Edmund West*, A.M. was presented to the rectory by Bishop Bonner,
- 1552, 21st October. He held it till 13th September,
- 1554, When *Thomas Moreton*, LL.B. was admitted to it. On his death, 1st of October,
- 1558, *Thomas Darbyshire*, LL.D. succeeded. He was of Broadgate Hall (now Pembroke College) in the University of Oxford, and took the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, Feb. 17, 1555. His mother was the sister of Bishop Bonner, and to that prelate he was indebted for all his preferments. In 1548, he gave him the Prebend of Tottenham, and in 1554 the Rectory of Hackney. Soon

¹ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i. p. 672.

after he became Rector of Fulham, he was admitted to the Rectory of St. Magnus, London Bridge. He was also Chancellor of the diocese, and bore a considerable part in the examination of heretics, as they were then called. In the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, he was deprived of all his spiritualities, went to France, and at length entered the society of Jesuits. For some years he gave public lectures in divinity in the city of Paris with great applause, and died, in a good old age, in Lorraine in 1604.¹

1559, On the deprivation of Dr. Darbyshire, *Edmund Layfield*, A.M. was presented to the rectory, 31st January, by Bishop Grindall, and enjoyed it till his death in

1583, When *John Dewport*, A.M. was admitted to it. He was succeeded by Henry King, the eldest son of Dr. King, Bishop of London, who was born at Wornal, in Bucks, in January, 1591. He was educated in the free school at Thame, in Oxfordshire, and afterwards at Westminster School, from whence he was elected student of Christ Church, in Oxford, in 1608. Afterwards, he took the degree in arts, entered into holy orders, and was collated to the Prebend of Saint Pancras, the Rectory of Fulham, and to the Archdeaconry of Colchester. He became a most florid preacher, and was successively Chaplain in Ordinary to King Charles I. Residentiary of St. Paul's, Canon of Christ Church, D.D. and Dean of Rochester, in which dignity he was installed Feb. 6, 1638. On December 9, 1641, he was consecrated Bishop of Chichester, upon which his Archdeaconry, Prebend of Pancras, and Rectory of Fulham, became void. His Bishopric, except during the time of the Rebellion, he enjoyed till the time of his death, which happened October 1, 1669.²

¹ Athen. Oxon, vol. i. p. 712.

² Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 308.

1642. On the promotion of Bishop King, *Thomas Howell*, S.T.P., was collated to the rectory 25th March.

1649. *Adoniram Byfield* was presented to the rectory by Colonel Edmund Harvey, who was in possession of the Bishop of London's estates. He was the son of Nicholas Byfield, a clergyman of strong Calvinistic principles, who wrote some voluminous tracts in divinity, and who died in 1662. Adoniram¹ is said to have been at first apprenticed to an apothecary, was a man of special note, and a very active zealot in those busy and boisterous times. He was one of the scribes to the assembly of divines that sat at Westminster, and had a great hand in the "Directory," the original of which he sold for 400*l*. Sir John Birkenhead, in his "Paul's Churchyard,"² asks "whether the stationer, who gave this sum for the Directory, was cursed with bell and candle as well as book?" Byfield, besides this rectory, was in possession of the valuable Benefice of Colingbourn in Wiltshire. In the Report of the Commissioners in 1650, he is stiled an able, honest, and constant preacher of the Gospel. He was father of Dr. Byfield, a celebrated quack doctor. Adoniram Byfield is one of those few persons who have, by name, been stigmatized by Butler in his "Hudibras:"³

" Their dispensations had been stifled,
But for our Adoniram Byfield."

And Cleveland, in his "Hue and Cry after Sir John Presbyter," has these lines upon him :

" If you meet any that do thus attire them,
Stop them, they are the tribe of Adoniram."

Byfield was succeeded in the rectory in 1654, By *Isaac Knight*, Minister of Hammersmith Chapel, who was presented to it by Colonel Harvey, and in 1657 the vica-

¹ Granger's Hist. Eng. vol. ii. p. 187. ² Cent. I. class 4, Sect. 91.

³ Part III. Canto 2, line 639.

rage also was given to him by Cromwell. It appears by the parish books that he continued in possession of both till the Restoration. He was succeeded,

1660, by *George Stradling*, D.D. fourth son of Sir John Stradling, Knt. of Donat's Castle in Glamorganshire. He was educated at Jesus College in Oxford, whence, in 1642, he was elected Fellow of All Souls. He continued in the University during the Interregnum, and was much esteemed by Dr. Wilson, the Professor of Music, for his extraordinary skill on the lute. After the Restoration, he was made Chaplain to Dr. Sheldon, Bishop of London, and soon after Prebend of Westminster. In 1671 he was installed Chanter of the Church of Chichester, and the following year, Dean. He died 19th April, 1688, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.¹ There is a portrait of him by White before his Sermons in 8vo., 1692, with a short account of him prefixed by James Harrington, Esq., who gives him the character of a man of learning and exemplary life.

1688. On the death of Dr. Stradling, *Thomas Turner*, S.T.P., was admitted rector on the presentation of his brother, Dr. F. Turner, Bishop of Ely; the Bishop of London being at that time under suspension. Dr. Turner, one of the sons of Dr. Thomas Turner, Dean of Canterbury, was born at Bristol in 1645, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was elected Fellow. He afterwards became chaplain to Dr. Compton, Bishop of London, who collated him in 1680 to the rectory of Thorley in Hertfordshire, and to the archdeaconry of Essex; and, in 1682, to the prebend of Mapesbury in St. Paul's. In 1686 he was installed a prebendary of Ely, two years after he was elected President of Corpus Christi College, and in the same year instituted to this rectory. In 1689 he was made Precentor and Prebendary of Brownswood in St. Paul's. What his political principles were at the Revolution, we are

¹ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 622.

not told, though by keeping possession of his preferments till his death, it is to be presumed he did not follow the example of his brother, the Bishop of Ely, but took the oaths of allegiance. He died April 30, 1714, and was buried in the chapel of his college. Dr. Turner was a single man, and remarkable for his munificence and his charity in his life-time; and, by his will, he left the bulk of his fortunes, which were very considerable, to public and charitable uses.¹ To the parish of Fulham he left 3*l.* *per annum* for apprenticing poor children.

1714. *John Wyvill*, A.M. was presented to the rectory, but held it for a very short time; as, in the same year,

George Bell, jun. A.M. was collated to it.

1734. *William Nicholas Blomberg*, who had been presented to the vicarage in 1733, became rector. He was the son of Baron Blomberg, a nobleman of Courland, and had been educated at Merton College, Oxford. He published a "Life of Dr. Edmund Dickenson," an eminent physician, who died in 1707, and who was his maternal grandfather.

1750. *Samuel Knight*, A.M. was presented to the rectory. He was the son of Dr. Knight, Archdeacon of Berks and Prebendary of Ely, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became Fellow. Mr. Knight married the sister of Mr. Partridge, Recorder of Lynn, by whom he had one son; but she dying soon after at Fulham, it so deeply affected him, that he declared he could never reside there again. Accordingly he obtained permission from Bishop Sherlock to exchange the vicarage, which he also held himself, with Mr. Cumberland, for the rectory of Stanwick in Northamptonshire. About the year 1766, he purchased the manor of Milton in Cambridgeshire, and shortly after removed to the manor house, where he continued to reside till his death. In 1775, Mr. Graham Jepson being presented to the rectory of Milton, exchanged that rectory in the following year, with Mr. Knight, for the vicarage of Fulham.²

¹ Bentham's Ely, p.262. ² Cole's MSS. Brit. Mus. vol. xxx.

1785. *Michael Lort*, D.D. was collated to the rectory. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was a man very generally esteemed among the circle of his acquaintance. Though he published but little himself, yet by his friendly assistance and judicious correction, he contributed much to the service of literature. His library, which contained a great number of books rarely to be met with elsewhere, was always open to his friends. After his death it was sold by auction; and though remarkably destitute of exterior ornaments, produced a very considerable sum.¹
1790. *Graham Jepson*, B.D. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, who had exchanged the rectory of Milton in Cambridgeshire, in 1776, with Mr. Knight for this vicarage, was presented to the rectory by Bishop Porteus. He died universally esteemed and regretted, May 24, 1811, and was buried in the churchyard of Fulham.
1811. *William Wood*, B.D. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of London, succeeded Mr. Jepson.

The rectory house stands on the west side of Parsons' Green. It is thus noticed by Bowack in 1705: "The house in which the rectors of Fulham used to reside is now very old, and much decayed. There is, adjoining to it, an old stone building, which seems to be of about three hundred or four hundred years standing, and designed for religious use, in all probability a chapel for the rectors and their domestics. Before the said house is a large common, which, within the memory of several antient inhabitants, now living, was used for a bowling green."² This house is now divided into two tenements; but the old stone building was pulled down about the year 1742.³

¹ Lysons, vol. ii. p. 378.

² Antiq. Midd. p. 58.

³ Lysons, vol. ii. p. 377.

The vicarage is in the gift of the rector, and it is rated at 10*l.* in the King's books.

The vicarage house adjoins the church-yard; it is a handsome building, and has been thoroughly repaired in the present year.

VICARS.

1329, *Henry Martin*.

1361, *Thomas Offring*.

1392, *John Goding*. He was also Rector of Layton in Essex.

1397, *Gilbert Janyn*.

Walter Gerard.

1416, *John Stevens* succeeded on the resignation of Gerard. He was Rector of Bocking and Tay-parva, in Essex.

Richard Eaton, who, in 1407, was Vicar of Arkesden; Essex.

1434, *John Sudbury* was presented on the death of Eaton. He was Archdeacon of Essex in 1478. He resigned this vicarage in

1451. *Henry Smith*, A.M., was presented to it, and resigned it the following year.

1452, *William Layton*, A.M. succeeded.

1453, *Henry Watfrey*, on the resignation of William Layton, who in 1461 exchanged this vicarage with

1461, *William Redenes*, for the vicarage of Dagenham in Essex.

1463, *Richard Hendock*, on the resignation of Redenes.

1465, *John Cooke*, Rector of St. Mildred's in the Poultry.

1466, *John Elton*, B.D., Rector of St. Bartholomew, Exchange.

1467, *John Chadelworth*, A.M. He was Prebend of Newington in 1464. He held this vicarage but four months, and then resigned it to

William Lax, Vicar of Nasing, in Essex.

William Harvey, Vicar of Ramye, Essex.

1471, *John Petitot*, A.M., on the death of William Harvey. He was Vicar of Amwell, Middlesex, in 1479.

1472, *Walter Newton*, Vicar of Stortford, Essex, on the resignation of Petitot.

1476, *Richard Seffry*, on the resignation of Newton.

Adam Sandakes, on the death of Seffry.

1479, *John Cowper*, Vicar of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, on the death of Sandakes.

1481, *William Stokes*, on the resignation of Cowper.

1499, *William Payne*, on the resignation of Stokes.

James Aynsworth, Rector of Greenford Parva.

1502, *John Woodhouse*, Vicar of Broomfield in Essex, on the resignation of Aynsworth.

1503, *John Phipps*, A.M., on the death of Woodhouse.

Simon Green, alias *Fotherby*. He was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, and was admitted to the rectory of All-hallows, Honey Lane, in 1494. In 1501 he took the degree of Doctor in Divinity at Oxford, and was for some time Commissary of that university. He was afterwards preferred to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Lincoln, and was chanter and residentiary of the same church. He died in 1526.¹

1506, *Adam Forster*, on the resignation of Green.

1511, *James Aynsworth*, on the death of Forster.

1513, *Robert Egremond*, on the death of Aynsworth.

1529, *Robert Newton*, on the death of Egremond.

1545, *John Smyth*, S.T.B., on the death of Newton. He was also Rector of St. Mildred's, Poultry.

1550, *Nicholas Smyth*, on the death of John Smyth. He was Vicar of East Ham in 1569.

William Hewett, on the resignation of Smyth.

1591, *Christopher Goffe*, A.M., on the resignation of Hewitt. In 1593 he resigned this vicarage, and became Vicar of Waltham Magna.

1593, *Andrew Smyth*, A.M.

1598, *Peter Lilly*, S.T.B. on the deprivation of Smyth. He was grandson of William Lilly the grammarian, the first master of St. Paul's School, and received his education at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he became Fellow. He was

¹ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i. p. 638.

afterwards a brother of the hospital in the Savoy, and in 1599 was collated to the prebend of Caddington Major. In 1610 he was presented to the rectory of Hornsey in Middlesex, and, according to Anthony Wood, was Archdeacon of Taunton.¹ We also find his name in the List of Fellows of the College founded at Chelsea by James I. in 1610. He died in 1614, leaving some sermons, which were afterwards published by his widow.

1615, *Thomas Walkington*, S.T.B. He was educated in the University of Cambridge, where he took the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, and was in 1612 incorporated in the same at Oxford.² He published a Sermon entitled “*Mary Magdalen’s Tears of Sorrow and Solace*,” preached at Paul’s Cross, 1620; and some other Tracts in divinity.

Richard Cluett, S.T.P., succeeded Dr. Walkington. He had been Chaplain to Dr. King, Bishop of Chichester, and was collated to the rectory of St. Anne, Aldersgate, in 1617. He was also Prebendary of Newington, and Archdeacon of Middlesex. He was in the Commission of the Peace, and Lloyd says, had more business in ending controversies than any magistrate within ten miles of London and Westminster.³ After the rebellion broke out, he was sequestered of all his preferments on account of his loyalty. He died some time before the Restoration.⁴ He was succeeded in this vicarage by

1649, *Adoniram Byfield*.

1657, *Isaac Knight*.

1660, *Edmund Keene*, A.M. was presented by Charles II. to the vicarage, and held it till his death.

1666, *Richard Stevenson*, A.M.

1691, *Vincent Barry*, A.M. He had been for some time lecturer, and was strongly recommended by the parishioners to the Bishop of London and the rector, to succeed to the vicarage on the death of Mr. Stevenson, as appears from a vote

¹ Athen. Oxon. vol. i. p. 15.

² Ibid. vol. i. p. 814.

³ Lloyd’s Mem. p. 506.

⁴ Walker’s Suff. Clergy, p. 48.

of thanks in the parish books, to the bishop, for procuring his appointment.

1708, *Philip Dwight*, D.D.

1733, *William Nicholas Blomberg*, afterwards rector.

1750, *Samuel Knight*, A.M., on his own presentation as rector.

1757, *Denison Cumberland*, who exchanged the rectory of Stanwick, in Northamptonshire, with Mr. Knight, for this vicarage. He was son of Dr. Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough, and father of the late celebrated Richard Cumberland, Esq., who, in the "Memoirs of his own Life," thus describes his coming to Fulham: "In the mean time the long and irksome residence in town, which my attendance upon Lord Halifax entailed upon me, and the painful separation from my family, became almost insupportable; and whilst I was meditating a retreat, my good father, who participated with me and the whole family in these sensations, projected and concluded an exchange for his living of Stanwick with the Rev. Mr. Samuel Knight, and with permission of the Bishop of London, took the vicarage of Fulham as an equivalent, and thereby opened to me the happy prospect of an easier access to those friends, so justly valued, and so truly dear.

"In point of income, the two livings were as nearly equal as could well be, therefore no pecuniary compensation passed between the contracting parties but the comforts of tranquillity in point of duty, or of convenience in respect of locality, were all in favour of Mr. Knight, and nothing could have prevailed with my father for leaving those whom he had so long loved and cherished as his flock, but the generous motive of giving me an asylum in the bosom of my family. With this kind and benevolent object in his view, he submitted to the pain of tearing himself from his connections; and, amidst the lamentations of his neighbours and parishioners, came up to Fulham to take upon himself the charge of a great suburban parish, and quitted Stanwick, where he had resided for the space of thirty years in peace, beloved by all around him. He found a

tolerably good parsonage-house at Fulham, in which, with my mother and my sisters, he established himself with as much content as could be looked for.

“Wherever he went, the odour of his good name, and, of course, his popularity, was sure to follow him: but the task of preaching to a large congregation, after being so long familiarized to the service of his little church at Stanwick, oppressed his modest mind; and though his person, matter, and manner, were such as always left favourable impressions on his hearers, yet it was evident to us, who knew him and belonged to him, that he suffered by his exertions.”

On Mr. Cumberland's promotion to the Bishopric of Clonfert in Ireland, he vacated this vicarage.

1763, *Anthony Hamilton*, A.M., who quitted it for the rectory of Hadham.²

1776, *Graham Jepson*, B.D., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and who exchanged his rectory of Milton, in Cambridge-shire, for this vicarage.

1811, *William Wood*, B.D.

The preceding Lists of Rectors and Vicars are chiefly derived from Newcourt's Repertorium.

PARISH CHURCH.

The parish church stands at a small distance from the water-side; it is an ancient stone building, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles.

At the west end is a handsome Gothic tower, 95 feet in height, and built, as Mr. Lysons conjectures, in or near the fourteenth century.

¹ Memoirs of Richard Cumberland, vol. i. p. 180.

² Cole's MSS. Brit. Mus. vol. xxx.

FULHAM CHURCH



J. Smith del.

J. Watts sculp.

TO THE REV^d W. WOOD. B. D. VICAR OF FULHAM,

This Plate is respectfully inscribed

By J. Smith del. J. Watts sculp. 1844

At the last general repair of this church, in the year 1798, the Gothic battlements of the tower were thrown down, and modern ones substituted in their place, by which the uniformity of this admirable specimen of Gothic architecture was much defaced.

Bowack, describing this church in the year 1705, says, "This church, standing at a small distance from the water side, is built of stone, and does not seem to be of very great antiquity, the tower, at the west end, being in a very good condition, as well as the body of the church : it has not been patched up since its first erection, so as to make any considerable alteration in the whole building; nor has there been any additions made, as is usual in ancient structures, except of a small building for a school, &c. at the north door; but both tower and church seem of the same age and manner of workmanship.

"We were in hopes, whatever imperfect accounts have been left of the foundation of other churches, yet that here we should not have wanted light, since it is situated so near the Bishop of London's seat, which appears to be much ancients; but after the most inquisitive search, we could discover nothing at all, nor so much as gather to whom it was dedicated. However, from a very careful examination of the building, we conclude it was built about the beginning of the 15th century.

"At the north entrance, against the wall, are several coats of arms, on each side of the door, probably of the founders; some of which are quite defaced, and

the others so worn and abused, that there hardly remains any thing from which light may be gathered. Had these been carefully preserved, or formerly taken notice of, by any that wrote on this subject, by knowing the founder, we might have known the time of its founding, but all have passed them silently over; nor can any of the most ancient inhabitants give any account of an inscription, quite defaced now, under one of the coats of arms.

“As to the alterations and repairs that have been made in this church, they seem to have been very few as before.

“We find in the Register Book of this parish, that Dr. Edwards, the Bishop of London’s chancellor, a great benefactor to this church, gave by will, dated Jan. 9, 1618, 80*l.* towards its repair, which was laid out in making a gallery, in new casting the lead of the steeple, and cieling the church; he likewise gave 16*l.* long before his death for building a new vestry, school-house, and lodgings for the master, clerk, and sexton, which, with other monies raised in the parish for that purpose, were applied to the said use, which building was erected at the north door, joining to the church, about the year 1630. There happened no other general repair till the year 1686, when, by the industry of Mr. Robert Limpany, then churchwarden, the church was new roofed, beautified, enlightened, and the inside made more commodious, at about 160*l.* charge to the parish.”^r

^r Bowack’s Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 24.

CHURCH BELLS.

The invention of bells, that is to say, such as are hung in the towers or steeples of churches, is, by Polydore Virgil, and others, ascribed to Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, about the year 400; and it is said that the words *Nolæ & Campanæ*, the one referring to the city, the other to the country, were, for that reason, given to them. The people were first called together to prayers, at stated hours in the day, by the sound of a bell, by a decree of Pope Sabinian, the successor of St. Gregory.¹

The first large bells in England are mentioned by Bede, towards the latter end of the sixth century; and it is supposed that the first tunable bells were set up in Croyland Abbey, in the year 690.

Matthew Paris observes, that anciently the use of bells was prohibited in the time of mourning, though at present they make one of its principal ceremonies.

The custom of christening bells is very ancient; it is said to have been introduced by Pope John XIII. in 972; but it is evidently of an earlier origin, there being an express prohibition in a capitular of Charlemagne.²

Bells, in the time of popery, were baptized, anointed "*Oleo Chrismatis*," exorcised, and blessed by the Bishop; these and other ceremonies ended, it was

¹ Quod tintinnabulorum sono populus invitatur, vocaturque ad sacra audienda statis diei horis, Sabiniani qui Gregorio successit, hoc decretum est---*De invent. Rerum, lib. vii. p. 400. Edit. Basil, 1540.*

² Hopinian de orig. Templorum, p. 113.

believed that they had the power to drive the devil out of the air, calm storms and tempests, make fair weather, extinguish sudden fires, and raise the dead.¹

The dislike of spirits to bells is thus mentioned in the Golden Legend by Wynken de Worde :

“It is said, the evil spirytes, that ben in the regon of thayre, doubte moche when they here the belles rongen; and this is the cause why the belles ben rongen whan it thondreth, and whan grete tempests and outrages of wether happen; to the ende, that the fiends and wyched spirytes shold be abashed and flee, and cease of the movynge of tempeste.”

It was customary to put the following verses within the steeple, or others to the same purport :

*Laudo Deum verum, plebem voco, congrego clerum,
Defunctos ploro, pestem fugo, festa decoro.*

*I praise the true God, call the people, convene the clergy,
Lament the dead, dispel pestilence, and grace festivals.²*

The number of bells in every church gave occasion to that singular piece of architecture the Campanile, or Bell Tower, an addition which is more susceptible of the grander beauties of architecture than any other part of the edifice. It was the constant appendage to every parish church of the Saxons,³ and

¹ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 118. London, 1767.

² Spelman's Glossary, Verbo Campana.

³ Bingham's Antiquities of the Christian Church, vol. i. p. 316.

is actually mentioned as such in the laws of Athelstan.

The practice of ringing changes on bells is said to be peculiar to England, whence Britain has been called the *ringing* island. This custom seems to have commenced with the Saxons, and was common before the conquest. Bell-ringing, though a recreation chiefly of the lower classes, is not in itself incurious, or unworthy of notice. Musical writers seem, however, to have written but little upon the subject.

In England, the practice of ringing is reduced to a science; and peals have been composed which bear the name of the inventors. Some of the most celebrated peals now known were composed about 60 years ago by one Patrick.

The bells of this church were re-cast by Ruddle, and tuned by Mr. Harrison, the inventor of the Time-keeper; they are esteemed equal to any peal of bells in this kingdom, and have nearly the same sound as those of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Around each is an inscription as follows :

- 1st Bell. " This bell was re-cast by Ruddle, 1759."
- 2nd — " The Gift of the Vestry by subscription, 1727."
- 3d — " Ex dono Gulielmus Skelton, Gent."
- 4th — " Ex dono Gulielmus Skelton, Gent."
- 5th — " Peace and good Neighbourhood."
- 6th — " John Ruddle cast us all."
- 7th — " Prosperity to the church of England, 1729."
- 8th — " Prosperity to this Parish, 1729."
- 9th — " Francis Conyers, Churchwarden."
- 10th — " I to the Church the living call,
And to the Grave I summon all,"

In the bell-room of this steeple are preserved several commemorations of peals rung here at different times; one of the most remarkable we shall transcribe.

The College Youths.
This Society did ring,
on the 6th of October, 1776,
a complete peal of 5040
Oxford treble-bob ten in,
in three hours and forty-five minutes,
with the sixth at home,
twelve times wrong and twelve times right,
being the first performed here.

CHURCH CLOCK.

Clock is the old German word for bell, and hence the French say, *une cloche*. There were no clocks in England in Alfred's time. He is said to have measured his time by wax-candles marked with circular lines to distinguish the hours.¹

Mr. Strutt confesses that he has not been able to trace the invention of clocks in England. Stow mistakes, when he says, that clocks were commanded to be set up in churches in the year 612.

The clock in this steeple was the gift of an individual, in order to exonerate himself from serving any office during his residence in the parish, as appears from the following extract from the parish books:

August 14, 1664.

Ordered, that Richard Goslinge, of this parish, Brick-maker, bee and is from this day forward, during his abode in this parish,

¹ Brand's Popular Antiquities, p. 14.

quitted from bearing any office off and belonging to the parish of Fulham, upon condition if the said Richard Goslinge doe, at his own proper costs and charges, give an able and substantial clock, not under the value of 12*l.*, and y^t the old clock bee given unto the said Rich^d Goslinge, which new clock is the voluntary gift of him the said Rich^d Goslinge, in consideration of the privileges aforesaid.

Consecration of the Church.

It is probable that, at the first consecration of the Church of Fulham, the picture of the tutelar saint, or some inscription of the time of its dedication, was an ornament of some wall or pillar in it; for in the first form of consecrating churches in England which we meet with, at a synod held at Chelsea, under Wulfred, Archbishop of Canterbury, anno 816, it is ordained, that when a church is built it shall be consecrated by the proper diocesan, who shall take care that the Saint to whom it is dedicated be painted either on a wall, on a tablet, or on the altar.¹

This church is dedicated to “ All Saints,” The festival of which is celebrated on the first of November, in commemoration of all the saints in general; and which is otherwise called “ All Hal-lows,” Boniface IV., in the ninth century, introduced

¹ “ Synod apud Celichyth, sub. Wulfred, Ann. Dom. 816.

“ DE MODO CONSECRANDI ECCLESIAS,

“ Seu etiam præcipimus unicuique Episcopo ut habeat, depic-tum in pariete oratorii, aut in Tabula, vel etiam in Altaribus, quibus Sanctis sint utraque dedicata.”

Spelman de Concil, tom. i. p. 318.

the “ Feast of All Saints ” into Italy, which was soon after adopted into the other churches.

John Sterne, S.T.B., was consecrated Bishop Suffragan of Colchester, Nov. 12, 1592, in the Church of Fulham, by virtue of the queen’s letter to the archbishop; John, Bishop of London, John, Bishop of Rochester, and Richard, Bishop of Bristol, assisting. The accustomed ceremonies being used, and oath by him taken of renouncing all foreign prelates, &c., and acknowledging the queen’s authority in all ecclesiastical, as well as temporal matters, according to form of a statute of Parliament; and he was vested by the archbishop with episcopal robes; one of the last suffragans, consecrated among us.¹

In the year 1552, an inventory was taken by commissioners appointed by the King, of the plate and ornaments belonging to all the churches in the kingdom; the returns of the Jury relating to several counties, of which Middlesex is one, are in the Augmentation Office. The Jury at Fulham returned as follows :

INVENTORY.

We the Jury doo present and testify the goods, plates, ornaments, jewells, and bells, beylongynge and apertenynge to the churche of Fulham, in the countie of Midd. as well as wythin the inventory takyn by the Kyngs Maietes Commissioners; as also other goods belongynge to the same churche not beyng in the

¹ Strype’s Life of Whitgift, p. 399.

Kyng's Inventory wth rerages and other depts belongynge to the same church, as aperythe hereafter more playnly testyfyed by us the same Jury, the fyft daye of Augoost, in the yere of owr Lorde God, a thousande fyve hondryde fyftey, and two, and in the sexte yeare of the reigne of our Sovereyne Lorde Edwarde the Sext by the Grace of God of England, Ffraunce and Ierlande, Kyng, Defender of the Faithe and of the Church of Inghlande and Ierlande, the suprem hede emedyatly under God.

This Inventory, made the tenth daye of Marche, in the thyrde yere of the reigne of our Dread Sovereigne Lorde Kyng Edwarde the Syxt, of all suche goods as remanyth in church of Ffulham, in the countie of Midd. testyfyed then unto the commessioners by Nycholas Smythe, Curate there; John Nycholl and John Ryp-pyng, Church Wardens; John Hurton, and Willim Holden, consentynge to the same.

Impris, Three challices of sylver w^h pattents, where of too of them parsel gylte, and a lyttell pyxe of sylver psell gylte.

Item, One crosse of latten and gylte, and two owlde crosses of latten, two payre of sensors of latten, and a ssype, and a spone of latten.

Item, Two lyttell basons of pewter, and vj lyttell candellstycks of brasse.

Item, iiij greate candellstycks of latten, and two basons of latten, and a ewer of latten, and a wholly watter stocke of latten.

Item, Fyve coopes, one of crymessen vellet, one of whytt satten, one of blacke chamblett, one of grene sarsnett, and one of whytt fustyan.

Item, A vestement of grene vellett, a deakon and subdekon of grene damask.

Item, A vestement of whytt satten w^h a deakon, and subdekon of the same.

Item, A vestement of blacke chamblett, w^h a deakon and subdeakon of the same.

Item, A vestement of blacke damaske and one vestement of dyvers colored sylke.

- Item, One vestement of russett satten of Brydges, and one vestement of redd satten of Brydges, and a vestement of grene sarsnet, and one vestement of whytt fustyan, and one vestement of redd vellett.
- Item, One frount for an aultor of vellett, yellow and redd, and two frountes of tawny satten of Brydges, and two frountes of whytt satten of Brydges, and three owlde frountes of tawney sylke of dyvers colers.
- Item, One hearse clothe of black vellett.
- Item, A vestement of fustyan w^h ow^t amas or albe, and a vestement of sanguyne satten of Brydggs w^h ow^t albe or amas.
- Item, A vestement of tawny chamblett, w^h ow^t albe or amas, and a vestement of dormey, w^h ow^t albe or amas.
- Item, vj aultor clothes of linen clothe, and one owld vestement of blacke saye w^h ow^t albe or amas.
- Item, xx^{ti} peices of owld paynted clothes that dyd kever the images in the church.
- Item, A clothe caulled a camary clothe of redd and grene satten, of Brydgges, and tenn owlde hamer clothes, some of them of sylke, and the reast of lynen clothe, and two crosse clothes of sylke, and fyve hamer poles, iij cruytts of pewter and v. dyeper towells.
- Item, viii candelstyck hosses of latten, an olde candelstycke, and a bason to holde the pascall, and a bason for a lampe.
- Item, xii greate bowks, sum of paper, and other sume of parchment.
- Item, iiij sorpleses and two rotketts, and two cortens of sylke to hange at the aultors eande.
- Item, v great bells, and a lyttell bell in the steple, and iij hand bells, and a rayle of whytt and blew lynen clothe.
- Item, A payre of orgaynes that lyeth all broken, and a qwessshyon of redd and grene sylke.
- Item, A hangynge for an aultor of whytt sylke, and another of dormer.

CERTAIN GOODS sould by Thomas Willcocks and George Burton, Church Wardens aforesayd, w^h the consent of the hole parrysshoners, the parsells as aperythe hereafter:

Sowlde, Imprints, Sould to Thomas Read, dwellynge in the prysshe of Saynte Mychaells in Wood Streat, Gewellar, two owlde crosses of latten, two payre of sensors of latten, a ssype, & a spone of latten, vi lyttell candellstycks of brass, and iiij greate candellstycks of latten, and two basons and a ewer of latten, and a wholly watter stocke of latten, xij hosse candellstycks for the rood hyght, and one owlde hollow candellstycke, and a bason to holde the pascall, and a bason for a lampe of latten, and three hande bells, sowlde for—

Item, Sowlde to Robert Madder, Marchaunte Taylor, dwellynge in Saynte Mychaells Parryssh, in Wood Streat, the parsells as followeth:

Item, A coope of crymessyn vellett, and one of black chamblett, and one of grene sarsnet.

Item, A vestement of grene vellett, w^h a deakon and a subdeakon of grene damaske, a vestement of blacke chamblett, with a deakon and subdeakon, and a vestement of blacke damaske, and a vestement of dyvers colored sylke.

Item, A vestement of russet satten of Brydggs, and a vestement of green sarsenet, and a vestement of redd vellett.

Item, Two frounts of tawney satten of Brydggs, and iij olde frountes of tawny sylke, w^h dyvers other colors, a vestement of fustyan, and a vestement of sangwyn satten of Brydggs w^h out albe or amas, a vestement of tawny chamblett w^h out albe or amas, and a vestement of blacke saye w^h owt albe or amas.

Item, Tenn owlde hamer clothes, sum of sylke, and summe of linnen clothe, and two cross clothes of sylke, sowlde to one Robbert Madder, Marchaunt Taylor, dwellynge in Saynt Mychaells parryssh, in Wood Streat, and all the olde parchment bowkes in the church.

Some totall—

Stowlyn. Certyn Goods stowln, and the church brokyn; the parsell as followeth hereafter: a challys w^t a pattent parsell gylte, and a herse clothe of black vellett, two sorplesses, a carpet and a comunyon table clothe, and a clothe a bowte the founte, with other suche lyke paynted clothes.

Thes be parsell of the goods, plate, ornaments, and jewells, remaynyng in the churche, beyng parsell of the Inventory takyn by the Kyngs Hyghnes Commissioners, in the thyrd yere of his most gracyous reigne, un sowlde:

Impris. Two challiss of sylver, w^h pattents, parsell gylte.

Item, A lyttell pyxe of sylver parsell gylte.

Item, A coope of whytt satten, and a coope of whytt fustyan.

Item, A vestement of whytt satten, with a deakon and subdeakon of the same.

Item, A vestement of redd satten of Brydgges.

Item, A vestement of grene sarsnett.

Item, A vestement of dormer.

Item, A frounte for an aultor of vellett, red & yellow.

Item, Two frountes of whytt satten of Brydgges.

Item, A camary clothe of redd and grene satten of brydggs.

Item, A hangynge for an aultor of whytt sylke.

Item, Two clothes that hangythe over the Sakarament, one of changable sylke, thother of lynyen clothe.

Item, Two corteyns of sylke to hange at the aultor ende.

Item, iiij aultor clothes of lynyen clothe.

Item, Fyve towells of dyeper, and two sorplesses.

Item, Two rolthers, and a qwesshion of redd & grene sylke.

Item, iij cruytts of pewter, and a bason of pewter.

Item, A payre of orgayns that apere all to be broke.

Item, In the steple v greate bells, & a saintes bell.

Londe,

s. d.

Alsoo we do present and testyfy that ther doeth
belonge and apertayne to the churche of Ffulham }
Two akars of medow grownde to the yerely vallew } *xiii iiii*

A BROTHERED,

Also, there hath byne a brothered, cawled Saynt Peters Brothered, at the dyssolucyon of the whyche brothered wasse wardens,

Edward Lathar, and other three men of the same parryssh, havynge the goods and stocke in there hands, the scer-teyne some, the whyche we cannott knowe, there wass bothe money and kyne.

FULHAME,
Scil.

Ther is belongyng unto the pischurche ther ij acres of lande nowe in the tenure of the Churchewardens, whiche alwey have ben ymployed to the meynenance of the Church Repacons and rentithe by yere xiiis. iiij *d.* Doctor Haynes is pson ther, and his psonage is worthe by yere xxvj *l.*, and Master Smythe is Vycar there, and his Vycarage is worthe by yere xl. who fyndethe a priest to sarve the cure.

FUNERAL MONUMENTS.

Sepulchral monuments have been erected from the earliest ages, as memorials of piety and gratitude, and were much in use among the Greeks and Romans, to whom we are indebted for many of our funeral rites and ceremonies. The Romans were forbidden by the tenth law of the Twelve Tables, to bury any person within town or city;^{*} and in England the dead were anciently buried out of cities or towns, on the ridges of hills, or upon open plains, as may still be seen in many parts of the country; and among our Saxon ancestors it was usual to bury such as were slain in battle in the open field, with raised turf

^{*} *Hominem mortuum in Urbe ne sepelito, neve Urito.*

Cic. de Leg. ii. 23. Plin. xiv. 13.

laid upon their bodies ; the height of the turf denoting either the quality or valour of the deceased. This mode of burial continued in practice among the early Christians until the time of Gregory the Great, when prayers were first used at funerals for the souls of the departed ; and it being found more convenient for the priest, that the place of sepulture should be near the church, a license was procured from that pope to allow and confirm this custom.¹

Cuthbert, the eleventh Archbishop of Canterbury, afterwards obtained a dispensation for the making of cemeteries within the bounds of cities or towns.² The burying in, and near churches,³ was almost immediately followed by the erection of monuments with inscriptions engraved upon them, to perpetuate the remembrance of the deceased ; and these were called epitaphs.

Of all funeral honours, epitaphs have ever been esteemed the most respectable ; for by them love is

¹ Pauvinus de ritu sepeliend. mort. p.321.

² Cutbertus Archiepiscopus Cant. xi. ab Augustino cum Roma Veniret, plures intra civitatis sepelire, rogavit papam ut sibi liceret coemeteria facere, quod papa annuit reversus itaque coemeteria ubique in Anglia fieri constituit.—*Liber Rochester, in Bibl. Cott.*

³ Thus began corpses to be buried in churches, which, by degrees, brought in much superstition, especially after degrees of inherent sanctity were erroneously fixed in the several parts thereof, *the porch* saying to *the church-yard*, *the church* to *the porch*, *the chancel* to *the church*, the east end to all—stand farther off, for I am holier than you ; and as if the steps to the high altar were the stairs to heaven, their souls were conceived in a nearer degree to happiness, whose bodies were mounted to be there interred.

Fuller's Church History, b. ii. p. 103.

shewn to the deceased, memory continued, friends comforted, and the reader reminded of human frailty. These posthumous memorials become interesting to posterity from the same principle which prompted their erection, and they are seldom contemplated by the reader without inspiring a hope of the same remembrance beyond the grave.

Monuments were antiently erected agreeably to the quality of the deceased, that every one might discern of what degree the person was when living. Noblemen had their effigies carved in stone, or engraved on brass, and this was intended to bear a likeness to the deceased person; upon the same were usually inscribed their titles, marriages, issues, and employments. Gentry, and persons of lower condition, were interred under a flat stone, inscribed with their name and time of their decease; and these particulars were sometimes engraved on a brass plate.¹

Having thus stated, in general terms, the principal customs relative to our funeral monuments and ceremonies, we find nothing further particularly interesting respecting them till the time of the Reformation.

Towards the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII., and during that of Edward VI., certain persons were put into commission, in every county, to deface any image, shrine, or relic which tended to idolatry or superstition; and under colour of this authority, they committed great devastation on the sepulchral monu-

¹ Pol. Virg. de Invent. Rerum, p. 321. Camden's Remains, p. 308.

ments contained in our churches.¹ This violation of the repositories of the dead continuing, Queen Elizabeth, in the second year of her reign, issued a proclamation to put an end to the “breaking or defacing of monuments of antiquity in churches or other public places for memory, and not for superstition,”² and in the fourteenth year of her reign, her Majesty found it necessary to issue another, charging the justices of her assize to provide “a remedy both for the punishment and prevention thereof.” But these proclamations, we are assured by Weever, “took little effect,” owing to the increasing spirit of puritanism, which raged at that time.

During the usurpation of Cromwell, similar outrages again occurred: our cathedrals and churches were converted into stables; the monuments were defaced; and every indignity which fanaticism and ignorance could suggest, was inflicted upon these hallowed receptacles of departed worth.

Much as we have to deplore the destruction of the funeral monuments, from the abovementioned causes, in the Church of Fulham, yet we find a sufficient number of them still remaining, to excite at once our vene-

¹ The Act of 3 and 4 Edw. VI. c. 10. was probably the ruin of many of our sepulchral, as well as other ecclesiastical monuments, though the former were expressly excepted where the parties had not been reputed saints.

Whoever requires a specimen of these ravages, let them read the “Atchievements of Downing in the County of Suffolk,” *Gough's Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. i. p. 5.

² Fuller's Church History, b. ix. p. 65.

ration and respect ; and we trust we shall be excused this short digression upon so interesting a subject.

Church Porch.

The porch was, without doubt, a very ancient appendage to the church ; and although it has been usually considered as a mere ornament, yet it had in ancient times its special uses. In that part of the Will of the pious Henry VI. relative to the foundation of his college at Eton, are these words : “ Item, in the south side of the body of the church, a fair large door with a porch, and the same for christening of children and weddings.”¹ But the most particular use of the porch was in administering the Sacrament of Baptism. The particulars of these ceremonies may be seen in the Roman Ritual, mentioned below.²

At the Reformation, all the uses to which the porch had been applied, were transferred into the church, as being, in every respect, more agreeable to the sacred purposes abovementioned.

Chancel.

The chancel is that part of the choir of the church between the communion-table and the skreen that separates it from the nave ; it has always been considered as the most sacred part of the church ; and, by ancient constitutions, no woman was allowed to stand within the chancel, or to approach the altar ; and this custom continued till the Reformation.³

¹ Royal Wills, p. 279.

² Missale Rom. Secund. usum Rom. Eccl. Lugd. 1528.

³ Gibson's Codex, vol. i. p. 175. Archæologia, vol. xi. p. 388.

In the east window of the chancel are the arms of Bishop Compton impaled with the see of London, supported by two angels, and ensigned with a mitre in beautiful painted glass, and underneath this motto—*Nisi Dominus.*

Nave.

The nave denotes the body of the church, where the people are placed, reaching from the rails or balustrade of the choir, to the chief door. The nave of the church belongs to the parishioners, and they are to repair it.

MONUMENTS AND INSCRIPTIONS.

The following inscriptions were existing in Weever's time, from whose "Funeral Monuments" we have extracted them, but they are now defaced:

Hic Jacet Johannes Fischer, quondam thesaurarius domini cardinalis SANCTE BALBINE, et postea Hostiensis Cantuariensis archiepiscopi, qui obiit 27. Aug. 1463.

Pray for the sowl of JOHN LONG gentylman, KATHERINE and ALICE his wyfe. Who died the x. of March, on thowsand fyve hundryd and three. On whos sowl and al crysten sowl Jesu have mercy.

Fili redemptor mundi Deus miserere nobis,

Sancta trinitas vnus Deus miserere nobis,

Spiritus Sanctus Deus miserere nobis.

Hic Jacet JOHANNES SHERBURNE, bacalaureus utriusque legis quondam archidiaconus Essex: qui ob. 1434.

This was probably a son of William Sherbourne, rector of this parish.

Of your charite pray for the sowl of Sir Samson Norton, Knyght, late master of the ordinance of warre with King Henry the eyght, and for the sowl of dame Elysabyth hys wyff, Whyche Syr Sampson decessyd the eyght day of February on thowsand fyve hundryd and seventene.

Orate pro anima JOHANNIS THORLEY, armigeri, qui obiit penultimo die mens. Febr. Ann. Dom. 1445.....

On the floor of the chancel was this figure in brass of a priest, probably the person mentioned in the following inscription :

Hic Jacet Magister WILLELMUS HARVEY, nuper vicarius istius ecclesie qui ob. 5 die Novemb. 1471.



Hic Jacet GEORGIUS CHAUNCY, quondam receptor generalis reverendi patris domini RIC. FITZ-JAMES. London, episcopi, qui obiit decimo nono die Decembris, ann. Dom. 1520.

Hic Jacet ANNA STURTON, filia JOHANNIS STURTON, domini de Sturton, et domine KATHARINE vxoris ejus. Qui quidem ANNA obiit in assumptionem beate Marie virginis, ann. dom. 1533.

Hic Jacet LORA, filia JOHANNIS BLOUNT, militis, domini Mountioy et Lore vxoris ejus, que obiit 6 die mens. Febr. ann. dom. 1480. cujus anime DEUS sit propitius.

Lora is a name derived from the Saxon word Lore, which signifies learning or understanding, a word often used by Chaucer, in that sense, as in the squire's prologue :

“ I see well that ye learned men in lore
Can muckle good.”

Or as Camden conjectures, a name corrupted from LAURA, which is BAY, and which is agreeable to the Greek name of DAPHNE.

The following inscription is added from the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, No. 6072, in which the arms of this and the foregoing are also described :

Here lyeth buried the body of Thomas Claybroke, Sonne of Stephen Claybroke Gent, which Thomas dyed 24 of August 1587.

On entering the north door of the chancel, on the left hand, is an ancient monument about twelve feet in height, once secured with iron rails ; in which, under an arch supported by Corinthian pillars, is the

THE MONUMENT

OF

LADY LECH



G. G. G. del.

J. Watts, sculp.

effigies of Lady Legh, nearly as large as life, sitting with an infant in her arms, and another lying by her ; habited in the dress of the times ; her hair dressed in a great number of curls. Over her head are the arms of the family ; and beneath, on the tomb, the following inscription :

To y^e Memory,

or,

What else dearer remayneth of that Virteous Lady La: Margaret Legh
Daughter

of him y^t sometimes was S^r Gilbert Gerrard Kn^t and M^r of y^e

Rolles in y^e Highe Court of Chancery

wife

to S^r Peter Legh of Lyme in the County of Chester K^t and by him y^e
Mother of seven Sones, Pierce, Frauncis, Radcliffe, Thomas, Peter,
Gilbert, and John, with two daughters Anne & Catharine, of wh^h
Radcliffe, Gilbert, John, deceased infants, the rest yet surviving to
the happy increase of ther House

Y^e years she enjoyed the world were 33, y^t her husband enjoyed her
17, at which period she yielded her soul to the blessedness of long rest
and her Body to this earth July 3. 1603.

This inscription in y^e note of piety and love
by her said Husband is here
devotedly placed.

Arms---1 Sable, replenished with mullet Arg. therein a man's arm bowed, holding in his hand a standard silver, an augmentation granted by Norroy King at arms, anno 1575. to Sir Piers Legh, in memory of the valiant services of his ancestor and namesake at the Battle of Cressy, where he bore the standard of the Black Prince. 2. Gules, a cross engrailed Argent for Legh. 3. Or, three Lozenges Az. for Baguley. 4. Az. a Chevron Arg. between 3 crowns Or. for De Corona 5. Arg. a pale lozengy sab. for Daniers. 6. Arg. a cross Sab. in the first quarter a fleur-de-lis of the second for Haydock 7. Vert a Chevron between 3 cross crosslets Or, for Writington. 8. Arg.

a Mullet pierced for Aston. 9. Lozengy Sab. and Arg. for Croft impaling Gerard of Byrn with its quarterings.
 Viz. 1. Arg. a Saltier Gul. for Gerard. 2. Az. a lion ramp. Arg. crowned Or, for Byrn. 3. Az. a lion ramp. Arg. for Windle. 4. Arg. 3 torteauxes between two bendlets, Gules for Ince. 5. Arg. a bend engrailed Sab. in Chief an escallop shell, Gules for Radcliffe. 6. Az. a cross patonce between 4 mullets Arg. for Plessington. 7. Arg. a lion ramp. purple for Balderston. 8. Arg. a cross raguly Gules for Lawrence. 9. Arg. 2 bars Gules in Chief 3 Mullets of the second for Washington. 10. Az. a Chevron between 3 fishes haurient Or, a quartering of Washington,

On a black marble slab, at the foot of Lady Legh's monument, is the following inscription :

Here lieth William Carlos of Stafford, who departed this life in the 25th yeare of his age the 19th day of May 1668.

'Tis not bare names that noble fathers give
 To worthy sonnes, though dead, in them they live ;
 For in his progeny, 'tis heaven's decree,
 Man only can on earth immortall bee ;
 But heaven gives soules w^h grace doth sometymes bend
 Early to God their rice and Sovereigne end.
 Thus whilst that earth concern'd did hope to see
 Thy noble father living still in thee,
 Careless of earth, to heaven thou didst aspire,
 And we on earth, Carlos in thee desire.

Arms--An Oak on a fesse 3 regal crowns.

This gentleman was the son of Colonel Carlos, or Careless, who so eminently distinguished himself in assisting King Charles II. in his escape after the battle of Worcester,¹ to whom the above arms were granted with permission to change his name to Carlos.

¹ Clarendon's Hist. Rebellion, vol. iii. p. 322.

Next the above is the following :

Samuel Lancelot Jarvis, Esq. ; a distinguished officer in North America, died Dec. 11, 1795, aged 59 years.

At a short distance from Lady Legh's monument, against the same wall, and near the Communion-table, is a rich gothic monument, probably that of Sir Samson Norton, as mentioned by Weever ; it is in form of an obtuse arch, ornamented with foliage and oak-leaves : the inscription is obliterated, and there was originally the annexed figure in brass with escutcheons.



On the floor of the Chancel, within the rails of the Communion-table, upon a large black stone, is the following inscription :

Here lyeth interred the body of Capt. John Saris, of Fulham, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire ; he departed this life the eleventh day of December, 1643, aged 63 years. He had to wife Anne, the daughter of William Megges, of London, Esquire, she departed this life the second day of February, Anno Dom. 1622, and lyes buried in the parish church of St. Botolph, in Thames-street, being aged 21 years.

Arms—A chevron between 3 saracen's heads, impaling a chevron between 3 masles, on a chief a greyhound current for Megges.

On another stone adjoining the preceding, is :

Here lyeth the body of William Rumbold, Esq. clerk and controller of his Majesty's great wardrobe, and surveyor-general of all the customs of England, who dyed the second day of May, 1667, and also the body of Mary, his wife, only daughter of T. Barclay, Esq. yeoman of the body to his late Majesty K. Charles the First of blessed memory. She died the 21 of August following.

Arms—On a chevron engrailed 3 cinquefoils, on a canton a leopard's face.

The following, now obliterated, are mentioned in Stowe's London.¹

Hic situs est Gulielmus Billesby, Eques Auratus
Fisci Regii Ostiarius, cum Anna uxore è
Familia Brograria. Quæ illi peperit duas
Filiæ Franciscam et Margaretam, totidem
Que Filios qui infantes obierunt.
Obiit ille 25 Martii 1607.
Illa 27 Maii 1608.

¹ Strype's Stow, vol. ii. Append.

Francisca Filia primogenita, primùm nupta Joanni Madocks, armigero, postea, Thomæ Walker, armigero, Fis-ci Regii Ostiario. Obiit die 6 Novembris, 1607, & hic parentibus tumulatur. Margarita altera Filia enupta Hugoni Parlor de Plumsted, armigero. Obiit & in Ecclesia Sanct. Margareta Westmonasterii requiescit.¹

On the south side of the chancel, on the altar-steps, against the wall, is erected a plain mural monument of marble, about 10 feet from the ground, and on a pediment, supported by two pillars of the Corinthian order, are the following

Arms---viz. Azure, a lion rampant, or, on a chief, argent 3 tor-teauxes, for Smith, impaling quarterly, 1st and 4 argent, on a cross, sable, a leopard's face, or, for Bridges; 2d or, a pile, gules, 3 arg. a fesse, between 3 parrots sable.

With this inscription :

D. O. M.

Thomæ Smitho, Equiti Aurato Regiæ Ma^{ti}.

A supplicum libellis, et ab epistolis Latinis;

Viro Doctrina prudentiaq-singulari.

Francisca Guil. Baronis Chandos filia.

Opt. Marito conjux Mœstiss.

Plorans posuit.

Obiit xxvii, die Nov. MDCIX.

On the same wall is a handsome marble tablet, richly ornamented with drapery and fancy carving, and on which is inscribed as follows :

To the Memory

of Anthony Nourse, Gent.

and Katharine, his wife, of

this Parish, who both departed this life

in the year of our Lord 1704.

¹ Strype's Stow, vol. ii. Append.

This Monument was erected by M. Katharine Sanderson, their only daughter, as a Small testimony of her duty, and of The Sincere Affection she bears to their Memory.

Arms---Gules a fesse between 2 chevrons arg. impaling Sab. on a bend-engrailed, or, 3 human hearts gules.

Over the door, leading from the chancel to the south aisle, is an elegant marble tablet with this inscription :

Sacred to the Memory

of

Elizabeth, late wife of John Hatsell, Esq.

Clerk of the House of Commons.

She was the second Daughter of

The Rev. Jeffrey Ekins, Rector of Barton, in Northamptonshire,
born on the 26th of October, 1735, died on the 2d of December,
1804,

and was, at her own request, buried in
this Church, near to her Brother, the Dean of Carlisle.

She was first married to Major Newton Barton,
by whom she had two sons, John and Newton ;
the latter only survived her.

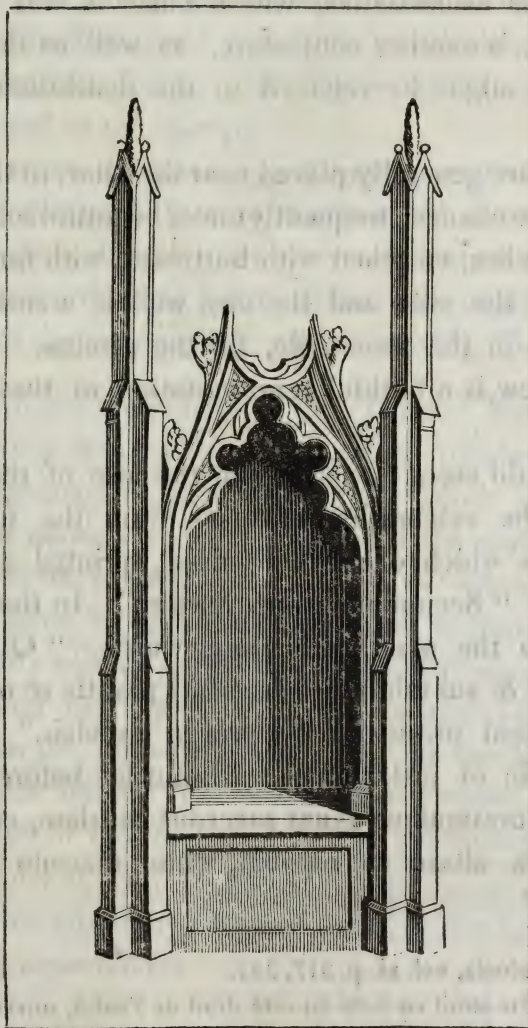
Her most exemplary piety,
conjugal Affection, maternal Kindness,
and universal Charity and Benevolence,
attended with the mildest and most engaging manners,
will be long remembered, and her death lamented, by all who knew
her.

She lived in most affectionate union for near 27 years
with her Husband John Hatsell,
who has directed this Marble to be erected
to her Memory, 1805.

On the pavement, near the above, is the following :

Henry Ekins,
Dean of Carlisle,
died Nov. 20. 1791.

Sedile.



The sedile, or stone stall, is found in many of our parish churches, and has been very differently ac-

counted for by our antiquaries. Some have called them confessionaries,¹ and others assert, that they were constructed solely for the priest to sit in at certain intervals during the celebration of the mass.²

That they were designed to accommodate bishops and other ecclesiastics, whose office it was to visit churches, is another conjecture, as well as that their chief use might be referred to the dedication of the church.

They are generally placed near the altar, in the south wall of the chancel, frequently under beautiful subdivided gothic arches, enriched with buttresses with finials, &c. Between the seat and the east wall is a small nich, generally in the same stile, for the piscina. The annexed view is a faithful representation of that in this church.

It should seem they were for the use of the priest during the celebration of mass, from the following directions which occur in a Missal, printed at Paris, in 1515, "Secundum usum Sarum." In the general rubric to the mass, are these words, "Quo facto Sacerdos & sui ministri in sedibus paratis se recipient, et expectent usque ad 'Gloria in Excelsis.'" And in the rubric of instructions for Saturday before Easter, "Finitis orationibus exuat sacerdos casulam, et in sede sua juxta altare se reponat, cum diacono et subdiacono."

¹ Archæologia, vol. xi. p. 317, 335.

² Le Prêtre alloit en suite au coté droit de l'autel, suivi du diacre, qui se tenoit debout jus-qu'à-ce que le célébrant, lui fit signe de s'asseoir.—*Voyages Liturgiques de France*, p. 283.

Altar.

In the primitive church, the altars were made of wood, in order to be removed from place to place, but the Council of Paris, in 509, decreed that every altar should be built of stone.¹ It was removed from the wall, and put in the middle of the church in the time of Elizabeth, and was thenceforth denominated the Communion Table.² It is now usually placed at the east end of the chancel.

The custom of bowing to the altar, and of praying towards the east, is very ancient; St. Austin says, when we pray standing, we turn our face to the east, from whence the day springs, that we might be reminded of a more excellent nature, namely, God.³

Beneath the monument of Sir Thomas Smith, and touching the steps of the altar, is an altar monument of English marble, close against the south wall, the head of it adjoining the entrance into the south chapel parallel to the chancel, under which is entombed Sir William Butts, Knight, Chief Physician to Henry VIII. It originally had his portraiture in brass, in armour as a knight, and his arms—"Az. 3 Lozenges Gules, on a Chevron Or, between 3 estoils Or," at the four corners of the stone. There was also a scroll of brass on one side of him inscribed "Myn Advantage." On the wall just above it, is put up a later inscription on a neat marble tablet, by Leonard Butts, of Norfolk, Esq., one of his descendants.⁴

¹ Chambers's Cyclopedia, vol. i. ² Hume, vol. v. p. 327.

³ August. de Serm. Domini in Mont. lib. ii. c. 5.

⁴ Cole's MSS. Brit. Mus. vol. xxx.



Epitaphiu D. Gulielmi Butij Equitis aurati
Et medici regis Henrici Octavi qui
Obiit A° Dni 1545. 17° Novemb.

Quid medicina valet, quid honos, quid gratia Regum

Quid Popularis amor, mors ubi sæva venit?

Sola valet pietas quæ structa est auspice Christo

Sola in morte valet, cætera cuncta fluunt.

Ergo mihi in vita fuerit quando omnia Christus,

Mors mihi nunc lucrum, vitæque Christus erit.

Epitaphiu hoc primitus inscriptum pariete et

Situ jam pene exesum sic demum restituit

Leonardus Butts Armiger Norfolciensis.

Oct. 30. 1627.

Amoris E°.

Physic, or honour, flatt'ry, wealth, or pow'r,
 To man of what avail in death's dread hour ;
 Then Christian Piety alone can save,
 Our only firm assistance in the grave.
 Since Christ in life has been my only joy,
 Death will bring happiness without alloy.

The verses are supposed to have been written by Sir John Cheke, the intimate friend of Dr. Butts---
 " And what if I should think," says Strype, " that this was the issue of Cheke's pious fancy in his last respects to this man, for which he had so high and deserved a veneration."¹

Sir William Butts, Doctor of Physic, was a native of Norfolk, and received his education at Caius College, Cambridge. He afterwards was made Domestic Physician to Henry VIII., and received the honour of knighthood from that monarch.² He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians, in whose records he is highly extolled for learning and knowledge; as well as for his singular judgment and great experience. He appears to have been highly in favour with the King, as well as much respected by many eminent persons at Court; and has been celebrated by some of the literary persons of his age, particularly Bishop Parkhurst, who has some epigrams on him.³ Dr. Butts married Margaret, daughter and heiress of ——— Bacon, of Cambridgeshire, by whom he had three sons; William, who was knighted, and resided at

¹ Strype's Life of Cheke, p. 24. 8vo., 1712. ² Ibid. p. 32.

³ A. Wood. Athen. Oxon.

Thornage in Norfolk, and who died in 1583;¹ Thomas, who settled at Great Riburgh in Norfolk, where his ancient seat is now remaining in the possession of Sir Edmund Bacon; and Edmund, of Barrow, in Suffolk. These married three sisters, daughters and co-heiresses of Henry Bures of Acton in Suffolk, by Ann, daughter of Sir William Walgrave, which lady married to her second husband Sir Clement Higham, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. This gave rise to an error in a pedigree of the Bacon family in "Blomefield's Norfolk," where Sir William Butts is stated to have married a daughter of Sir Clement Higham. Of the sons, Edmund alone had a daughter, who became sole heiress to her uncles, and married Sir Nicholas Bacon.

Sir William Butts died 17th November 1545, and was buried in this church. It is probable that some part of his family at that time resided here, as the name of Butts, at a later period, occurs in the parish books. His name is immortalised in the pages of Shakespeare, who has introduced him in his "Play of Henry VIII.," as forming one of the household of that monarch.² Holbein has inserted his portrait in "The Delivery of the Charter to the Barber Surgeons Company," which has been engraved by Baron.

On entering the nave, on the north wall, is a beautiful monument of various coloured marble, inscribed

¹ See a "Boke of Epitaphs" on his death, printed by Robert Dallington and others.

² Hen. VIII. Act v. Scene 11.

to the memory of Bishop Gibson, who is interred in a vault in the church-yard.

To The Memory of
That excellent Prelate
Dr. Edmund Gibson
Dean of his Majesty's
Chapel Royal
And one of the Lords of
His Majesty's most Hon^{ble}.
Privy Council
In Him

This Church and Nation lost a real Friend
and

Christianity a wise, Strenuous and Sincere Advocate.

His Lordship's peculiar care and concern for the constitution and discipline of the Church of England were eminently distinguished, not only by his invaluable Collection of her Laws, but by his prudent and steady opposition to every attack made upon them.

His Affection for the State, and Loyalty to his Prince, were founded on the best principles; and therefore were, upon all occasions, fixed and uniform; and his zeal to establish the truth, and spread the influence of the Christian Religion, displayed in that most instructive defence of it, his Pastoral Letters, will ever Remain as the strongest Testimony of the Conviction of his own mind, and of his affectionate attention to the most important interests of mankind.

Thus lived and Died this Good Bishop;

A Great and Candid Churchman
A Dutiful and Loyal Subject
An Orthodox and Exemplary Christian
Obiit Sept. 6. 1748. Ætat. 79.

Arms---Az. 3 Storks rising Arg.

On the opposite wall, over the Bishop's Pew, is placed a marble tablet in memory of Bishop Porteus, thus inscribed:

In Memory
of
The Rt. Rev. Beilby Porteus, D.D.
late Bishop of London,
Dean of His Majesty's Chapel Royal.
He died on the 13th of May, 1809,
aged 78 Years.

On the floor of the middle aisle was the following, in Bowack's time :

Near this place lyes interred the body of Abraham Downing, Esq; Serjant Skinner to his Majesty Charles II.

He married Anne the Daughter of William Prew, Rector of Ditton in Kent, and had by her four children, Richard now living, and William, Prudence, and Anne, buried near this place. He departed this life January the 19th, 1676, aged 59 years.

And here are also the tombs of the following persons :

Robert Blanchard, Goldsmith of London, 1681.

John Burnet, Gent. 1689.

Ursula, wife of the Rev. Lewis Thomas, Rector of Upton, Wilts, and daughter of Sir Thomas Woodcock, 1716.

John Elliot, Gent. 1722.

Alexander Mackbride, 1777.

South Aisle.

Against the south wall of this aisle is a stately monument of white marble, secured with iron rails about fourteen feet in height, in memory of Dorothy Lady Clarke, first married to Sir George Clarke, Knt., Secretary at War to Charles II., and secondly to Dr. Samuel Barrow. At the top is an urn, from which

are suspended festoons of flowers, and the coat of arms is supported by two winged genii ; it is an excellent piece of workmanship, by Grinling Gibbons, and cost 300*l*.

On a Sarcophagus beneath is this inscription :

D. O. M. S

Beatam hic expectat resurrectionem	Dein
Dorothea Clarke,	Samuelli Barrow
Filia et ex cohæredibus	Ejusdem illustrissimi Principis
Thomæ Hyliard Hantoniensis	Medico Ordinaris
et	Nec Non pro exercitu Anglicano
Elizabethæ Kympton.	Et Advocato et Judici
Nupsit primum	cum quo
Gulielmo Clarke, Equiti, aurato	ut vixit
Serenissimo Regi Carolo Secundo	Ita subter in pace requiescit.
A rebus bellicis Secretario	
Charissimæ matri à cujus uberibus Pependit	
et vitrico Optimo multumque de se merito	
Illa obiit ii Kal. Aug. George Clarke,	Ille obiit xii Kal. Ap.
A.D. MDCXCV. Filius unicus et privignus.	A.D. MDCLXXXII.
P.	

Arms---Arg. on a bend Gules between 3 pellets, as many swans proper ; or, on a canton az. a leopard's jamb, or, for Clarke ; sable two swords in saltier arg. hilts and pommels, or between 4 fl. de lis of the last for Barrow, and az. a chevron between 3 mullets, or for Hilliard.

In the expectation of a blessed Resurrection, here lies Dorothy Clarke, daughter and heiress of Thomas Hyliard, of Hampshire, and Elizabeth Kimpton. She was married, first, to Sir William Clarke, Knt. Secretary at War to his Majesty Charles II. ; and, secondly, to Samuel Barrow, Physician in Ordinary to the same most illustrious Prince, and moreover Judge Advocate to the English Army. With whom as she lived, so here she rests underneath in

peace. She died v Kal. Augt. A.D. 1695. He died xii Kal. April, A.D. 1682.

To his most beloved Mother, at whose breast he hung, and to his most excellent and most affectionate Stepfather, George Clarke, their only Son and Stepson, erected this Monument.

At the foot of the tomb is a large black stone, thus inscribed to the memory of Dr. Barrow, Physician to Charles II. and Author of the Latin verses prefixed to Milton's *Paradise Lost*.¹

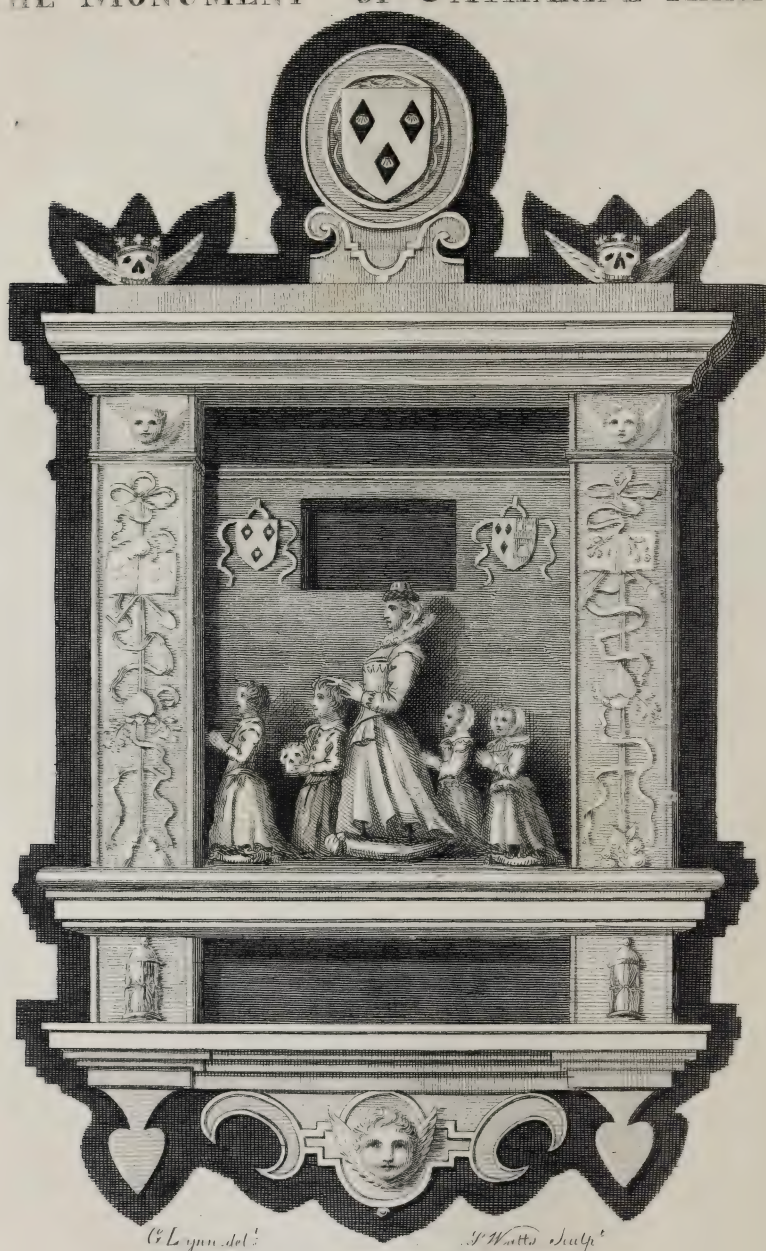
P. M. S.

Samuelis Barrow, M.D. ex vetusta
 In Agro Norfolk: prosapia,
 Carolo II^o. Medici Ordinarij,
 Exercitui Anglicano
 Advocati Generalis et Judicis Martialis
 Per annos, plus minus, viginti;
 Quæ munera jussu regio suscepit
 Quod Albemariam Secutus
 Optatum Caroli reditum
 Suis maturavit consiliis.
 Uxorem duxit unicam,
 Relictam Gul. Clarke, Eq; Aurat.
 Cujus felicissimi paris
 (Cum Annos sexdecim rarum
 Amoris Conjugalis exemplum exhibuisset)
 Quæ sola potuit, mors fregit consortium
 xii. Kal. Ap. A.D. CIOIOCLXXXII.
 Infracto adhuc manente superstitis amore.
 Obiit ætatis LVII.

Sacred to the pious Memory of Samuel Barrow, M.D. of an ancient family in the county of Norfolk, Physician in Ordinary to Charles II. and above twenty years Advocate-General and Judge

¹ Lysons, vol. ii. p. 371.

THE MONUMENT OF CATHARINE HART



G. Lyon del.

J. Watts sculp.

Published by F. Faulkner Dec^r 1 1852

Martial to the English Army: which offices he undertook by the King's command, having followed Albérmarle and hastened Charles's return by his counsels. He married the relict of Sir William Clarke, Knt. Of this most happy pair, Death broke the union, which nothing else could, (after they had exhibited, for sixteen years, a rare example of conjugal love,) 12 Kal. April, A.D. 1682. The affection of the Survivor still remaining unbroken. He died, aged LVII.

Over the preceding is a mural monument in memory of Mrs. Katharine Hart, wife of John Hart, Gent. This lady is represented kneeling with her four children, and underneath is the following inscription:

Here lieth Catharine Hart, wife of Jno. Hart, Gent. eldest daughter of Edmund Powell, of Fulham, Gent. who lived w^h her said husband y^e space of 8 yeares, and had by him two sonnes and 2 daughters; she lived vertuoslye, and dyed godlie y^e 23rd daie of Octo. 1605, in y^e 24 yere of her age, in constant hope of a joyfull resurrection wth y^e elect children of God.

Arms---Arg. 3 lozenges sable, charged with as many escallops, or, for Hart, impaling per fesse vert and or, three escallops argent for Powell, of Fulham,

Above her head, on a small marble tablet, are some Latin verses in her commendation, as follows:

Joanēs Hart dilectissimæ suæ conjugī,
Katharina Hart hoc Monumentum,
Amoris Testimonium ergo posuit.

Quæ potui lachrymans persolvi funera conjux,
Queque lubens volui non Dare, Dona, Dedi,
Dona Dedi queis (si fuerint pia numina votis
Concessura meis) tecum ego spero frui.

Interea Pro te mihi fas sit amare Relictos,
 Tres liberos casti pignora chara tori,
 Quotque mihi et natis, quot charo tristitia patri;
 Liquisti totidem det tibi læta Deus.

What rites I could, I've paid, while tears have flow'd,
 And gifts (which fain I would not) have bestow'd;
 Gifts, which, if heaven my earnest prayer shall hear,
 Consigned to this tomb, I hope to share.
 Three cherish'd pledges of our chaste desire
 Now claim th' affection of their widow'd Sire;
 Oh! may the sorrow, which thy death has given,
 To you be equalled in the joys of heaven.

On the monument are three several coats of arms, and the whole is well executed, and in good preservation.

Dr. Richard Zouch, Regius Professor of Civil Law, Principal of Alban Hall, in Oxford, and Judge of the Admiralty, during the reign of Charles I. and the Interregnum, died at his lodgings in Doctor's-commons, on the first day of March, in the year 1660, and was buried near the grave of his daughter, who was the wife of William Powell, Esq.

Dr. Zouch was the author of a poem, called the Dove, and several treatises on the civil law, in which he was esteemed a great proficient at that time.¹

On a large slab of black polished marble, supported by a white marble pedestal, stands a statue of Lord Viscount Mordaunt, somewhat larger than the life, in a Roman habit, with a batton in his right hand as Constable of Windsor Castle. His coronet and gaunt-

¹ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. and Biog. Britann.

THE MONUMENT OF LORD MORDAUNT



C. Lynn del.

J. Watts sculp.

Published by T. Faulkner Chelsea Dec^r 1 1812

lets are supported by two beautiful stands of black marble at each outward corner of the slab. Against the wall, on each side of the statue, are two oval tablets; upon that on the right is inscribed:

H. S. I.

Nobilissimus heros Johannes Mordaunt

Johannis Comitis Petroburgensis

Filius Natu minor,

ex

Mordantiorum stemmate quod ante sex, centos annos

Normanniâ Treductum

Serie perpetuâ, deinceps hic in Anglia floruit;

Qui

Acceptum a parentibus decus

Rebus gestis auxit et illustravit;

Operâ egregiâ positâ

In restituendo Principe ab avitis Regnis pulso,

Mille aditis periculis

et

Cromwelli rabie sæpius provocatâ sæpe etiam devictâ

a

Carolo Secundo feliciter Reduce

In laborum mercedem et benevolentiae tesseram

Viccomes de Aviland est renunciatus,

Castri etiam Windesoriæ et Militiæ Surriensis

Præfecturæ admotus.

ex

Nuptiis cum lectissimâ Heroinâ Elizabethâ Carey

Comitum Monumethæ stirpe oriundâ

Auspicatissime initis

Susceptâ prole numerosâ,

Filiis septem, Filiabusque quatuor,

Medio ætatis flore, annorum 48, febre correptus

Vir immortalitate dignus animam

Deo reddidit

Vº

Die Junii Annoque Domini

MDC LXXV.

Here lies interred the most noble hero, John Mordaunt, youngest son of John Earl of Peterborough, of the family of Mordaunt, which came from Normandy six hundred years ago, has flourished in a continued line in England, ever since; who, by his actions, increased and ennobled the honours he derived from his ancestors. He performed very signal services in the restoration of the King when driven from his hereditary dominions, and encountered a thousand dangers, provoking and also defeating the rage of Cromwell. As a reward for his labours, and a pledge of his royal benevolence, he was by Charles II., on his happy return, created Viscount Aviland; and was also appointed Constable of Windsor Castle and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Surry. By his most auspicious nuptials with that most accomplished heroine, Elizabeth Cary, (descended from the Earls of Monmouth,) he was blessed with a numerous progeny, seven sons and four daughters. Being seized with a fever in the flower of his age, 48, this man, worthy of immortality, returned his soul to God, the fifth day of June, in the year 1675.

Arms---Arg. a Chevron between 3 estoils sable.

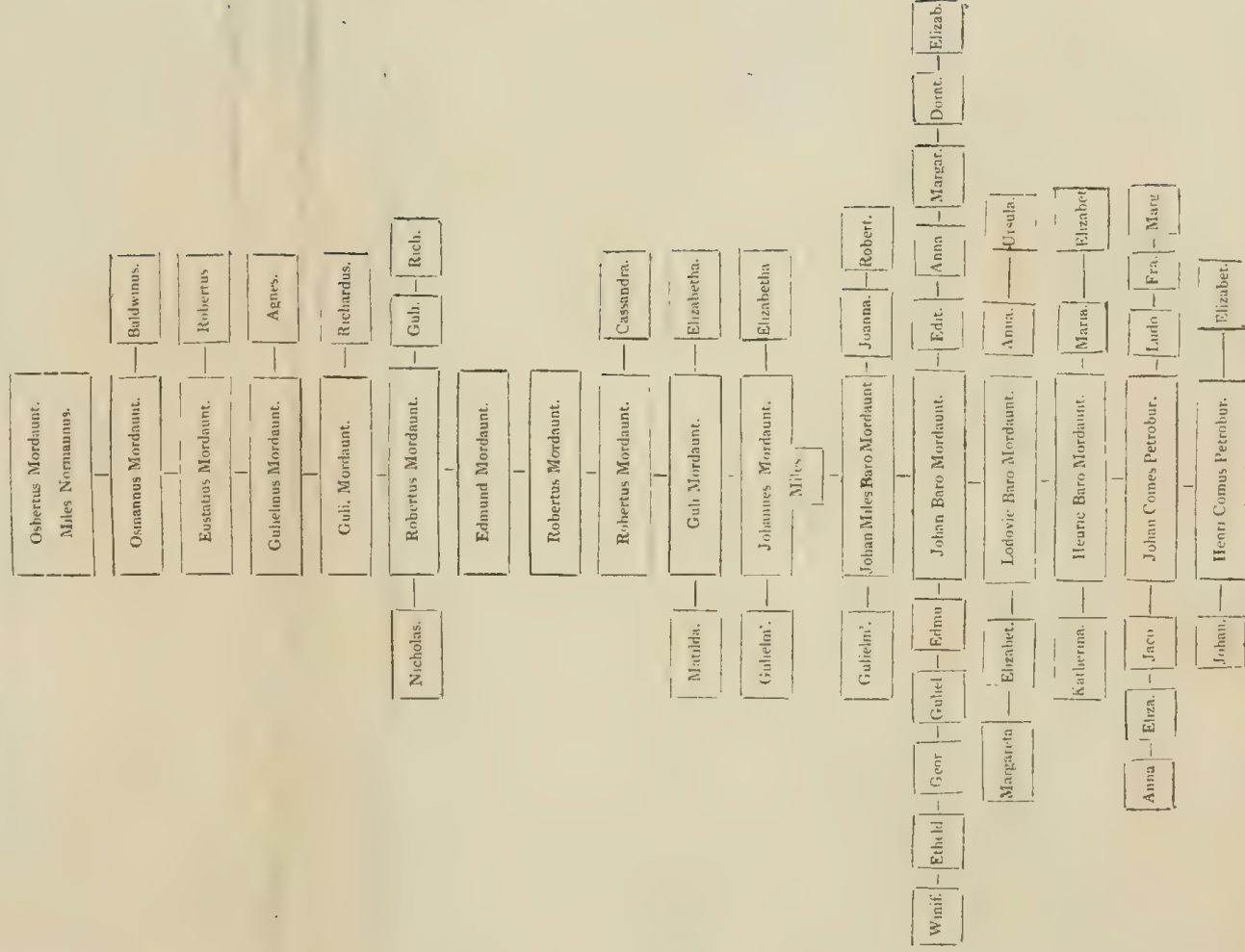
On the other tablet, the annexed pedigree.

This monument is very spiritedly executed, and was the joint work of Bushnell and Bird, celebrated English artists. The statue alone, according to Bowack, cost 250*l.*, and the whole monument 400 *l.*

On the same wall, near to that of Lord Mordaunt, is a monument of alabaster, gilded, painted, and adorned with antique embellishments, in memory of William Payne, Esq. and his wife, who are represented kneeling before an altar. This monument is in good preservation, and may be considered as a fair specimen of the sculpture of that time. Underneath the figures is this inscription:



STEMMA GENTILITII MORDANTIORUM, QUI PER ANNOS SEXCENTOS
PRIMUM NORMANNIÆ, DEINCEPS IN ANGLIA FLORUERUNT.



William Payne of Pallingswick, Esquier, has placed this monument To the Memory of himself and Jane his Wife, who lived with him in Wedlock XLIIII yeares, and dyed the first day of Maye, in An°. Dni 1610; and the sayd William dyed the day of An°. Dni The said William Payne has given for ever after his decease an Ilande in the Ryver Thames called Mackenshaw, to the use of the Poore of this Parishe on Hammersmith side.

Arms---Arg. on a fesse ingrailed Gules between 3 birds Sab. as many cinquefoils of the first quartering Or, 3 parts; on a chief embattled Az. 3 bezants and impaling Gules gutty Or, a fesse nebulée Arg.

Between the windows of this aisle is a marble tablet, inscribed to the memory of Sir Thomas Kinsey. In Bowack's account of this church, he describes this monument as being highly ornamented with festoons of flowers and an urn, but at present nothing remains but the arms over the inscription, supported by two cherub's heads. It originally cost 100*l*. :

Here lyeth the body of Sir Thomas Kinsey, Knt. and Alderman of the City of London, who dyed the 3rd day of Jan: in the Year of our Lord 1696, and in the 60th Year of his age.

At a considerable distance lower, space being left for another inscription, is the following :

In the same grave lye also the bodies of Robert and Elizabeth Atkins, his grandchildren by his only Child Mary, the wife of Richard Atkins, Esq.

Arms---Arg. a Chevron between 3 Squirrels Seiant Gul. cracking nuts Or, stalked and leaved vert.

In a window of this aisle, on a small octagon brass plate, is the following inscription :

Near this spot
are deposited the remains
of
Martha Ogle Baroness de Stark,
of the Holy Roman Empire
Youngest daughter of
Nathaniel Ogle of Kirkley in the
County of Northumberland Esquire

She was born on the 9th day of May, A.D. 1719

And died on the 20th day of January, A.D. 1805

Aged 85 Years and 8 Months.

+

If virtue boasts a triumph in our love,
And filial tears are seen by Saints above,
She, at whose sepulchre this Verse is laid,
O spotless innocence ! O Holy Shade !
Shall know that she was lov'd---well-pleas'd shall see
Her Children's grief record her Memory ;
And grateful for life past, His pow'r adore,
Who call'd her hence, the spoil of death no more.

Against the south wall is a handsome white marble
tablet thus inscribed :

Under this Tablet in a Vault the property of
The Right Honourable John Lord Viscount Ranelagh
lye the bodies of
Caroline Elizabeth Viscountess Ranelagh
his late Wife, Daughter of Sir Philip Stephens Baronet
who died in Child bed on the 17 of June 1805, aged 33 Years
and of his infant daughter the Honorable Caroline Jones
who lived one day.

Also Sir Philip Stephens Baronet
who died the 20 of November 1809 aged 87 Years.

On a plain mural marble monument, at the west end of this aisle, is this inscription :

In Memory of William Earsby of Northend, Gent. who departed this life the 18th of Oct. 1664. and in the 73 Yeare of his Age.

Neare to this place his aged corpse doeth lye
 Who whilst he lyv'd was not afraid to dye
 his partinge soule in hopes of heavenly rest
 imbraced death as his most wellcome guest
 hee did that worke whilst time and strength did last
 Which many shun till both be overpast
 Unto good works his mind was ever prest
 Yet on God's grace through Christ his faith did rest
 He run the race and hath obtain'd the prize
 That which remaynes for us to do likewise.

On the pavement, near the above, is :

Here lieth interred the Body of John Earsby
 of this Parish who departed this life in September MDCLXXXVII.
 aged XLVII.

At the north end of this aisle is a monument of alabaster, inlaid and ornamented with various coloured marble, in memory of William Plumbe, Esq. This gentleman married, to his first wife, Margaret, only daughter of Sir Thomas Nevill, Knt. and relict of Sir Robert Southwell ; and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Edward Dormer, Esq. of Fulham, and relict of John Gresham, Esq. of Mayfield, in the county of Sussex.

The monument appears to have been erected by this lady in her life-time, by the spaces left in the

inscription for the time of her age and death ; but it is uncertain whether she was buried here.

On the monument is inscribed,

Sacra Memoria Gulielmi Plumbe Armigeri
Et Elizabethæ Uxoris Ejusdem.

Gulielmus Plumbe filius et hæres Johannes Plumbe de Eltham armigeri, duos uxores duxit, priorem Margaretham Filiam unicam-hæredem Thomæ Nevill Equitus, quam Robertus Southwell Eques viduam reliquerat, ex qua nullam prolem genuit, alteram Elizabetham ex qua unicus ei filius natus est, Franciscus Plumbe Elizabethæ unica filia et hæres Edwardi Dormer de Fulham armigeri filii natu minimi Galfredi Dormer de Thame armigeri priorem conjugē habuit Johannem Gresham de Mayfield in Com. Sussexiæ Armigerum et secundum filium Johannis Gresham Equitis (quondam Majoris Londo) cui tres peperit filios, Thoma, Gulielmum et Edvardum Gresham, eo defuncto Gulielmū Plumbe prædictum conjugem accepit, Gulielmū Plumbe, obiit 9 die Febrū. An^o. Domini 1593. A^o Q, ætatis suæ 60, Elizabetha Plumbe.

Obiit——Die. A^o Dni A^o Q Ætatis Suæ.

The arms on this monument are those of Dormer impaled with Gresham ; those of Plumbe are gone.

This family resided at Northend at the time that Norden published his Speculum Britanniae, in 1575.

Next the preceding, upon the same wall, is a square tablet, ornamented with a gilt sculptured border, very fancifully executed ; in the centre of which is the following inscription :

At Earth, in Cornwall, was my firste beginninge,
From Bondes and Corringtons, as it may apere ;
Now to earth, in Fulham, God disposed my endinge,
In March, the thovsant and six hundred yere

Of Christ, in whome my body here doth rest
 Tyll both in body and soule I shal be fully bleste.

Thomas Bonde.

Obiit A^o. Ætis. suæ

68.

Arms---Arg. on a chevron sab. 3 bezantes quartering, 1 arg. 3 stags' heads couped sable, collared of the field, 2 arg. a chevron az. between 3 sinister hands couped and erected, gules for Maynard, 3 arg. a saltier sab. for Coriton.

Near the preceding, on the same wall, is fixed a small marble tablet, painted and gilt, surmounted with the family arms, with an inscription to the memory of Edmund, son of John Gresham, of Mayfield, Esq.

Monumentū Edmundi Gresham filii natu minimi Johannes Gresham de Mayfield armigeri qui obiit 7^o. die Maii, Anno Domini, 1593, ætatis suæ 16.

Arms---Arg. a chevron ermine between 3 mullets pierced sab. for Gresham quartering az. ten billets 4, 3, 2, 1, or, on a chief of the second a demi lion issuant sable for Dormer; 2 gules on a chevron arg. between 3 fishes or, as many martlets sab. on a chief indented of the second, 3 escallop-shells of the first for Done, als. Clobbs. 3 arg. 3 fl. de lis az. for Coulrich, als. Cail-ridge.

Adjoining, is a fine monument of veined marble, near twelve feet in height, ornamented with elegant foliage and festoons of flowers; and on the top was originally an urn, with the arms above it, but the urn is gone: the following inscription is upon a loose drapey on the base: the whole is secured with iron-rails, gilt, and is said to have cost 150*l*.

H. S. I.

Thomas Winter Armiger
 Inclyti illius Winteri Pronepos
 Qui Hispanorum classem
 (Quæ vinci non potuit) fudit.
 Bello dein paci obstetricante,
 hic pacis filius in Indos Mercator navigat,
 ubi Masulipatamiæ præfecturam gessit et adornavit;
 Vigesimo plus minus anno elapso
 Patri cognatisque
 (Ob fidelitatem optimo Regū a piis fædælatoribus
 ad inopiam redactis)
 Velis et Remis secundis
 Planè alter Joseph Deo mittente rediit.
 Omnibus tandem Boni viri functus officiis,
 Postquam triginta quatuor annos
 Mirâ patientiâ acri laboraverat morbo,
 In Domino moriens a laboribus requievit.

Maestissima Conjux

hoc quale cunq; *Μνημοσυρον* obiit Jan. 15. } Salutis MDCLXXXI
 amoris ergo posuit. } Ætatis LXVI.

On the base of the monument is inscribed :

Here also lyeth

Anne, daughter of Richard Swinglehurst, of London, Gentleman,
 relict of Tho. Winter above s^d. She dyed wife to Charles, eldest
 sonne of Sir Tho. Orby, of Lincolnshire, Bar^{nt}. 15 Martii,

Anno Domini,

1689.

Ætatis suæ

54.

Arms---Sable, a fessy ermine.

Here lies interred,

Thomas Winter, Esq. great grandson of that illustrious Winter,
 who defeated the invincible armada of Spain. War being succeeded
 by peace, this son of peace made a commercial voyage to the Indies,

where he governed and adorned Masulipatam. About twenty years having elapsed, he returned, after a successful voyage, being sent by God, like another Joseph, to his father and relations, who, were reduced to indigence, on account of their fidelity to the best of kings. At length, having performed all the duties of a good man, after he had suffered a severe illness with wonderful patience for thirty-four years, dying in the Lord, he rested from his labours. His most afflicted wife, as a mark of her affection, erected this monument. He died the 15th Jan. in the year MDCLXXXI., of his age LXVI.

About the middle of this aisle, in the pavement, was the following inscription on a plain black stone, to the memory of Bishop Henchman: the stone has either been removed, or is now concealed by the pews: but it is given thus in Bowack's Account of Fulham.

P. M. S.

Sub certa spe resurgendi repostæ
 Hic jacent reliquiæ
 Humphredi Henchman Londinensis Episcopi,
 Et gravitate et pastoralī clementiā
 (Quæ vel in vultu elucebant)
 Et vitæ etiam sanctitate venerabilis,
 Spectata in ecclesiam afflictam constantiā,
 Singulārī in Regem periclitantem fide,
 Quo fæliciter restituto
 Cum Sarisburiensi Diœcesi duos annos,
 Londinensi duodecim præfuisset,
 Regi etiam ab elemosynis et sanctioribus consiliis
 Plenus Annis et cupiens dissolvi.
 Obdormivit in Domino,
 Octob. 7, Anno { Dom. 1675,
 { Ætat. 83.
 Redemptor meus vivit.

In the certain hope of a resurrection, here lie the remains of Humphrey Henchman, Bishop of London, who was truly venerable for the gravity of his deportment and his pastoral benevolence, (virtues which were even conspicuous in his countenance,) and also for the sanctity of his life, his well-tried constancy to the afflicted church, and his singular fidelity to his king when in danger. After whose happy restoration, having governed the diocese of Salisbury two years, he presided over that of London for twelve years. He was moreover Almoner and Private Chaplain to his Majesty. Full of years, and desirous of death, he slept in the Lord on the 7th of Oct. 1675, of his age 83.

My Redeemer liveth.

On a large black stone in the pavement of this aisle.

Here lies the body of Elizabeth Tipping, daughter of Edward Hillesley, in the county of Gloucester, Esq. by his wife Frances, eldest daughter of William Frye, of Hardwick Court, in Hardwick, in the same county, Esq. descended from one of the co-heiresses of Sir Charles Brandon, Knt. Duke of Suffolk, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, having issue Lucretia, one only daughter, by her husband, deceased 29th July, 1686, aged 22 years.

John Frye, Esq. of Hardwick Court, who died anno 1579, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Gournay, and niece, and, eventually, co-heir of Charles Brandon.¹

Arms—On a bend engrailed 3 pheons for Tipping, impaling a chevron between 3 hind's heads erased.

On the pavement of this aisle:

Isaac Cook, groom of the Chapel Royal, 1697. Martha, wife of Edward Billingsley, Gent. 1698. Thomas Doughtie, Gent. 1706. William Stephenson, captain in the Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards, 1709, and his wife Lucy, daughter of Henry Beaufoy, Esq. of Guy's-cliff, near Warwick. Samuel Heather,

¹ Lysons, vol. ii. p. 373.

apothecary, 1714. Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. John Mordaunt, and daughter of Sir John D'oyley, Bart. 1718. Carey Eleanor Hamilton, spinster, 1725. Elizabeth, widow of George London, 1732. Matthew Fricker, Esq. 1733. Susanna, relict of the Hon. Colonel Duncombe, 1748. Samuel Ashurst, Esq. 1753. Thomas Gilbert, Esq. 1759. Mrs. Harriot and Mrs. Sarah Ashurst, 1782. Daniel Leckie, Esq. 1783. And the Rev. Philip Laurents, M.A. 1787.

In the east window of this aisle are the Royal arms, finely painted ; the arms and quarterings of Cecil ; and the arms of Sir William Billesbey, Knt. viz.

1. Arg. a chevron between 3 demi lozenges sab. Billesby.
2. Gone.
3. Arg. 2 bars engrailed sab. for Steynes.
4. Gules, an eagle displayed or for Kevremond.

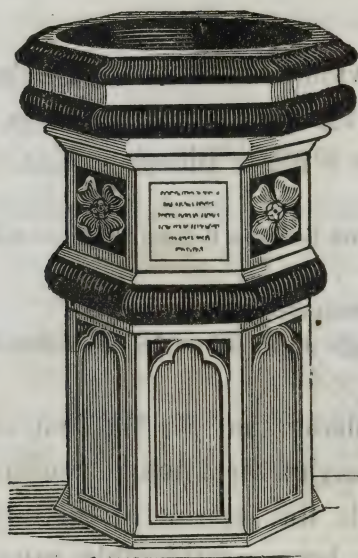
It seems probable that Sir William, and the Earl of Exeter, who married Sir Thomas Smith's widow, contributed towards the repairs of this aisle, which appears to have been considerably raised with brick, about the beginning of the seventeenth century.

This aisle was originally separated from the nave by long pointed Gothic arches and pillars, only one of which now remains. They were removed in the year 1770 to give light to the south gallery, which was built at that time.

Previous to the general reparation of this church in the abovementioned year, there was a date to be seen cut in one of the beams of the roof of the nave, and probably commemorated the year in which the church was built.

Font.

At the east end of the south aisle is placed an ancient Font, the gift of Mr. Hyll, Churchwarden in the year 1622, as appears from the inscription upon it, of which the annexed is a correct representation :



The font was usually placed at the west end of the church; many of them, still existing in our ancient parish churches, seem, from their decorations, to have remained from Saxon and Norman times. The term Font was usually applied to the fountain or pool, wherein persons were immersed or baptised; afterwards to the vessel capable of admitting adults; and, at last, to the vessel of the present form, to contain only the water.

In the first baptisteries, both administrators and candidates, went down steps into the bath. In after

ages, the administrator went up steps to a platform, on which stood a small bath, called a font. In modern practice, the font remains; but a bason of water set into the font serves the purpose, because it is not supposed necessary that the administrator should go into the water, or that the candidate should be immersed.¹

Against the east wall of the north aisle is placed a brass-plate, in the form of a lozenge, of which the annexed is a correct representation; it was found in 1770, in digging for the foundation of a pillar, when the church was repaired.



¹ Gibson's Codex, vol. i. p. 435. Archæologia, vol. i. p. 207.

Hic Jacet domicella Margaretta Suanders nata Gandavi Flandrie que ex Magistro Gerardo Hornebolt Gandavensi Pictore nominatissimo peperit domicellam Susannam uxore Magistri Johannis Parker Archarii Regis que obiit Anno Dni M.CCCCC.XXIX. xxvi Novebris orate p. aia.

Here lies Dame Margaret Suanders, a native of Ghent, in Flanders, who, by Gerard Hornebolt, an eminent painter of Ghent, had Dame Susan, the wife of Master John Parker, Bowyer to the King, who died Anno Domini 1529, the 26 of November.

Pray for her soul.

In an office-book belonging to Henry VIII. containing payment of wages, &c. in the library of the Royal Society, is the following entry :

“Feb. an^o. Reg xxix Gerard Luke Horneband painter 56 shillings and 9 pence per month.”

Vermander and Descamps call him Gerard Hornebout, and both mention him as painter to Henry VIII. He was of Ghent, where were his principal works.

Susanna, the sister of Luke Horneband, painter in miniature, was invited, (says Vasari,) into the service of Henry VIII. and lived honorably in England to the end of her life.¹

Against the wall of this aisle is a large marble tablet, surrounded with a beautiful broad frame of wood, richly carved and ornamented, thus inscribed :

Here lyes buried

Elizabeth Limpany,

Daughter of Robert and Isabel Limpany,

who died October 10th, 1694,

and in the third year of her age.

Arms---Per pale gul. and sab. a mountain cat between 3 roses arg. impaling sab. a chevron embattled between 3 roses, argent ; the arms of Cornish.

¹ Walpole's Anec. Painters, vol. i. p.56, 57.

Underneath are two volumes of Fox's Book of Martyrs and Bishop Jewell's Apology for the Church of England, now in the last stage of decay; the former were the gift of Mr. Limpany, and the latter was presented by Richard Stevenson the Vicar.

On the floor of this aisle are the tombs of Katharine, wife of William Gee, Gent. 1683. Mary, wife of William Miller, Esq. And the following:

Died, November the 27th, 1805,

aged 52,

John Meyrick, Esq.

of Peterborough House,

Whose virtues were beyond all praise.

Atchievements.

In the church is the atchievement of Charles Hickman, Bishop of Londonderry, in Ireland. The arms of the see impaling per pale dancettée arg. & az. It is ensigned with a mitre, and has a crosier and key in saltier behind the shield, with this motto, "*Mors mihi Lucrum.*"

It is supposed that the bishop died in this parish, though, according to Dart,¹ he was buried in the chapel of St. Blase, in Westminster Abbey. He was educated at Oxford, and was Domestic Chaplain to Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1684; but was promoted, by Queen Anne, in 1702, to the see of Derry.

¹ Antiquities of Westminster Abbey, vol. ii. p. 72.

Bishop Hickman married Anne, the daughter of Sir Roger Burgoyne, of Sutton, in Bedfordshire, Bart. He died Dec. 5, 1713, aged 65.¹

There are also the atchievements of Bishops Compton, Robinson, and Gibson.

In the year 1756, Mr. Cole visited this church, and took an account of all the monuments and arms; it is among his MSS. in the British Museum, and we have derived considerable information from it.

Tombs and Monuments in the Churchyard.

At the east end of the church, near the vestry, is an elegant monument of white marble secured with iron rails. On the south side of the sarcophagus is the following inscription;

Robert Lowth, D.D.

Lord Bishop of London

Died November the III^d M.DCCLXXXVII.

In the LXXVIIth Year of his Age.

Mary Lowth his Wife

Daughter and Heiress of

Lawrence Jackson of Christ Church Hants. Esq;

Died March XIth MDCCCIII.

in the LXXIVth Year of her Age.

On the north side:

Thomas Henry Lowth

Fellow of New College Oxford

And Rector of Thorley Herts.

Died June VIIth MDCCLXXVIII.

¹ Coles's MSS. Brit. Mus. vol. xxx. p. 64.

Frances Lowth

Died July the XXI. MDCCLXXXIII.

in the XXVI. Year of her Age.

Margaret Lowth

Died March the Xth MDCCLXIX.

in the VIth Year of her Age.

Charlotte Lowth

Died May XXIXth MDCCLXVIII.

in the IIIrd Year of her Age.

Near that of Bishop Lowth's is the following:

Here lie the Remains of Richard Terrick, late Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapel Royal, and one of the King's Most honourable priy Council. He was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough in July 1757, and Translated to The see of London in June 1764, having discharged the Sacred Duties of his function as became a virtuous and able Prelate, during a period of twenty years; his great experience and sound Judgment, his Candour, Moderation, and Benevolence, would have raised him to a rank still more exalted; but though Happy in such a Testimony of his Sovereign's Approbation, he suffered no inducement to tempt him, at so late an hour, to change his Sphere of public Action, well satisfied with the consciousness of having so spent his day as to have secured to himself & to his Memory that highest and most lasting of all earthly Rewards, the esteem of Good Men. He died March 31, 1777, aged 66.

Under this Tomb are interred the Remains of Mrs. Tabitha Terrick, Widow of Dr. Richard Terrick, late Bishop of London, She died Feb. 14, 1790, in the 78th Year of her Age.

Adjoining the preceding is the tomb of Bishop Sherlock, with this inscription:

In this Vault is deposited the Body of
 The Right Reverend Father in God, Dr. Thomas Sherlock,
 Late Bishop of this Diocese, and formerly Master of the Temple,
 Dean of Chichester, and Bishop of Bangor and of Salisbury,
 whose beneficial and worthy Conduct in
 The several high stations which he filled, entitled him to the
 Gratitude of Multitudes, and to the Veneration of all.

His Superior Genius, his extensive
 and well applied learning, his admirable faculty and
 unequalled power of Reasoning, as exerted in the explanation
 of the Scripture, in exhortations to that piety and virtue of which
 he was himself a great example, and in defence especially of
 Revealed Religion, need no encomium here, they do honour
 to the Age wherein he lived, and will be known to Posterity,
 without the help of this perishable Monument of Stone.

He died the 18 day of July in the Year
 of our Lord 1761, and the 84th Year of his Age;
 the powers of his mind continuing unimpaired
 through a tedious course of bodily infirmities,
 which he sustained to the last with a most cheerful
 and edifying resignation to the will of God.

On a handsome tomb, over the grave of Bishop
 Gibson, is inscribed :

Edmundus Gibson,
 Londinensis Episcopus
 obiit 6^o. Sept. Anno Dom. 1748.
 Ætat. 79.

The monument to his memory is within the church,
 and has already been described.¹

¹ See page 81.

Adjoining is the tomb of Bishop Compton, on which are his arms impaled with the arms of the see, and the following inscription :

H. London

ΕΙ ΜΗ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΣΤΑΥΡΩ,

M.DCCXIII.

At the foot of Bishop Compton's monument, on a flat stone, is the following :

Here lies the Body of the Honble. Francis Compton 5 son of Spenser Earl of Northampton, died Dec. 20. 1716. Aged 87.

Sir Francis Compton, was, from his youth, exercised to arms, being first engaged in the civil wars ; and after the Restoration, had a command in the Horse Guards ; and his merit gradually raised him to be Lieutenant General of the Horse, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, in which post he died on December 20, 1716, in the eighty-seventh year of his age ; the oldest field-officer in Great Britain, having acquitted himself with honour and fidelity.

He was chosen Member for Warwick in 1661, which Parliament had been continued by several prorogations and adjournments till Jan. 24, 1678-9. He married several wives, but by Jane, daughter of Sir John Trevor, (father of Sir John, Principal Secretary of State to Charles II.) he had issue two sons, James and John, who both died unmarried ; also three daughters, Mary, married to Sir Barrington Bouchier, of Beningborough

Park, in Yorkshire, Knt., and Frances and Anne, who died unmarried.¹

Between Bishop Compton's and Bishop Robinson's tomb is an elegant altar-tomb of stone, covered with a white marble slab. At the head or west end, are the arms of the see of London, ensigned with a mitre and a crosier, and key behind, and at the feet the arms of Hayter; and this inscription:

In this Vault lie the Remains of

Thomas Hayter, D.D.

Lord Bishop of London.

Whose Amiable Character

And Conspicuous Abilities

Raised him to the See of Norwich

In the Year 1749.

After having filled that See

With Dignity and Reputation

Twelve Years

He was in October 1761 Translated

To London.

Where the Expectations of him were

General and Great,

But such was the will of God

They were soon disappointed, for he died

Universally Lamented

January 9. 1762. aged 59.

On a handsome monument, secured with iron rails, is the following, in memory of Bishop Robinson:

Hic situs est Johannes Robinson, S.T.P. Natus apud Cleasby in agro Eboracensi, A.D. 1650, 7^o Nov^{bris} ubi Scholam extruxit et dotavit; Collegii Orielensis Oxon. Socius, cujus ædificia ampliavit et Scholarium numerum auxit; Legati Regi vices obiit Stockholmæ

¹ Collins's Peerage, vol. iii. p. 148. Lond. 1768.

ab anno 1683, usque 1708; anno 1692 causam Protestantium strenuè asseruit, labentem Regis Suecici animam confirmavit, et ne consiliis Gallicis de nono Electoratu emergeret, effecit; anno 1700 Regem Suecicum in itinere periculoso comitatus, conjunctionem classium potestatum fœderatorum feliciter expedivit; navigationem Maris Borealis liberam suis et Europæis conservavit: 1711 Privati Sigilli custodiam ei commisit Anna piæ memoriæ nuper Regina a quâ Legatus et Plenipotentiarius Regius constitutus, Ultrajecti pacem inter Europæos omnes diu optatam ipsam quâ hodie fruimur et de quâ etiamnum gloriamur, stabilivit.

Here lies John Robinson, S.T.P. He was born at Cleasby, in the County of York, the 7th Nov. 1650, where he built and endowed a school. He was a Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; the buildings of which he enlarged, and increased the number of scholars. He was ambassador at Stockholm from the year 1683 till 1708. In the year 1692 he strenuously supported the Protestant cause; encouraged the wavering mind of the King of Sweden; and prevented the effect of French counsels respecting the Ninth Electorate. In the year 1700, having accompanied the King of Sweden, on a perilous journey, he most fortunately brought about the conjunction of the fleets of the allied powers, and established the freedom of navigation in the North Sea, to its different powers, and to the rest of Europe. In 1711, the late Queen Anne, of pious memory, made him Keeper of the Privy Seal, and appointed him her Ambassador Plenipotentiary at Utrecht, where he signed the Peace, so long wished for by all Europe, and which, at this day, is our enjoyment and boast.



Near Bishop Robinson's monument is the following inscription to the memory of Sir William Withers, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, who left a rent charge of *5l. per annum* for the repair of this monument, and when not wanted to be given to the poor :

Hic Jacet quod reliquum est
 Gulielmi Withers Militis
 Qui Municipalibus Urbis Londini singulis
 Per functus Honoribus Prætorium munus
 Tandem Capesivit anno 1707
 Quod tanta sibi cum laude
 Et Republicæ Emolumento gessit
 Ut Merito audiret Vir probus
 Et idem civis Optimus
 Obiit 31^o Jan 1720 Ætatis 70.
 Juxta avi Reliquas poni voluit suas
 Gulielmi Withers Armigeri qui obiit
 29 Octobris Anno Domini 1768 Ætat. 62.

Adjoining, on a plain marble head-stone, are the following inscriptions :

Infra Jacet
 Maria Cotton Vidua
 Olim de Parochia
 Sancti Ægidii in Agris
 in Comitatu Middlesexia
 Obiit tricesimo primo
 Die Martii
 Anno Domini
 1727
 Ætatis suæ 63.

Elizabeth Charlotte Faulkner, Grand Daughter of the above, died Dec. 13. 1809. aged LIX.

“ I fruitless mourn to *her*, who cannot hear,
 And weep the more, because I weep in vain.”

Gray.

At the end of the church-yard, on a tomb secured with iron rails, is the following inscription :

In a Vault under this Tomb is deposited the body of Sir Francis Child Knt. and Alderman, and President of Christ Church Hospital in London.

Who departed this life, Octob. the 4th. 1713. Ætat. 71.

He was Lord Mayor in the Year 1699 : And in the Year 1702

he was chosen one of the four Citizens, to serve for the said

City in the first Parliament of the Reign of Queen Anne.

He married Elizabeth, the only Daughter and Heiress of William Wheeler, Goldsmith. By whom he had 12 Sons and 3 Daughters. The bodies of his sons James and William, and of his daughter Martha, Wife of Anthony Collins, Esquire, are removed from the Church into this Vault.

Adjoining the preceding, on the north side of an altar-tomb of brick, is the following inscription cut on a square stone :

Within this tomb rest the remains of Richard Price, Esq; of Michael's Place, Brompton, obt. Jan^y. 22^d. 1787 Ætat. 17. From an early love of his Maker he led a life of Piety and Benevolence, and felt in his last hours what is expressed in his Essay, page 125.

O Innocence, what language can express

Thy worth ? Those heavenly comforts in distress,

What tongue ! What tongue of Seraph can define

To human thought thy excellence divine ?

Pure source of Happiness without alloy ;

Thou life of life, and soul of every joy,

When o'er creation shines thy cheering light,

We feel existence with sincere delight ;

From bitter draughts the cup of life's refin'd,

And bliss eternal draws upon the mind.

This marble is inscribed to his Memory, by his relict

Margaret Mary, daughter of John Nödes, Esq;

On a large flat stone, over the foregoing :

Hic jacet Lodovicus Vaslet
 Gallus Gente, Anglus lege atque animo.
 Qui cum multam juventuti erudiendæ operam
 per annos quadraginta quinque dedisset
 Tandem ex hac vita emigravit
 Anno Dñi 1731. 12º Junii Die ætatis 65.
 Hic Duas Uxores duxerat
 Primo Mariam Claudii Barachini filiam
 10 Januarii 1704-5 Denatam
 et Londini Sepultam
 In Cemetrio Templi,
 Quod Divi Ægidi in Campis nomen habet
 Secundo Catharinam Caroli Testardi Filiam
 Quæ morti Occubuit 29º Aprilis 1730 Ætat. 56.
 et in hac camera una cum patre
 Filio Testardo Ludovico
 Qui obiit 21 Martii 1730-1 Ætat. 25
 et Marito requiescit
 Hic jacet etiam Catherina Edwards
 Filia supra dicti Lodovici Vaslet
 et Vidua Johannis Noades
 Et Oliveri Edwards Armigeri
 Obiit 10 Septembris 1766 et anno ætatis 90.

Against the east wall of the church :

In a Vault underneath Bp. Robinson's Monument to w^h it was removed from y^e Parish Church of St. Gyles in the fields, lieth y^e body of Thomas Cornwallis Esqr, son of Sir Francis Cornwallis & Elizabeth his wife, daughter & Sole heir to Sir Henry Jones Bart. of Abermarles in y^e county of Carmarthen. He married Emma Daughter of Sir Job Charlton Knt. & Bart. by whom he had 4 Sons and 5 Daughters survived. His person was graceful, his soul sublime; Honor, Virtue & complacency guided all his actions. A Lover of his Country, most tender and indulgent to his Wife and Children,

Obliging and serviceable to his friends, Hospitable and Generous to his Neighbours, Just, Charitable, and Courteous, to all he conversed with. He lived beloved & died lamented by them all y^e 16. of July 1703. His noon was night, being made perfect in 33 years. In y^e same vault are deposited the remains of his Daughter Lætitia, and Emma dyed an^o Do^m. 1714 in y^e 13th yeare of her age. Lætitia exchanged this Life for a better at Nemours in France in her Way to Aix, whither she was going for the recovery of her health in the year 1740 aged 46.

She dyed as she had lyved
a bright Example of every Virtue & Accomplishment
That make Life happiness & Death a blessing.

Against the north wall of the Vestry, on a black stone, is thus inscribed :

Near this Place lies the Body of
Philip Daniel Castiglione Maurelli
Descended from an Ancient Family
in the Kingdom of Naples

He was educated in the Church of Rome
But for the sake of the Gospel and a good Conscience
Having left his native Country and Relations
And become a sincere Convert to the Protestant Faith,
And a true Member of the Church of England,

He was entertained in the families of
Two successive Bishops of London,
Dr. John Robinson and Dr. Edmund Gibson,
in the Service of whom he lived

With great piety and fidelity
upwards of twenty years,
and died Jan. 17. 1737, aged 50 years.

Underneath, upon a small black stone, let into the wall :

Here lyeth the Body of
 Richard Lisle Gent. who
 Departed this Life one the
 24 Daye of July 1665
 in the 62 yeares of his age
 Anno Domini.

On the east wall of the Vestry is the following :

Here lieth the Body
 of John Hewettson
 who died y^e 19th of
 Jan. 1672.
 Vive tanquam Moritūrus.

On a plain head-stone, the following :

William Pearson Low Maxwell, Died June 23. 1806.

Piercing the Grief when Parents lose a Son ;
 More piercing still, to lose an only one :
 But when that one, in heav'nly form combin'd
 Such angel features with so sweet a mind,
 What words can paint, what eloquence declare,
 The heart-felt pangs those Parents long must bear.

On the west side of the church-yard is an elegant monument secured with iron rails, on the north side of which is the following inscription :

Within this Vault are deposited
the Remains of

Sir Andrew Snape Douglass Knight,
late Captain of his Majesty's Ship Queen Charlotte,
and Colonel of Marines;

who was born the 8th day of August, 1761,
and died on the 4th of June, 1797.

Of a life so short in duration,
but full of public usefulness and glory,
Seventeen Years were spent in the Station
of a Captain in the British Navy.

Among various most essential Services,
Which signalized his zeal and abilities in his profession,
His Valour and Conduct on the first of June 1794,
and the twenty-third day of June 1795,
two of the proudest days

Which the Naval History of Britain has to Record,
were equally conspicuous and important;

His Ardour and Bravery as an Officer
were tempered by those gentler Virtues
Mildness, Affection, Benevolence, and Piety,
Which distinguished his Character as a Man.

His Memory will long be cherished
Amidst the Affliction and tender regrets
of his Family and Friends.

It will live in the Gratitude and Applause of his Country.

In the north-east corner is a handsome monument
inscribed as follows:

Here lie the remains of
Joseph Johnson, late of Saint Paul's, London,
who departed this life on the 20th day of
December, 1089, aged 72 years.

A Man

Equalled distinguished by Probity, Industry, and Disinterestedness in

his intercourse with the public and every domestic and social virtue in private life; beneficent without ostentation, ever ready to produce merit, and to relieve distress, unassuming in prosperity, not appalled by misfortune, inexorable to his own, indulgent to the wants of others, resigned and cheerful under the torture of a malady which he saw gradually destroy his life.

Near the preceding is an elegant modern monument secured with iron-rails; on the south side of the sarcophagus is this inscription:

Here lie the remains of
Eliz. Prouse, late of Wicken Park, Northamptonshire,
who died Feb. 23, 1810, aged 77,
and of her Brother,
William Sharp, Esq. late of Fulham House, in
this parish, who died March 17, 1810, aged 81:

Endeared to their family connections and society by an amiableness of Character, which has seldom been equalled, and to each other, by a degree of mutual attachment, which has never been surpassed,

They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided.

On a head-stone near the preceding:

Here lie interred the remains of the Rev. Graham Jepson, B.D., formerly Fellow of King's College, afterwards Rector of Milton, in Cambridgeshire, for 35 years Vicar of this parish, and in 1790 was presented to this Rectory by the Right Rev. Beilby, late Bishop of this diocese. His obligation for this mark of his Lordship's favour he ever strongly felt and gratefully acknowledged, and directed it might be here recorded. He died 24th May, 1811, in the 77th year of his age.

Near the north door of the church, on a headstone :

Under this stone are deposited the remains of

Nathaniel Rench,

late of this parish, Gardener,

who departed this life, Jan. 18th, 1783,

aged 101 years.

Added to this remarkable instance of longevity, he enjoyed, unimpaired, the full powers of his faculties until a short period of time previous to his dissolution, possessing, in an eminent degree, the social virtues. It may justly be applied to him that,

“An honest man’s the noblest work of God.”---POPE.

There are also the tombs of the following persons :

William Skelton, Gent. 1720. Mr. Thomas Soulsby, 1721. John Powell, Gent. 1722. Robert Aprece, Esq. of Washingley, in the county of Huntingdon, 1723. His daughter, Susanna, relict of Admiral Sir John Balchen, 1752. Robert Powlett, Gent. of Clement’s Inn, 1723. Joanna, wife of Thomas Moore, Gent. of New Inn, 1725. Bartholomew Shorthose, apothecary, 1727. Philip Dwight, S.T.P. Vicar, 1729. William Wylde, Gent. 1731. George Lane, Esq. of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, 1732. Mrs. Anne Villars, 1745. Margaret, wife of Captain Thomas Mogg, 1751. Charles Keightley, Esq. 1751. Gabriel Johnston, Gent. of New Inn, 1752. James Croft, Esq. 1753. George Pultand, Esq. 1756. William Brydges, Esq. 1762. Mr. Thomas Hinchliff, 1762. Francis Gashry, Esq. Treasurer and Paymaster of the Ordnance, 1762. John Duer, Esq. 1764. Rev. John Eddowes, 1765. Edward Pratten, Esq. 1769. Noah Tittner, Merchant, 1771. Robert Price, Surgeon, 1773. Capt. John Emmeness, 1776. Abraham Dupuis, Esq. 1777. Frederic Nussen, Esq. one of his Majesty’s Musicians, 1779. Jacob Fletcher, Esq. 1783. William Scott, Esq. 1785. Mr. Henry Holland, 1785. Mr. Thomas Claridge, 1786. Mrs. Mary Kime, 1788. Lady Henrietta, daughter of Alexander, Duke of Gordon, aged

eighty-one, 1789. Stephen Bourget, Esq. 1790. Mary, wife of Mr. John Rawling, 1790. Beata, daughter of John Wyllyams, Esq. of Plaistow House, in Essex, and niece of Sir John Dineley, Bart. 1791. Mr. Francis Woodhouse, 1791. Mrs. Anne Walker, aged 91, 1792. Mary Matyear, 1769. William Matyear, 1781. Ann Stocken, 1797. W. Scott, 1794. Jane Burchell, 1797. George Trier, 1803. Elizabeth Howard, 1799. Thomas Scott, 1799. William Howard, 1802. Sophia Howard, 1802. Joshua Champness, 1799. Thomas Eayres, 1772. Eliz. Eayres, 1806. Sally Stocken, 1804. Oliver Stocken, 1808. John Sendall, 1805. Sarah Sendall, 1808. William Burchell, 1800. Catharine Cornelia Elizabeth Mayers, 1803. Catharine Harwood, 1809. Capt. N. Starkie, 1809. John Millet, 1809. Nathaniel Kent, Esq. 1810. John Armitage, 1811. James Maton, 1811. Ann Fielder, 1812. Mary Bayley, 1812. Thomas Stocken, 1784. John Chasemore, 1787. William Watts, 1794. Susan Watts, 1797. Judith Frampton, 1792. William Fielder, 1800. Hannah Chasemore, 1801. Margaret Willcox, 1803. George Lewis, 1803. Martha South, 1812. Sir S. Hales, Bart. 1805. Elizabeth Madden, 1804. Elizabeth Matyear, 1805. Thomas Jupe, 1806.

There are two fine yew trees on each side of the principal entrance of this church-yard, and another, very much decayed, on the north side, probably coeval with the church itself.

It is not easy to discover what induced our ancestors to plant this tree so generally in church-yards; scarcely any could have been selected less capable of affording shelter to the church from storms, both from the slowness of its growth and the horizontal direction of its branches; neither could one tree supply a whole parish with bows, as some have conjectured.¹

Our ancestors most probably considered them as emblems of immortality, by reason of their evergreen and melancholy hue.

¹ Gent. Mag. 1765, 1777, 1789.

An ingenious modern writer, Mr. Brady, in his *Clavis Calendaria*¹, has this passage respecting them :

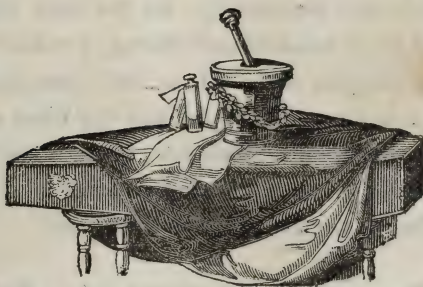
“ Among our superstitious forefathers, the palm tree, or its substitute, box and yew, were solemnly blessed on Palm Sunday, and some of their branches burnt to ashes, and used on the Ash Wednesday in the following year ; while other boughs were gathered and distributed among the pious, who bore them about in their numerous processions ; a practice which was continued in this country until the second year of Edward VI.

“ Caxton, in his *Directory for keeping the Festivals*, printed in 1483, shews that the yew was substituted for the palm in England. “ But for encheson, that we have non olyve that bereth grained leef, algate, therefore, we take ewe instead of Palme olyve.”

Well do I know thee by thy trusty yew,
 Chearless, unsocial plant ! that loves to dwell
 'Midst sculls, and coffins, epitaphs, and worms ;
 Where light-heeled ghosts, and visionary shades,
 Beneath the wan cold moon, (as Fame reports)
 Embod'y'd thick, perform their mystic rounds.
 No other merriment, dull tree ! is thine.

Blair's Grave, p. 4. London, 1753.

¹ Vol. i. p. 256.



CHAPEL OF ST. PAUL AT HAMMERSMITH.

Doctor Laud, Bishop of London, by an instrument under his episcopal seal, bearing date June 4, 1631, in the third year of his translation, for himself and his successors, granted to the inhabitants of the village of Hammersmith a parcel of ground in the said hamlet, within the manor of Fulham, containing in length from north to south 105 feet, and in breadth from east to west 130 feet, or thereabouts, for the purpose of building a Chapel at their own cost and charges; the bishop, on Tuesday the 7th of the same month, consecrated the same, together with the cemetery, or burying-place, and dedicated it to the service of God, and decreed it to be called by the name of the Chapel of St. Paul. But before the consecration, there was an agreement executed in writing between Dr. Richard Cluett, the then Vicar of Fulham, and the Earl of Mulgrave, Nicholas Crispe, and others, as follows;¹ viz.

That the inhabitants perpetually, for the time being, shall find and maintain, at their own cost and charge, a curate to officiate the cure of the said chapple, and shall, at their own cost and charges, repair and maintain the said chapple; and the Vicar of Fulham, and inhabitants of Fulham, on Fulham side, for the time being, shall be freed and discharged from the finding a curate in the said chapple, and from any charge and contribution thereunto.

¹ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 610.



HAMMERSMITH CHURCH.



G. Lynn Del.

H. Simmons Sculp.

To THE REV. T. S. ATWOOD M.A. CURATE OF HAMMERSMITH This plate is respectfully inscribed.

That the inhabitants of Hammersmith shall be perpetually liable to the reparation of the church of Fulham, from time to time, as heretofore they have been.

That all and every the inhabitants of Hammersmith shall, once every year, viz. at the feast of Easter, for ever, receive the Holy Communion at the Church of Fulham, and may at all other times have free liberty to repair to the Church of Fulham at times of Divine Service and Sermons, and there to receive all Sacraments and Sacramentals as heretofore they have done.

That all tythes, oblations, and emoluments whatsoever, to the Church and Vicar of Fulham belonging, shall be yielded and paid by the inhabitants of Hammersmith to the said Church and Vicar as heretofore they have been, without defalcation or diminution, by reason of the erection of the said chapple or otherwise.

And for all marriages, christenings, churchings, and burials, which shall be celebrated and done in the said chapple, or within the precincts of Hammersmith; and all fees, duties, and profits whatsoever, shall be paid to the Vicar of Fulham for the time being, and to the Church and Parish of Fulham as if they had been celebrated and done in the Church and Church-yard of Fulham respectively; and if any Sermon shall be preached at any the said times, it shall be preached by the vicar only, without his allowance and consent be obtained, if he be then at Fulham, and his consent may be taken.

And to the intent, the said duties and profits of the said marriages, christenings, churchings, and burials at Hammersmith, aforesaid, may be truly and justly paid to the Church and Vicar of Fulham, for ever, the Curate of Hammersmith, and that Churchwarden of Fulham parish which shall be on Hammersmith side, shall weekly, on Saturday, from time to time, bring to the Vicar of Fulham a true note of all such as have been the week before married, christened, churched, and buried, at Hammersmith, together with the fees, profits, and duties, belonging to the said Vicar; and the said marriages, christenings, churchings, and burials, shall be registered in the Register Book of the church and parish of Fulham as heretofore they have been.

And the said Vicar of Fulham, for the time being, for ever, shall be freed and discharged from the burden and charge of executing his ministerial office in the said chapple, unless at that time he shall,

of his own free will and pleasure, repair to the said chapple, and preach and perform any other ministerial act, such as he shall be pleased at any time to do; and for that purpose there shall be a convenient seat, or pew, allotted out in the said chapple, which shall belong to the said Vicar for the time being, for ever, to have the said pew to himself, at such times as he shall make repair to the said chapple.

(Signed)

Mulgrave, Richard Cluet, Nicholas Crispe, John Acton, Carew Saunders, Richard Warwick, Thomas Martin, Samuel Crispe, John Buck, Thomas Holden, Richard Chilton.

This curacy is in the patronage of the Bishop of London, whose right of patronage was confirmed anno 1711, by a decree of Lord Chancellor Harcourt, the hamlet having set up a claim of election.

The Trustees of the chapel, who receive the rents of the pews, are obliged to allow the curate a salary of 80*l. per annum*. He receives a fee (in addition to that paid by the Vicar of Fulham) for all occasional duty done at the chapel, and is entitled to the profits of a gallery, built by Dr. Hutchinson, a former curate. Isaac Knight, who was curate of Hammersmith during the Interregnum, was allowed the small tythes within the hamlet, valued then at 120*l. per annum*, as a compensation for which, the sum of 100*l. per annum* was granted to Adoniram Byfield, then Vicar of Fulham, out of the impropriated benefice of Ashwell, in Hertfordshire.¹

The present curate is the Rev. Thomas Stephen Atwood, M.A. appointed in 1788.

Bowack thus describes this chapel in the year 1705.²

¹ Lysons, vol. ii. p. 413.

² Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 49.

“The very name of a chapel of ease sufficiently points out the causes of its erection; and indeed the great number of people inhabiting in and near this place, at such a great distance from Fulham church, made the erecting of a chapel long desired, and talked of, before it could be effected; but about the year 1624, the great number of gentry residing here being sensible of the inconveniences, as well as the poorer people, began in earnest to think of this remedy; and after several of them had largely subscribed, they set about the work with all possible application. The whole number of inhabitants who were willing to enjoy the benefit of this chapel voluntarily subscribed, and were included within the limits belonging to it upon the division, so that a very considerable sum was secured. The limits of this chapel were divided from Fulham before the year 1622, as appears by a benefaction to the poor of Fulham in the table at the end.

“About the year 1628, the foundation of the chapel was laid, and the building carried on with such expedition, that in the year 1631 it was completely finished and consecrated; though, at the west end, there is a stone fixed in the wall with this date, 1630, which was placed there when the said end was built, probably before the inside was begun. The whole building is of brick, very spacious and regular; and at the east end is a large square tower of the same with a ring of six bells. The inside is very well finished, being beautified with several devices in painting. The cieling also is very neatly painted, and in several compartments and ovals were finely depicted the arms of England, also

roses, thistles, fleur-de-luces, &c., all of which the rebels, in their furious zeal, dashed out, or daubed over; though this particular act was more the effect of their malice against his Majesty King Charles I. and the sacred kingly office, than their blind zeal against popery, endeavouring, to the utmost, that the memory of a king should be expunged the world.

“The glass of the chancel-window was also finely painted with Moses, Aaron, &c.; also the arms of the most considerable benefactors; but these have been much abused, (probably by the same ungodly crew,) as relics of popery and superstition; however, the remains of them evince their former art and beauty, which was very extraordinary. In several of the other windows, likewise, there are the benefactors’ coat of arms, particularly Sir Nicholas Crispe’s, who may be called its founder, himself giving, in money and materials, the sum of 700*l.* towards its building. It was likewise very well paved, and pewed with wainscot, and made commodious and beautiful within; the whole charge of which was about 2000 and odd pounds. Besides this, ample provision was made for the minister, &c. of which in its proper place. Notwithstanding the ill usages this chapel has met with, it is still in very good condition; beside this, adorned with several stately monuments now standing.”

Monuments within the Chapel.

On the upper part of the south wall of the chancel, about ten feet high, are the following:

Elizabeth Lannoy,
died 19th January, 1700—1,
aged 38.

Sir Thomas Lannoy,
died 12th September, 1718,
aged 73.

Arms—Az. a chevron between 2 swans in chief, and a pair of shears in base, argent, impaling arg. a fesse azure.

Underneath the above is a monument of black and white marble, defended with iron rails, with the following inscription:

To the lasting memory
of the Right Hon^{ble} Edmond Lord Sheffield,
Earl of Mulgrave, Baron of Butterwicke, and
Knight of the Most Noble Order of y^e Garter,
w^{ch} honour of the Gart^r was conferred on him
by Queene Elizabeth, for his valiant services in 88
against the Spaniards; he being then Captaine
of the Ship, called the Beare, and Commaunder^r of
a Squadron of Ships. After that, he served her
Mast^y in the Irish warres, where God so blessed
Him, that he gayned much honor.
By King James, he was made President of y^e North,
where he governed many yeares with such
Integrity, that Injustice was never laid
to his Charge.

He was a good Patron to his Country, endeavouringe
to advance the Church & Comonweale. He was
Truely pious, open handed to feed the poore, and
Cloath the Naked. As he lived, he died the Death
of the Righteous on the vi of Octobr^r MDCXLVI.
in the 83rd year of his age, and lyeth
Here under interred.

The vertuous, pious, and truely noble,
 Lady Mariana, Countess of Mulgrave,
 His dearly beloved Wife surviving him, in
 Expression of her conjugall Love,
 Erected this monument.

D. S. P. F. C.

The Lady Sheffield repaired this monument, Anno Domini 1682.

Arms—Arg. a chevron between 3 garbs gules, impaling 3 holly leaves for Irwine.

Over the south door of the chancel, on a marble tablet, above which is an urn, is inscribed :

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, the
 Wife of Anthony Askew, M.D. and
 Daughter of Robert Holford, Esq. Master
 in Chancery. She exchanged this life
 for a better, on the 2nd day of August, 1773,
 in the 39th year of her age.

On the north side of the altar is a tomb of black marble, on which is placed the bust of Alderman Smith, in his gown, with a laced falling band and whiskers, supported by two weeping figures. On a black marble tablet is inscribed :

To the lasting memory of James Smith, Esq. Citizen
 and Salter, and sometime Alderman of the City
 of London, who fined also for the office of Sheriff,
 and was one of the Governors of Christ's Hospital
 of the said City. A good Benefactor to his Country,
 in erecting of Alms-houses for the relief of the Poor
 in the parish of Bookham, near Maidenhead,
 where he was born. He was also very liberal
 to the poor Children of Christ's Hospital, and

to the said Company of Salters, and very free in many other Charitable uses for the good of the Poor. He had the blessing of many Children, whereof Five, by Mary, his first wife, deceased; and by his second wife Sarah, now living, Fifteen, who out of love to her deceased Husband, hath erected this monument.

He dyed the 10th of October, 1667, and in the 80th year of his age.

Here also lyeth the body of Sarah Smith, widow of the above-said James Smith, the only daughter of Robert Cotton, late of West Barge Holt, in the county of Essex, Gent. deceased, and one truly joined to her husband, not only in conjugal love and virtue, but also in bountiful charity, having lately augmented the gifts of her late husband, and then changed this life the 29th of January, 1680, and in the 76th year of her age.

Arms—Az. a lion ramp. or, on a chief arg. a mullet gules between two torteaux.

Against the north wall of the chancel, on a large marble slab, is the following :

Near this place resteth, in
expectation of a glorious
Resurrection, the mortal part
of Mrs. Mary Greene, daughter
of Edward Tursell, Esq. and
Wife of Mr. John Greene, of
London, Merchant, who dyed
in childbed the 23rd of Nov. 1657,
aged Seventeen, leaving behind
her one sonne. For whose pious
Memory her husband erected this
Monument.

Fœmina chara viro, superis dilecta, parentum
Deliciæ, rapidâ morte perempta jacet

Quæ famam meritis superavit, moribus annos
 Et sexum ingenio, et religione suam
 Gemmam hanc ostendit mundo natura sed illâ
 Indigno rapuit, Cœlicolisq; dedit
 Sit brevis in terrâ quamvis mora ne puta (lector)
 Vitam, quæ fuerat non nisi sancta brevem.

Etiam post funera vivit
 In suorum desiderijs
 In Bonorum præconijs
 In Cœlorum gaudijs.

Mat. Fowler Soc. hujus mem^r. veritatis et amoris ergo P.

Tu multum dilecta Deo quam corripit Æther
 Ante diem, Et fati dignam melioris Amica
 Vis rapuit Cœli, gestitoq; ornata triumphis
 Neptis Ave felix Terrena mole soluta
 Angelicis permista choris super astra volantes
 Perge triumphali currus educere pompa.

Guli. Chadwicke.

The arms of Green obliterated; the impalement is
 arg. a cross formée flurty gules for Tursel.

Adjoining, on the same wall:

This
 Monument
 was erected by the Lady
 Nevill, to the Memory of her
 beloved Husband, Sir Edward
 Nevill, Knt., Second Justice of
 her Maj^{ty}s Court of Common Pleas
 who died the 7th of August 1705
 and in the 77th Year of
 his Age.

In the same grave with her husband,
 at her own request, lies buried the
 s^d Dame Frances Nevill,
 who died the 12th of October 1714, in
 the 73 years of her Age.

Arms--Gules, a Saltier Argent, a mullet for difference. The female
 Arms are defaced, they seem to have been paly Or, and Azure.

Underneath the preceding, on a large black stone, is
 the following inscription :

Post { Tenebras Lucem,
 Pugnam Pacem,
 Vulnera Vitam.

Hic latet Franciscus Wolley patris
 Edwardi D.D. Theologiæ et Mariæ matris
 Filius obsequentissimus Medii Templi Londini
 Alumnus. In terram cecidit decimo septimo
 Die mensis Januarii, vigesimo tertio Ætatis suæ
 Annoque Dom. MDCLIX.

In gremio matris cineres requiescite, Coeli
 Dum tuba de gelidâ vos revocabit humo
 Cras, non iterabimus.

Edvardus }
 Maria } Wolley sine teste dolentes.
 Jano }

Arms—Arg. on a Chevron Sab. an Eagle displayed of the field.

Against the north wall of the nave, near the pulpit,
 at a considerable height from the ground, is a fine
 bronze bust of Charles I., on a monument of black and
 white marble, with the following inscription :

This Effigies was
Erected by the special Appointment
of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knight & Baronet,
As a grateful commemoration of that
Glorious Martyr King Charles
The First of blessed
Memory.

Beneath, on a pedestal of black marble, is an urn inclosing the heart of Sir Nicholas Crispe; on the pedestal is inscribed :

Within this urn is entombed the heart of
Sir Nicholas Crispe, Kt. and Baronet, a loyal
sharer in the sufferings of his late & present
Majesty. He first settled the trade of Gold
from Guinea, and there built the Castle of
Cormantine. Died the 26th of February 1665.
Aged 67 Yeares.

The bust of King Charles was placed here by Sir Nicholas Crispe in his life-time, in grateful commemoration of his Royal master. Sir Nicholas was interred in the family vault in the parish church of St. Mildred, in Bread-street, but he directed his heart, after his decease, should be placed in an urn beneath this bust.



On the south wall of the nave is the following inscription :

In Spe beatæ Resurrectionis
 prope Jacent Reliquiæ
 Mariæ Hutchinson
 Tim. Lannoy Equitis, Filia Natu quarta
 Michælis Hutchinson S.T.P.
 Conjugis Dilectissimæ
 Pietate in Deum Summa, Moribus Suavissimis
 Vultu Venusto, forma eleganti, gestu decoro
 Cœlitus Dotatæ
 Vixit Si qua alia universis chara
 Universis flebilis occidit
 XXIV die Decembris
 A.D. MDCCXVII.
 Ætat. XXVI.
 Juxta cineres Conjugis
 Sepeliri se Voluit
 Michael Hutchinson, S.T.P.
 Hujus Ecclesiæ per 32 Annos Pastor
 Ob. Maii 10^{mo} 1740 Æt. 63.
 Tener hoc Elogium exsculpi curavit
 E. H. Viduus Mæstissim
 In Uxoris Optimæ Memoriam
 et sui luctûs tenue Levamen
 Hoc Monumentum
 Mœrens Posuit
 M. H.

Arms—Per Pale Gul. and Az. a Lion ramp. Arg. between 6 Crosslets,
 Or, impaling Lannoy.

On a stone on the floor of the chancel is inscribed :

Depositum,
 Radulphi Box Militis
 Qui obiit XXIII die Martis
 Anno Domini MDCXCIII.
 Ætatis Suxæ LXVII.

Et
 Elizabethæ uxoris ejus
 Quæ obiit XXV die Januarii
 Anno Domini M.DCXCIH.
 Ætatis suæ LIV.

On the pavement of the middle aisle :

D. O. M. S.
 Nobilissimo Illustrissimoque viro Ludovico de Saint Delis
 Marchioni de Heucourt.
 Natione Gallo
 Fide Sincerâ
 Pietate eximiæ
 Probitate singulari
 Conspicuus
 Morum amænitate amabili
 relictis quas amplas habebat opibus
 Religionis causâ in Anglia profugo.
 Elizabetha
 Nobilissima Le Compt de Normant
 Familia Oriunda
 Uxor Mœrens
 H. M. P. C.
 Vixit Annos LXVII.
 Obiit die Decembris XVII.
 Anno Domini MDCXCIH.

This nobleman brought with him a sufficiency from his native country, not only to support the dignity of his title, but also to relieve the necessities of his poor countrymen, which he always very liberally did ; and died, in an old age, very much lamented.¹

¹ Bowack's Antiq. of Middlesex, p. 55.

On the wall of the south aisle :

Thomas Clarke, Esq.; 1786. Aged 70.

Sarah, his Wife, 1792. Aged 80.

On a tablet on the same wall is the following :

Here lies the body of Thomas Worlidge, Painter, who died the 23d of September, 1766, aged 66 years.

He who had art so near to nature brought,
As ev'n to give to shadows life and thought —
Had yet, alas ! no art, or power to save
His own corporeal substance from the grave :
Yet tho' his mortal part inactive lies,
Still Worlidge lives—for genius never dies.

Thomas Worlidge was brought up a painter, and for the greater part of his life painted portraits in miniature; but not meeting with sufficient employment in that line, he applied himself to engraving, or rather etching. He was a very ingenious man, and his works have much merit; they are executed chiefly with the point in imitation of Rembrandt's stile, and are very numerous; yet he could scarcely live upon the money they produced. His principal works are a set of gems from the antique. In the latter part of his life he resided at Bath; but he died at Hammersmith, and was buried in this chapel.

On another tablet:

This Monument
is erected to the Memory of
James Scott, Esq;

whose life was beautified with those
 amiable and estimable qualities
 Which benefit Society, and form the benevolent friend.
 A sudden visitation of the Almighty
 took him from among us,
 leaving many to mourn for him,
 on the 29th day of Nov. 1793,
 in the 64th Year of his Age.

On a white marble tablet, with a border of dark-coloured marble :

Stephen Wright, Esq; 1797, aged 57. Mrs. Louisa Wright, his Widow, 1809, aged 50.

On a tablet :

To the Memory of
 James Smith, Esq.;
 formerly of Rotterdam, but late of this Hamlet,
 who died 25th Dec. 1798, in the Seventy-fifth Year of his Age.

On the stairs leading to the north gallery is a marble tablet, in memory of the following persons of the Impey family :

James Impey, of Christ Church, Oxford, died 19 Nov. 1750, aged 30.

Elijah Impey, died 27 April, 1756, aged 73.

Michael Impey, died 17 March, 1765, aged 84.

Anne, the wife of Michael, died Feb. 9, 1773, aged 50.

Martha, widow of Elijah, died 15 October, 1776, aged 84.

Jane Sarah, died 27 Dec. 1791, aged 54.

Michael Impey, died June 24, 1794, aged 77.

Elijah Matthew Impey, 24 May, 1805, aged 28.

Against the north wall, on a handsome marble tablet,
is the following inscription :

In the Family Vault within this Chapel are deposited the remains of
Sir Elisha Impey Knight,
Who closed his mortal career on the first day of October, A.D. 1809,
aged 77 years.

He was distinguished through Life by a Superiority
of Natural and acquired Talents, which elevated him to a Station
of primary rank and importance in the legal profession
on the Establishment of the Supreme Court of Judicature
of the British Provinces in the East Indies.

He was the first appointed to preside at that Tribunal,
A Trust which he executed with integrity, and resigned with reputation.

Besides those qualities which eminently marked his public life,
He was endowed with a rectitude of Principle, & a liberty of Action,
which, added to the Graces of a cultivated mind,

Constituted his character as a Gentleman and as a Scholar ;
And which combined with a peculiar tenderness of disposition,
in the nearer Relations of Society,
Rendered him while living beloved ; and, when dead, lamented as
a Kind Master,

a Stedfast Friend, an Indulgent Father, an Affectionate Husband.

In pious remembrance of his Virtues,
and in sorrowful testimony of her Attachment,
This Monument is erected by his Afflicted Widow.

At the south-west end of the chapel, under the gallery,
on a marble tablet :

Sacred
To the Memory of
Arthur Murphy Esquire,
a barrister of Law of distinguished Character ;
a dramatic Poet of great Celebrity,
A Classical Scholar of rare Attainments,
a Political Writer of no common consideration ;
a Loyal Subject,
And a Sincere Christian.

This eminent Man died on the 18 day of
June 1805 in the 78th year of his age, and
is interred in the same vault with
His Mother, Mrs. Jane Murphy.

On the wall of the south aisle :

Sacred to the Memory
of Robert Jones, Esquire,
of St. Mary Hill,
in the City of London, Merchant,
who died the XIX day of June,
MDCCCVIII.
aged LXVIII years.

Also
of his Mother,
Mrs. Blunt Jones,
who died the XXVII day of Augt.
MDCCLXII.
Aged LVIII years.

And
of his Sister,
Mrs. Catharine Peach,
who died the xv day of June,
MDCCCIII.
Aged LXIV years.

In the north window of the chancel are the royal
arms, and those of the Earls of Mulgrave and Bedford.

In the south window are the arms of Bishop Laud
impaled with the arms of the See of London ; the arms
of the City of London, and those of Sir Nicholas Crispe,
impaling for Hase, Erminoio, 3 Lions' Heads erased
Sable.

In the windows of the north aisle are the arms of Cave—Az. fretty Arg. quartering 1. Erm. on a bend sable 3 Congers's heads Arg. 2. Arg. on a bend Gules 3 Swans. 3. Ermine on a bend 2 Chevrons. 4. Arg. on a fesse between 3 birds Sable, as many cinquefoils of the field. The Motto, Gardez, and the arms of Prescott—" Sable, a Chevron between 3 owls Arg.

In the windows of the south aisle are the arms of Crispe impaling Prescott; and those of Zouch.

Curates of this Chapel.

1631. July 13, Rev. J. Dent, who continued to hold it till
 1647. When the civil wars broke out, it appears that he was succeeded by Isaac Knight, who was afterwards collated to the Rectory of this Parish.
 1661. After the Restoration of Charles II. Matthew Fowler, D.D., was appointed Curate.
 1662. Rev. J. Wade.
 1707. Michael Hutchinson, D.D.

It seems there was some opposition on the part of the inhabitants to the appointment of this gentleman; and a Mr. Lyttleton Burton was nominated by them. An appeal was made to the Court of Chancery; and by a decree of Sir Simon Harcourt, Lord Keeper, the 7th of May, 1711, Dr. Hutchinson was confirmed, and the right of the Bishop of London to the nomination of the Curacy was established, in consequence of the original agreement between Bishop Laud and the parishioners.¹

1740. Rev. Francis Allen.

1751. Rev. T. Rayne.

¹ There is a picture in the possession of — Galpine, Esq., of Turnham Green, which appears to have been painted in allusion to this dispute.

1757. Rev. T. Sampson.

1783. Rev. Dr. Smith.

1788. Rev. T. S. Atwood, M.A.

In consequence of the great increase of the population in this hamlet, and the present church being found not capable of accommodating the whole of the parishioners, it has been for some time in agitation to erect a larger and more commodious edifice; and after much discussion, the following extract from the Report of the Committee appointed by the Vestry, seems to meet with general approbation :

“ That the building of a new chapel is not only practicable, but under such financial management as remains to be pointed out, may be undertaken at a smaller expence to the hamlet than to enlarge, or even to repair the old one as it now stands. The sanction of an Act of Parliament alluded to in the said Report, would enable the hamlet to borrow all, or any part of the sum required, to purchase ground, and to build a chapel, upon the common security of parish bonds of 100*l.* each, bearing interest. Should the sum so borrowed not exceed 10,000*l.*, the increased rental of the capacious chapel would defray the yearly interest thereon, until the occasional disposal of the numerous vaults for interment beneath the structure should accumulate a fund capable of discharging the capital itself. The materials of the old chapel would aid the surplus of the remaining sum to be raised by rate on the hamlet, and probably reduce that burden to three rates, at 6*d.* in the pound each. The Committee have concluded that no greater sum than 13,500*l.* ought to be expended; that it would be sufficient to erect a handsome chapel for 1,500 persons, and that the whole amount of the sum borrowed should be amassed before the commencement of the undertaking; that when built it should retain all the same privileges, endowments, and advantages, as at present, and be subject to all

such provisions for its maintenance and repair, as are in all similar cases made and provided. The Committee recommend that some plan should be resorted to in open Vestry in order to obtain the individual sanction of the inhabitants, either by public ballot or otherwise, previous to any further proceedings; and thus having, as far as lies in their power, concluded this arduous investigation, they submit their opinions to the hamlet, in the full sense of having spared no pains to elucidate the subject before them, and to extend an impartial review of their enquiries to the inhabitants at large."



CHAPTER IV.

*Extracts from the Churchwardens' and Overseers' Books,
Parish Register, Benefactions, Charity Schools.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

	<i>s. d.</i>
1578. PAID for the discharge of the parish for weringe of hats contrary to the statute ¹	5 2
Paid for the Queen's Majestie's being at Putney for vyttels for the ringers	2 8

Anno 1583. Note of the armore for the parish of Fulham, viz. Fulham side only. First, a corslet with a pyke, sworde, and daiger, furnished in all points, a gyrdle only excepted. Item, two hargobushes, with flasks and towchboxes to the same; two morryons; two swords, and two daigers, and two hanglesses unto the two swords, which are all for Fulham-syde only; all which armore are, and do remayne in the possession and appointment of John Pulton of Northend, being constable of Fulham-syde the yere above wrytten. N.B. All sett owte into Flanders anno 1585, by Rowland Fysher, except one hargobusse with flaske and towchboxe; one murryon with sword and dagger remaynyng in his handes.

¹ By an Act of Parliament passed 13 Eliz. every person above the age of seven years, and under a certain rank, was obliged to wear on Sundays and holidays a woollen cap, made in England, and finished by some of the trade of cappers, under the penalty of paying 3s. 4d. for every day's omission. The Act was repealed 39 Eliz.

	s.	d.
Paid to my Lord's Pareter for bryngyng towe inquiries, whereon was to inquire for those that absent themselves from the church; and the other to inquire of those that be over the see for religion..	0	8
1584. Spent at our dinner	0	16
1588. To the ringers at the Queen's return from Barnelms, (Sir Francis Walsingham's) ¹	0	6
1592. When the Queen went from Chelsey	0	14
1597. When the Queen went to Lord Burleigh's house at Wimbledon	0	14
When the Queen went from Richmond to the Lord Admiral's, and so back again	2	8
1602. July 28, At the remove of the Queen from Greenwich to Chiswick ²	0	12
1622. Payd Mr. Foxall for maymed Souldiers for half a yeare endinge at Xpms last ³	xiii	s.

¹ The custom of welcoming the arrival of kings or ambassadors with a chearful peal, is a very ancient custom, and seems to have been derived originally from the French---“ *Et est assavoir que en la dite ville, et semblablement par toutes les autres villes, ou il à esté, tant en venant à Paris comme en son retour, il n'a été reçu en quelque Eglise à procession, ne cloches sonnées à son, venir an. 1378.*—” *Du Cange. Gloss. Verb. Campana.*

There is a curious passage in Fuller's History of Waltham Abbey, A.D. 1542, 84 of Henry VIII. relative to the wages of bell-ringers. It is preserved from the Churchwardens' Accounts:

“ Item, paid for ringing at the prince his Coming, *a penny.*”

² Lysons, vol. ii. p. 394.

³ This was an assessment made for wounded and disabled soldiers of the regular army, being the usual practice of providing for them previous to the erection of Chelsea Hospital.

April.	£.	s.	d.
Item. Paid 1 C of paving tiles to pave the Church and for Carrriage	0	7	1
It. Paid for five daies work to set up seates in the Church and for Nayles	0	7	1
1623. Paid to a bricklayer and his labourer for one dayes work	0	1	2
Item. Payed to the ringers upon the Kings rout through to Hampton Court	0	1	6
Item. Paid for a prayer-booke for the 5th of November	0	0	6
1630. An asseasment made the xxiii rd daie of May, 1630, for further releife of the poore there, on Fulham side, for this present year, there being great cause, therefore, by reason of the poores necessities in theis times of scarcitie.			
Total rec ^d .	3	6	10
1636. An asseasment made this sixth daie of September, 1636, for the releife of the poore on Fulham side, to remaine in stocke, according to his Maties order, in case the infection of the plague should be. ¹			
Summe totall of this	15	15	8

Payments made by the overseers during the plague.

1639.			
Item, Paid Osborne for two daies warding at Lady Grivills	0	2	4

¹ Some time after, the King to prevent the spreading of the dreadful contagion, raging in the City of London (which, within the year, carried off ten thousand and four hundred of the citizens,) by proclamation of the 26th of July, prohibited the keeping of either Bartholomew or Southwark fairs, anno 1636.

	£.	s.	d.
Paid Henry Young for watching ¹ and warding at the same place	0	4	3
Paid Young for warding 3 weeks and five daies	1	8	0
Paid Kelly for watching two nights	0	2	0
Paid Nicholls for warding	0	0	6
Paid Elizabeth Jones and Widow Payne for being at the Laidie Grivills	1	2	0
Paid for Shirecrafts dyet, being shut upp ²	0	11	9

¹ Among the employments which the plague itself furnished, was that of watching the houses shut up by authority, the inhabitants of which were not allowed any kind of communication whatever but through the watchmen, who relieved each other every twelve hours, and whose duty it was to procure provisions and other necessaries for the houses they were appointed to guard.

Brayley's London, p. 400.

² The shutting up of houses when any person was known to be afflicted with the plague, was among the earliest of the precautionary measures that were taken to keep it from spreading, yet with problematical effect, as many an entire family was thus exposed to its virulence, who would otherwise, perhaps, have found safety in flight. Still, as a means of preventing that communication between the healthy and diseased, by which the contagion was principally extended, it was, in many instances, beneficial; yet, had a sufficient number of pest-houses been appointed to receive the infected in the early stage of the pestilence, all the proposed good would have been obtained without the hazard of so many attendant evils. The justices for Middlesex, by directions of the Secretaries of State, begun the practice in the parishes of St. Giles, St. Martin, and St. Clement, about the latter end of June, or the first of July; the Lord Mayor and Aldermen adopted a similar regulation in the city and its liberties; and in a week or two afterwards, the magistrates of the Tower Hamlets ordered the same measure to be taken in the eastern parishes. Watchmen were appointed to guard the houses that were shut up, both by night

	£.	s.	d.
Paid Gringle for Wood's wife, being shut upp ..	0	15	0
Paid for beefe for the three visited houses	0	7	1
Given to Goodwife Lake in her sickness and for her keeper	0	10	0
Paid for a sicke woman at the brickills and for her keeper, to Easter daie last	1	15	0
1640. Item, to the bearers that came from London, and a deal board to bear the corpses to church	0	11	4
Item, to Goodman Tucker, his house being sus- pected to be visited	0	1	0
Item, for the relief of Fullers house from the 13th of December, 1640, to the first of Februarie followinge	2	13	4
Item, for the buriall of Fuller	0	2	0
1640. Item, paid to James Francis Smyth, for a bar of iron, wht. 9½lb. at 3d. per pound, to close upp Powell's house doore	0	2	4½
Item, for Brade and his mans labour to sett on the barr	0	0	6
Item, to Goodman Burr for one weeks wardinge	0	5	0
Item, to Goodman Osborne for wardinge	3	0	8
Item, for one bushel of coles for y ^e visit house	0	1	3
Item, for the reliefe of Elizabeth Ivanes being shut upp in a visited house at Wandons Greene, from the 15 of April, 1641, to the 24 of May	0	16	0
Item, for a trusse of strawe for her to lie on	0	0	3
Item, to Goodwife Baker in tyme of her weak- ness before she got right to the hospital, where she dyed a pittiful creature	0	6	0

and day, and over every door thus closed, a large red cross was marked, with this supplicatory sentence printed over it :

“ Lord have mercy upon us.”

Brayley's London, p. 389.

	£.	s.	d.
Item, to Eliza Joanes, att several tymes for her wardinge	0	2	4
Item, to Humphrey Phillippes for his attendance in tyme of sickness	0	4	6
Item, for his knell, a shroude for him, his grave makinge, and in expenses in the house by those that bare him to church	0	6	2
Item, for two trusses of strawe for him to lie one	0	0	6
Item, paid to Danyell Carter for reliefe of himselfe, his wife, and children, before his house was shutt up of the sickness	0	19	6
Item, to Goodman Shute in tyme of his sickness and his wifes before her death	1	5	1
Item, for a new spade to sett him to worke	0	3	4
Item, to Goodman Watkins in tyme of sicknes before he dyed	0	10	6
Item, to Mr. Cluett for the knell and grave makinge	0	0	6
1640. An asseasment made the last daye of February, 1640, by John Burton, churchwarden, and other the inhabitants of Fulham, (on Fulham side,) whose names are hereunto subscribed, and is for the leaveyinge of 16 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> forthwith, which	16	4	2
said some is to make up the 8 <i>l.</i> odde money, formerly asseased for reliefe of the visited houses, 24 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> which said some Walter Sheldon, one of the overseers of the poore on Fulham side, hath disbursed and laid out for the reliefe of the visited houses, from the 26 of October, 1640, to the first of February nexte followinge.			
1655. Collected by us whose names here under written in the parrish of Fulham, on Fulham side, the 17 th of June, 1655, the somm of one hundred and four pounds fourteen shillings and ten-pence, by virtue of a declaration of his highness the Ld. Proctector and his councell, for the poore			

£. s. d

1665. protestants in Lucern and Angona, and other places in the dominions of the Duke of Savoy, now under persecution for the gospell of Christ.

Suma Totalis 104 14 10

Isaac Knight, minist.

John Shearcroft, churchwarden.

1657. It is ordered by the inhabitants then and there mett. for the makinge an asseassment for the high ways for the present yeare abovesaid bee forty and five pounds.

At a vestry, the 15 of April, 1661.

1661. Wee the inhabitants of Hammersmith, in the p̄ish of Fulham, whose names are here under written, doe certifie and assure any whoms att present itt doth, or hereafter may concerne, that the sufferinge of Hammersmith chappell doore to be opened on Easter day now ensuinge, anno Dom. 1661 : upon a reasonable cause showne att present, is not intended, nor shall be interpreted by us, as any prejudice to any of the rights, dues, or privileges, that belonge to the churche of Fulham, nor as any president for the future in the p̄ticular forementioned, to infringe or breke y^e custome of shutting up y^e doores of Hammersmith Chappell on Easter day, that the inhabitants there might then resort to the Church of Fulham by way of acknowledgement y^t they belong to y^t church. In witness whereof wee subscribe our names.

Will. Chalkhill,
Thos. Whitehead,
Rich. Rauson,
Robert Bulten,

Mathew Fowler, D.D.
Henry Bradbury, churchwarden,
Francis Tirrey, and } overseers of
John Parsons, } y^e poore,
Thos. Ufman,
Robert Burton.

1664. The parish clerk is ordered to cause the parish linen to be washed, provide oyle for the bells, brooms for cleaning the church, to ring the 4 and 8 o'clock bell, keep the register, write the transcript, enter the accounts, and wait in the vestry on all occasions, and to take care of the clock, for which he is to have 6*l. per annum.*

1665.

At a meetinge in the vestry, May 15th 1665, beinge Whitson Monday.

The cropp of the church meadows were sould to Mr. Thomas Beauchampe for the summe of eight pounds five shillings, to bee paid to Edmund Harmon, present churchwarden, upon the 24th of June next followinge the date hereof.

Hen. Elwes,
William Dodd,
John Shercroft.

Edmund Harmon,
Churchwarden.

Att a Vestry y^e day & yeare beforesaid.

Itt is ordered that all errable land bee rated and assessed att twenty shillings per acre, and all pasture land thirty shillings per acre, and housinge the full value, takinge a third part off.

Hen. Elwes,
Robert Hicks.

Thomas Greaves, D.D.

23 July, 1665. An assessment for 60*l.* for the relief of the visited houses and families on Fulham side, and to discharge the tax laid upon the parish for relief of the visited in St. Giles's.¹

April 14, 1667. Ordered that Mr. Beauchampe, churchwarden, shall, in the next assessment for the parish, asseesse five pounds to bee given to Mr. Stevenson, Vicar of Fulham, as a gratuity to him from the parish for his great pains in the tyme of the visitation.

¹ About the beginning of May, one of the most terrible plagues that ever infested this, or perhaps, any other Kingdom, broke out

- May 1, 1667. That the overseers for the poore, and constable, doe for the future, joyn in the reformation of the sabbath day, and that a paire of stocks and whipping-post¹ be erected by the churchwarden, and that it bee allowed by assessment. £4 allowed for them.
1668. A Rate made for the discharge of 20*l.* and charges upon the Parish for a Robbery lately committed in this Hundred.
1681. It is ordered y^t there be built & erected two small tenements next to the north side of y^e poore Almes houses given by John Lappy wth such old stuff as was lately taken downe from the Pest Houses in Hurlingham field,² at y^e charge of the Prsh containyng two roomes.
-

in London, by whose direful ravages sixty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-six persons were swept away. This contagion happening just forty years after the horrid pestilence in 1625, occasioned some to impute a fatality to that number, as if, in this sense, the land was to have rest only forty years.---*Maitland's Lond.* p. 288.

¹ A.D. 1472. At this time there being only one pair of stocks in London, and those at the market, from which it received its name, for the punishing of vagrants, Sir William Hampton, the mayor, caused stocks to be erected in every ward, for the more effectual punishment of strollers.---*Stowe's Survey of London*, A.D. 1472.

² Hurlingham field is now the property of the Earl of Ranelagh, and the site of his house. It was here that great numbers of people were buried during the plague. Since the dreadful period of 1665, the plague has entirely ceased in London and in the suburbs; which must be ascribed principally to the alterations that have been made in the width of the streets, in consequence of the great fire of 1666, to the improved and more open modes of building, by which a free circulation of air is secured, and to the great cleanliness resulting from the constant supplies of water for domestic purposes by means of the new river, &c. *Brayley's London*, p. 406.

At a Vestry, 6 May 1672,

It is ordered for the future, that there bee not expended at Pe-rambulacon dinner more than tenn pounds on both sides the P^{sh}, as alsoe for ringing on Gunpowder Treason tenn shillings and noe more: And on the Kings Coronaton tenn shillings, and on the Kings Birth day the like summ of tenn shillings, and not to exceed any more in the p^ticulars aforesaid.

At a Vestry held 24 of September 1691, after Publique Notice given in the P^{sh} Church y^e Lords day before.

Forasmuch as the Parishon^{rs} and Inhabitants within the P^{sh} of Fulham on Fulham side, are very sensible of the many favor^{rs} and kindnesses from tyme to tyme shewne to them by the Right Reverend Father in God, Henry Lord Bishop of London, and more particularly of late in the kinde recommendation of Mr. Vincent Barry for y^e Vicaridge of this Parish upon the humble petition of most of the inhabitants upon that account, and conceaving themselves highly obliged in pointe of gratitude, to returne their humble thanks to his Lordship for the same. It is this present day by and with the unanimous consent of the said Vestry, that their hearty and humble thanks be accordingly given to His Lordship; and that Sir Tho. Keney, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Dwight, Mr. Antho. Nourse, Mr. Rob. Limpany, Mr. Blencowe, Mr. Plukenett, with the Church Warden, are desired to acquaint his Lordship with this order. As also that his Lords^p be humbly desired to recommend any fit person to supply the place of Lecturer of the said Parish, that place being now vacant, which person the inhabitants here present doe declare that they will use their utmost endeavor to elect him accordingly.

Nov. 18. 1691.

A Rate made for two Robberies lately committed in this hundred of Ossuleston, the one for 5. 11. the other for £22.

PARISH REGISTER.

The early Registers of this parish are lost. Those now remaining commence in the year 1679. We have not deemed it necessary to make any extracts from them, as we have already described the monuments of those who have been interred here, and shall have occasion in the subsequent pages to notice the principal personages and families whose names are therein recorded.

REGISTER BOOK OF BENEFACTIONS.

This is a quarto volume, fairly written on vellum, in good preservation. The first entry was made in the year 1622. It is entitled :

“ A Register Booke for the perpetual remembrance of all those worthie benefactours, who either whilst they lived, or when they deceased this world, were beneficiall either to the poore, or for the repaire and adorning of the Church of Fulham.”

On the following page is this prayer :

Omnipotent and most glorious God, in Jesus Christ, our most mercifull & lovinge Father, we thy humble Servauntes confessing with Jacob, that we are not worthy of the least of thy mercyes by reason of our manifolde transgressions, doe upon the bended knees of our soules and bodyes, blesse and magnifye thy sacred name, for all thine inestimable benefites. Amongst the rest we thank thy gracious Majestie for all them that are departed in thy fear and favour, and for such as are yet alive, that have wished well, and still do beare good will unto thy Syon, who showed their bounty upon the schooles of the Prophets ; the poore distressed members of our Saviour Jesus,

whose care and cost have beene ever ready, either in this lyfe, or at theire death, for the buildinge, repayringe, and adorninge of the sacred Temples consecrated unto the Glory of the Lord of Hosts, wherein his service is celebrated and his sabaoths sanctified. And we humbly give thee thanks for all other our benefactours in what kinde soever, beseechinge thee that still thou wilt in mercy stir up others by theire gracious patterne and example to extend the lyke bountye upon thys thy Church militant, and upon the houses of God, that soe they making themselves friendes of the unrighteous mammon, may at the last be received into thine everlastinge habitations. Grant this, O Lord, and all other thinges we stand in need of; even for thy Sons sake, Jesus our Lord and onely Saviour; to whom with thee and the Holy Spirit, three persons and one God, be given all honour, praise, power, glory, majestie, and dominion, both now and evermore. Amen. Amen.

Benefactions to Fulham Parish.

Two acres of meadow were given to the parish of Fulham by a benefactor, now unknown, previously to the reformation.¹ In the reign of Edward VI. they were valued at 13s. 4d. per acre. It has been long since the practice to let them by auction to the best advantage.

The bounding of the churchmeadowe lying in the common meadowe, commonly called the Towne-meade.

The one acre of the sayde meade is betweene the lande of Mr. Maurice Powell, the sonne of Mr. Edmund Powell, Gentl. east and west, and abutteth in the south upon the river Thames; and on the north side are the Lord Bishop's Demesnes, now in the occupation of Edmund Holding, 1623.

The other acre of the sayd meade is betweene the lande of Mr. Edmund Powell on the west, and the lande of Mr. John Powell, sonne of the sayd Edmund, on the east; it abutteth in the south

¹ See p. 61.

side upon the river Thames, and in the north side upon the lande of the sayd Mr. Edmund Powell.

1594. Dr. Aylmer, Bishop of London, gave 20*l.* to the poor of Fulham, which being detained by his son and executor Mr. Samuel Ailmer, above twenty years; upon a hearing before Chancellor Egerton, he was ordered to pay 40*l.* for the same, which was employed in buying coals.

1600. Thomas Bond, Esq. gave to the poor twenty shillings *per ann.* issuing out of two acres and a rood of land in Austin's Field; on default of payment, the land was to be forfeited.

John Powell, of Fulham, gave to the poor of Fulham 20*s.* issuing out of a house in King-street, Westminster.

1618. Dr. Edwards, Chancellor to the Bishop of London, gave 20*l.* to be distributed to the poor of the parish; and in the codicil of his will, 100*l.* to buy them land, and 80*l.* to be employed in repairing the church, &c. Also, long before his death, he gave 16*l.* towards building a school-house and vestry at the south porch of the church, with lodgings for the master and parish clerk, &c. He gave also a large gilt bowl for the Communion-service, with an embroidered pulpit-cloath and two cushions. Also 10*l.* towards the erection of a sluice between the river Thames and the Moat.

1619. Mr. Thos. Gresham, of Fulham, gave to the poor the sum of 4*l.*

1620. Bishop King left 20*l.*, which, with the consent of his executrix, was employed towards the purchasing of lands for the poor of the parish. It was added to the 100*l.* given by Dr. Edwards, and four acres of land near Counter's Bridge, and two acres near Parr's Bridge were purchased with it: the former is now lett on a building lease to Wm. Vale, at 63*l.* *per annum*; the latter to Peter Douglass Miller, Esq. at 52*l.* 10*s.* *per annum*, which sums are equally divided between the poor of Fulham and Hammersmith.

1620. Mr. Robert Jenkinson gave the sum of 20*l.* for the use of the poor.
1621. William Davis, alias Roche, yeoman of Fulham, gave 4*l.* towards augmenting the stock of the poor, and 2*l.* towards the stock of the church.
1622. Dr. Dewport, Rector of the parish, gave to the poor the sum of 5*l.*
1622. Mr. Edward Powell, Gent. of Fulham, gave 5*l.* for the use of the poor of Fulham side only, as appears by a note in the book of his own writing.
1622. Mr. Thos. Hill erected and beautified the font to the church.¹
1624. Mr. Wm. Edwards, gentleman-servant to the Lady Nottingham, gave to the poor the sum of 10*s. per annum*, for ever, to be paid at Midsummer, issuing out of lands at Hammersmith.
1626. William Payne, Esq. of Pallingswick, gave the twig Ayte, in the river Thames, between Richmond and Brentford, to this parish, out of the profits of which 3*l. per annum* were to be allotted to Hammersmith, and the remainder to Fulham; it now produces 20*l. per annum*.
1631. Widow Stevenson gave to the poor of Fulham the sum of 5*l.*; one half to Fulham side, and the other half to Hammersmith side.
1631. Sir Henry Barker, Knt. gave 20*l.* to the poor; one half to Hammersmith side, the other half to Fulham.
1632. Mr. Thos. Hill and his wife gave two plates for the use of the Communion-table, weighing 12 ounces 4 penny-weights.
1636. The Lady Vanlowe gave the sum of 10*l.* to the poor.
1636. Mr. Simon Willimot, of Parson's Green, gave 20*l.*, and directed it to be lent to young men dwelling in this parish, at the discretion of the vicar and churchwardens at the rate of 6*l. per cent. per annum*, and the produce to be given in bread to the poor; but the donor also directed that when any sum of money was given for the purchase

¹ See p. 98.

of lands for the use of the poor, this 20*l.* should be added to it.

1639. Mr. Jasper Yeardlye, Master of Guilford Hospital, left 40*l.* to be lent gratis, upon good security, to eight poor traders, four of Fulham and four of Hammersmith, at the discretion of the vicar and churchwardens.
1640. Mr. Eubank, of Hammersmith, gave to the poor of that side the sum of 10*l.*
1643. Capt. John Saris gave 30*l.* to buy bread for two such poor people as the churchwarden should think fit; each to have a loaf every Sunday, after sermon, till the said sum was laid out.
1643. Mrs. Eliz. Manwaring gave for the Communion-table a damask table-cloth.
1646. Several parishioners gave towards furnishing the new vestry over the porch with tables and chairs to the value of near 4*l.*
1646. Mr. Andrew Arnold gave to the poor of Fulham side the sum of 40 shillings.
- 1652.

Committee Navy.

Januarij, 1652.

In pursuance of an act of parliament past the 28th of March, 1651, It is ordered the Commissioners of the Customs doe, out of the moneyes remaining in their hands, arising by the collection of the new impost upon coles in the port of London, betweene the 22nd of October, 1652, and the first of Aprill following, pay unto Isaack Knight, minister of Fulham, to be employed by him and the rest of the said parish, on Fulham side, for the benefitt and reliefe of the poore of the same, the summe of one hundred pounds: provided that noe disposition thereof be made but by the consent and approbation of Colonell Edmond Harvey. And for soe doing, this, with the receipt of the said Isaack Knight, shal be the sufficient discharge of the said Com^{rs}.

Jo. Davers,

Jo. Anlaby,

Jo. Nelthorpe,

Fra. Lascelles,

Nath. Hallowes.

1653. Monday, the 16 January, 1653.

Att the Comm^{ttee} for preservations of the Customs.

It is ordered that the Comm^{rs} of the Customs doe, out of the monies remaining in their handes, arising by the collection of the new impost upon coales in the port of London, between the 12th of October, 1653, and the first of April following, pay unto Mr. Isaac Knight, minister of Fulham, for the use of the poore inhabitants res^g in the parish of Fulham aforesaid, the summ of ffortie poundes; provided that noe distribution thereof bee made but by and with the consent of Colonell Edmond Harvey and Colonell Langham, and the receipt of the said Isaack Knight, with this order, shall bee unto the said Comm^{rs} a sufficient discharge.

John Stone,
Antho. Rowe,
Jo. Hildesley,
Edw. Cludd.

Att a vestrie, May ye 2^d, 1654.

Whereas notice hath been given in y^e church concerninge the disposition of the one hundred pounds given by the Parliament to the poore off Fulham parishe one Fulham side, wee the gentlemen meet heare att the vestrie one the daie abovementioned, doe desire Mr. William Eaursbey to take the aforesd 100 pounds into his costodie, paying and allowinge for the same, for the use of y^e poore off this parishe one Fulham side, five pounds *per centum per annum*, and to give bond for the same unto Mr. Isaack Knight for the use aforesd, and to bee repaid when lawfully demanded, havinge three months warninge for the painge of the aforesd sum.

Ed. Harvey, &c.

At a vestry, 23 of May, 1655.

After publique notice thereof given in this parish church of Fulham, the last Lord's day, being the 20th of May, concerning the affaires relating to the poore,

It is ordered by this vestrey that the sums of money given to this parrish for the use of the poore thereof on Fulham side, and

received out of the late imposition of two shillings per chaldron laid upon coals, All which sums received as aforesaid amount together to the sum of three hundred and seaventy pounds, be wholly left in trust, for the use aforesaid, unto the management, care, and disposition of Coll. Edmond Harvey, Mr. Isaack Knight, Rector of Fulham, Coll. George Langham, Samuel Harvey, Esq. sonne and heire of the s^d Edmond Harvey, Coll. George Paine, William Powell, alias Hinson, Esq. Mr. James Vickers, Mr. Thomas Knight, sonne of the said Isaack Knight, Captain Wm. Nyn, Mr. Wm. Earsby, Mr. Thos. Croke, Captain Edward Owen, and Maximilian Bard, Esq. or any seven of them, who are further ordered, and desired hereby, so soone as conveniently they can, to lay out the aforesaid sum of money to buy lands, or rents of inheritance, and to settle the same, by advice of councell learned in the law, upon themselves and their successors, or any seaven of them, as feoffees in trust, for the use of the poore of the parish of Fulham on Fulham side, with clauses to enable them and their successors to dispose of the rents and profits thereof for the use and benefit of the said poore as they in their discretion shall think fit, &c. &c.

1656. Mr. Nathaniel Dauncer gave, by his will, to the poor 30s. yearly for ever; 20s. to forty poor inhabitants in bread, and 10s. in money to be distributed on the first of January by the churchwardens; and 10s. to the minister for preaching a sermon. To be paid out of two acres of land lying near High Elms, within the Manor of Fulham.
1657. Mr William Sedgwicke Clerke, an inhabitant of this parish, gave 15*l.* to the poor at the burial of his wife.
1661. The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Mordaunt, and Lady Elizabeth Mordaunt, his wife, gave for the use of the poor the sum of seventeen pounds.
1664. William Earsby, Gent. charged 5 acres of land in Fulham Fields to buy 30 yards of Hampshire Kersey, worth 4*s.* a yard, to be made into petticoats and waistcoats, and given to six poor widows of good character, and to be filled up, and to be renewed, as often as deaths happen, untill the world end.

1670. Robt. Hickes, Esq. gave 5*l.* to buy coals yearly for the poor for ever.
1670. Henry Elwes, Esq. gave by will the sum of 200 *l.* to be laid out in the purchase of lands, or otherwise, for the use of poor housekeepers.
1679. Tho. Winter, Esq. gave by will 10*l.* for the poor, payable by six trustees, out of the rent of a house in Fulham, in which he formerly lived.
1680. Sir William Powell, Bart. by his will, dated 1680, founded and endowed an alms-house for twelve poor women; and he also gave, annually, six coats and six pair of breeches, made of good english woollen cloth, to six poor men of this parish, to be delivered at the church porch.
1681. Mr. Robert Blanchard gave by will 40*s.* a year for ever, as follows: to the vicar, 10*s.*; to the churchwarden, 5*s.*; to the clerk, 3*s.*; to the sexton, 2*s.*; and the remaining 20*s.* to be distributed in bread to the poor, upon condition that his grave in Fulham church should not be disturbed.
1683. Sir John Elwes, of this parish, Knt. did, at his own cost and charges, erect the rails and balustrades about the communion-table.
1684. The Right Honourable and Right Reverend Father in God, Henry, Lord Bishop of London, gave a piece of plate for the administering the bread at the sacrament.
1685. Mrs. Anne Winter gave a piece of plate for the collecting the money at the sacrament.
1695. George Clark, Esq. built five new pews in the west gallery, and bequeathed the sum of five pounds, annually, for the repair of his Mother's, and Dr. Barrow's monuments, and when not wanted for that purpose, to be employed in putting out poor children apprentice. Mr. Clark's estates being now vested in the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, Oxford, this benefaction is paid by them.
1696. Mr. Nourse, brewer, of this parish, gave a new altar-piece, ornamented with Moses, Aaron, and the Commandments, surmounted with carving, which cost 60*l.*

1695. Mr. Robert Limpany, of this parish, gave three volumes of Fox's Martyrs, to be placed in the church.

1706. The Rev. Dr. Turner left by will 100*l.* for the purchase of land, the profits to be employed in binding out a poor child apprentice annually, the Rector of Fulham being appointed Trustee.

This benefaction now produces 3*l. per annum*; it is paid by the Registrar of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

1710. Edward Owen, Esq. having left the sum of 1000*l.* to charitable uses, the Rev. Philip Dwight, Vicar of Fulham, who married his sister, the daughter of Captain Nathaniel Owen, procured a decree of the Court of Chancery in 1710, whereby 300*l.*, being a part of the above sum, was appropriated to the educating poor children of the parish of Fulham.

1723. Sir John Williams, Bart. gave by will the meadow, called Fan-Mead, towards the support and repairs of the almshouses built by Sir William Powell, his wife's father.

1723. Bishop Robinson bequeathed a sum of money in the funds, now producing five pounds seven shillings and sixpence *per annum*, to be applied to the repairs of his monument, and when not wanted, to the use of the poor.

1724. William Withers, Esq. gave by will 5*l.* annually, being a rent charge out of his messuages, lands, and tenements, situated near Walham Green, now in the tenure of Mr. John Faulkner, sen. in trust to the governors of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, to pay it to the minister and churchwarden of Fulham for the time being, for the repairing of his monument in the church-yard, and when not wanted for that purpose to be given to the poor.

1734. Robert Limpany, Gent. gave by will, out of the rents and profits of his house, called the King's Arms, in Fulham town, yearly, as follows; to the organist, 1*l.*; to the poor, in bread, 2*l.*; for keeping his monument in repair, 1*l.*; to the charity children, at Christmas, 10*s.*; to the poor, at Christmas, in meat, &c. 3*l.*; total, 7*l.* 10*s.*

1772. Mr. Deliverance Smith left the sum of 51*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, which, with a small addition, purchased 100*l.* South Sea Annuities, towards the support of the charity schools.
1780. The late John Powell, Esq. gave the sum of 100*l.* to this parish as a compensation for a trespass on the waste; this is equally divided between Fulham and Hammersmith.
1782. George Gibson, Esq. grandson of the Bishop of London, in the year 1782, bequeathed the sum of 1600*l.* Bank Annuities, to the poor of Fulham.

There was a suit in Chancery relating to this legacy, at the termination of which, the principal had accumulated to 1723*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, the interest of which was first distributed on New Year's day, 1794, in sums of one guinea each among forty-nine poor housekeepers.

1784. Mr. Thomas Kirkham, of this parish, bequeathed 300*l.*, the interest of which was to be laid out, annually, in the purchase of cloathing for three poor men, who have been inhabitants of the said parish for ten years, and who do not receive alms.

Mrs. Pattenden gave a small copyhold estate at Northall, producing 3*l.* *per annum*, to the use of the charity school.

1805. A. A. Powell, Esq. gave the sum of 105*l.* to the charity school. And
Philip Deare, Esq. gave the sum of 10*l.* 10*s.*

1787. Mr. Henry Hooke, left 18*l.* *per annum* to the charity schools.
1809. The late Right Reverend Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London, bequeathed four hundred pounds, the interest of which, after Mrs. Porteus' death, to be given to the alms-houses.

Benefactions to Hammersmith.

Bishop Aylmer left 20*l.* to the poor of Hammersmith.

1624. Edward Latymer, Esq. bequeathed by his will, dated 1624, thirty-five acres of land in Hammersmith, the profits of which were to be appropriated to clothing six poor men, clothing and educating six poor boys, and distributing in money.

The lands, in the year 1679, were let at 68*l.* 15*s.* *per annum*; in the year 1793, at 211*l.* 16*s.*; and now produce, in 1812, 386*l.* In consequence of the increased income, the number of boys has been augmented to 30, and the poor men to 10.

1645. Thomas Collop, of London, gave 1*l.* 6*s.* for ever, to be distributed in bread to the poor, charged on two tenements, and one acre of land, called Vicars Well, at Edmonton, Middlesex.

Mr. W. Edwards, of Chelsea, out of a house and land at Brook Green, gave to 10 poor widows, yearly, ten shillings each.

1656. Nathaniel Dancer, gave 1*l.* 10*s.* *per ann.*; viz. 10*s.* in money, and 20*s.* in bread, to be paid every 5th day of January, when a sermon is to be preached, for which the minister is to have 10*s.*, to be paid out of the rent of a public house, now occupied by George Huitt.

Mr. Edward Trussell, mercer, of London, gave 10*l.* to the poor of Hammersmith for leave to take in a foot-path at the back of his house, leading from High Bridge to Chiswick Fields.

Sir Nicholas Crispe gave 30*l.* to the poor, for taking and inclosing a way leading from the water-side into Fulham Field.

Mr. Stephen Burton gave half an acre of land towards the maintenance of the minister of the chapel.

Colonel Edmund Harvey, Lord of the Manor, agreed to pay 50*s.* yearly to the poor, for taking in the common, called Hellbrook.

1657. James Smith, Esq. Alderman of London, gave two chalices and covers, and two silver plates for the communion service, of silver gilt, weighing 47 oz. 6 dwts.

1667. He also bequeathed 24*l.* for apprenticing out six poor boys and girls born in Hammersmith; and 20*l.* for the use of the poor.

Sir Thos. Bonfoy gave 10*l.* to the poor.

Mr. Thomas Smith, son of the abovementioned, also gave 10s. for the use of the poor.

Mrs. Jane Ollgar gave 50*l.* to the poor.

1665. Sir Nicholas Crispe's donation of 100*l.* was laid out in purchasing two cottages, and half an acre of land for the poor.

1685. Ralph Gregg gave 50*l.* to be laid out in making a vault in the chancel, subject to the payment of 2*l.* 10s. to the churchwarden for every burial in the said vault.

1685. Francis Lucy, Esq. gave some land for the enlargement of the chapel yard.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Goodwin's gift towards building a workhouse	100	0	0
Ditto to the charity school	50	0	0
Ditto to Mr. Latymer's charity	20	0	0

John Allen, of Knightsbridge, left to be paid, annually, out of three houses 10*l.*; to 20 poor people, 10s. each, now paid out of the rent of a house in Queen Street, Hammersmith, occupied by Mr. Ellwell.

1698. Henry Elwes, Esq. of Grove House, bequeathed 100*l.* to the poor of Hammersmith side, which was expended in erecting six alms-houses. In the year 1803, the alms-houses were converted into additional rooms for the use of the present workhouse.

1700. Lady Diana Allington, daughter of the Duke of Bedford, bequeathed 100*l.* for the use of the poor.

1706. Mr. Thomas Moore bequeathed 50*l.*; the interest to be annually expended in bread for the poor.

1712. Mr. Thomas Gouge gave 50*l.* to be laid out in a purchase.

1719. Dame Frances Nevill gave 100*l.*, which now produces 8*l.* *per ann.*

1719. The Right Hon. Lady Dowager Capell gave the 12th part of a farm, at Feversham in Kent, to be demanded yearly at Kew-Green Chapel on the 12th of May, exactly at 12 o'clock, or else to be forfeited. In 1719 this farm brought in 30*l.* *per ann.* It now produces, upon a renewed lease, 450*l.* *per ann.*

1719. Mr. Isaac Le Gooch, a Dutch merchant, gave 10*l.* *per ann.* to the minister, being the moiety of the rent of his house and garden, in the upper mall, now occupied by Mr. Dunnage.

Peter Brusell, Esq., left by will 100*l.* stock in the 3 *per cent.* now produces 3*l.* *per ann.*

George Lewis, Distiller, who had been educated in this Charity School, gave 100*l.* stock in the 4 *per cents*; the interest towards the support of the Charity Children of this hamlet; but if this charity should cease, the interest to be given in bread to the poor in the winter; the said interest to be received by the Treasurer of the Latymer Charity for the time being.

1793. Mr. Henry Webb left by will the interest of 50*l.* stock in the 4 *per cents*, to the poor, to be given in bread, amounting to 2*l.* *per ann.*

Sir Samuel Moreland gave a well, pump, and iron ladle for public use, adjoining to his dwelling-house by the water-side, formerly inhabited by Baron Nevil; which benefaction was thus recorded upon a tablet fixed in the wall:

SIR SAMUEL MORELAND's Well; the use of which he freely gives to all persons; hoping that none who shall come after him will adventure to incur God's displeasure, by denying A CUP OF COLD WATER, provided at another's cost, and not their own, to either neighbour, stranger, passenger, or poor thirsty beggar.
July 8, 1695.

This pump has been removed, and the stone tablet is preserved in the garden belonging to the house.

Fulham Workhouse

Was built in 1774. It is a very substantial brick building, and is held on a lease of ninety-nine years from that time, at a ground-rent of 10*l. per ann.* The ground is the property of Arthur Annesly Powell, Esq. There has been no labour done in the house for many years; but at present, two gentlemen, Messrs. Jonas Hall, and Charles Plaw, have obtained the consent of the parish officers to erect some machinery for cotton-spinning in part of the house; for the use of which, and the labour of the poor, the parish is to receive 50*l. per ann.* while they continue to work; but it seems doubtful whether it will succeed, as there are very few men in the house capable of labour.

The poor have meat four days every week for dinner, and three days bread and cheese of good quality.

For breakfast, they have milk-porridge five days, and the other two, bread and cheese, and the children bread and butter.

The management is confided to the master and mistress. The Committee meets once a month to investigate the accounts, and to ascertain if the food be of good quality.

The number of people in the house in winter sometimes amounts to near seventy, and in summer little more than half that number.

Hammersmith Workhouse

Is situated in King Street, and was built in the year 1729, at the expense of 997*l. 0s. 3d.* The average

number of persons maintained here is upwards of one hundred. Such men and boys as are capable of work, are employed in spinning of worsted and picking of oackum.

FULHAM CHARITY SCHOOL.

There has been for many years in this parish a charity school, supported chiefly by voluntary contributions; and the contributions exceeding the annual expense, it was determined by the trustees to extend the benefit to a greater number of poor children. According they erected in the year 1811, at the expense of 600*l.*, a new and spacious school, situated in the town, capable of containing two hundred boys, who are educated here according to the system first practised at Madras by the Rev. Dr. Bell. The school itself is a very neat building, and well adapted to the purpose. It is 36 feet in length and 26 in width, lighted from the top, the ends, and one of the sides; by which means also it is possible to keep it well aired. When there are sufficient funds for so important an object, it is intended to erect a school of the same dimensions for girls. At present there are about seventy girls educated by voluntary contributions in two separate schools.

Hammersmith Charity School

Is a commodious building, situated in the churchyard, and was erected at the joint expense of the feoffees of Mr. Latymer and the trustees of the subscription charity school in the year 1756.

This school is supported entirely by the benefaction of Edward Latymer, Esq., beforementioned. The

number of men is ten, and the boys thirty. The clothes of the men are directed by the Will to be coats or cassocks of cloth of frieze to reach below their knees ; those of the boys doublets and breeches ; all of them to wear a cross of red cloth on their sleeves, called “ Latymer’s Cross.”

Girls’ Charity School.

Twenty girls are cloathed and educated in this school. It is supported principally by voluntary contributions, and the collections of two charity sermons.

A sunday-school was instituted in the year 1787, and a house for that purpose built opposite the boys charity school, and is supported by subscription. There are at present about a hundred and fifty children in this school.

Fulham Almshouses

Are situated in the Back Lane ; and were originally built and endowed by Sir W. Powell, Bart. before-mentioned ; they were re-built in the year 1793, and are supported by various benefactions.

The only alms-houses now existing at Hammer-smith are situated at Brook Green, and were founded in the 17th century by Thomas Isles, Gent. On the front of the building is this inscription cut in a stone :

Quod Pauperibus datur

In Christus Conferitur.

1622.

We have not been able to ascertain the endowment, of this charity.

CHAP. V.

MANOR OF FULHAM.

THE Manor of Fulham was granted to Bishop Erkenwald, and his successors, about the year 691, by Tyrhtilus, a Bishop, with the consent of *Sigehard*, King of the East Saxons, and *Coenred*, King of the Mercians,¹ and contains, within itself, three subordinate manors, or manor farms. The nature of this tenure can only be explained by referring to the feudal system instituted by the Goths and Vandals in the fifth century. The chiefs of those nations, which, at that period, overran the western empire, found it necessary to divide them into large territories, called Baronies, which, retaining a portion to themselves, they gave to their first officers, or immediate friends; these again they subdivided into *feuds*, or *fiefs*, which, with the like reservation, were given by these officers to their subalterns, to be held of them, by the same tenure, as the whole was held of the chief, military service.

¹ Huic (Erkenwald) latifundia in loco qui dicitur Fulanham Sc. terram 50 manentium cum consensu Sigehardi Regis East Saxonum, et Coenredi Regis merciorum Tyrhtilus Episcopus dedisse dicitur in vetusto eccles. Paulin, rotulo inter. Th. Jamesii collect, MSS.

Wharton de Episcop. London, p. 18.

The lands occupied by the soldiers, or common people, were resumed at pleasure, and the original inhabitants were considered as slaves, and attached to the soil.

In return for this service, the chief was bound to stand by, and protect, his barons; the barons, their feudatories; and they again, in like manner, their soldiers or servants, forming a military subordination, supported by mutual interest.¹

The title of knight, signifying warrior, the origin of which may be traced in the manners of the German nations,² was assumed equally by the chief, his barons, and feudatories, and the lands held by them in demesne, or in hand, was called manor land.

That part of the chief's demesne which could not be occupied by himself, was, by him, granted to his servants, who were called tenants in capite, or of the chief; their lands being freed from mesne, or middle service, and held by the same tenure as the demesne lands of the barons.

This system was introduced here by the Saxons, who, about, the sixth century, made themselves masters of the country. Security, however, being the object for which military service was required, and that being, in great measure, attained by its insular situation, services in corn, cattle, and money, were substituted; and it was not till the reign of William I. that the feudal system was fully established in England. This prince, alarmed at the frequent revolts of the

¹ Archæologia, vol. ii. p. 307.

² Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum.

English, assembled the nobility and gentry at Salisbury in the 17th year of his reign,¹ where it was determined that the whole kingdom should be divided into baronies and fiefs, to be held by service purely military. The clergy were obliged to submit to this regulation; the bishops were considered as temporal barons, and obliged, as well as the abbots and priors, to find a certain number of knights for the wars, in proportion to their extent of territory.²

To the people this system soon after became much softened; first, by the grant of charters to cities and towns in the reign of King John; and secondly, by the allowance on the part of their lords to hold their lands for life by copyhold, or copy of admission given by the lord, he retaining the power of resumption, on death or alienation, generally computed by a fine.

In the reign of Henry VII. an Act passed to allow the nobility and clergy to sell their estates, and thus transfer at pleasure the protection they were bound to afford their feudatories, or knights.

No farther change took place till 1640, 15th Charles I., when Acts were passed to fix the forest laws, (a principal branch of the feudal system,) and to abolish forcible knighthood; and subsequently wardships, escheats, &c., have been done away, and the mode of copyhold tenure now may be observed to correspond very nearly to that which prevailed under the Saxons.

¹ Chronicon Saxon. M.D. 1085, à Gibson, Oxon, M.DC.XCII.

² Blackstone's Commentaries, b. iii. c. iv. p. 49. Edit. 1809.

Hume's Hist. of England, vol. i. p. 251. vol. ii. p. 145. 149.

The Manor of Fulham was anciently held by the Bishop of London of the Saxon kings, by the service of prayers for the soul of the donor; but obliged to conform to the general ordinance adopted at Salisbury, the bishop found himself compelled to enfeof his tenants to perform the military service required of him; and from this cause we trace the sub-manors now existing in this parish.

The clergy, from the first, complained of a service being required of them so incompatible with their profession, and they protected their knights and vassals from a strict military service; and we find in more early times, as at present, that land held under the church was esteemed of the most beneficial tenure.

The copyholds of this manor are held by a fine certain on death or alienation, a tenure nearly equal to freehold; and it may be added, that it is one of the most ancient manors in England, and has been possessed uninterruptedly by the *Bishops of London*,¹ except during the period of Cromwell's usurpation. By the customs of this manor, lands descend to the youngest male issue.

In the year 1066, in pursuance of the General Ordinance made at that time, a survey of Fulham took place, the particulars of which are thus specified in Domesday Book :

¹ This manor is near two centuries more ancient than that of Hartlebury Castle, which has also been in uninterrupted possession of the Bishops of Worcester during nine centuries.

¶ In FULEHAM. tenet eps̄ Lundoⁿia. XL hidas.

Tra. ē. XL. caruc. ad dñum ptin. XIII. hide. 7 ^{ibi sunt} IIII. car.

Int franc 7 uill. XXVI. car. 7x. plus poss̄ fieri. ibi

v. uilli q̄sq̄. I. hida. 7 XIII. uilli quisq̄. de .I. virg.

7 XXXIIII. uill. q̄sq̄ dim uirg. 7 XXII. cot de dim hida

7 VIII. cot de suis hortis. Int francigen 7 q̄da burg

Lundon. XXIII. hid de tra uillos. Sub eis mane int

uillos 7 bord. xxx ⁹ un. Ptu. XL. car. Pasta ad pecun

uillæ. De dimid gurgite .x. fol. Silua mille porc.

7 XVII. den in totis ualentijs ualet XL. lib. q̄ do recep̄

fimilit. T. R. E. L. lib. Hoc ¶ fuit & est de Episcopatu.

In Fulham the Bishop of London holds forty hides. There is land for forty ploughs. Thirteen hides belong to the demesne, and there are four ploughs there. Among the freemen (Francs) and the villanes, are twenty-six ploughs; and ten more might be made. There are five villanes of one hide each; and thirteen villanes of one virgate each; and thirty-four villanes of half a virgate each; and twenty-two cottagers of half a hide, and eight cottagers with their own gardens. Foreigners and certain burgesses of London, hold amongst them twenty-three hides of the hand of the villanes. Thirty-one villanes and borders dwell under them. Meadow for forty ploughs. Pasture for cattle of the village. For half the stream, ten shillings. Pannage for one thousand hogs, and seventeen pence. Its whole value is forty pounds; the like, when received in Edward's time, fifty pounds.

This Manor was, and is, part of the See.

In ead uilla. tenet Fulchered⁹ de epō.^z Londoniæ. v. hid.^z
 Tra. ē. III. car. In dñio. I. cār. 71. car uillof. 7 tcia
 posset fieri. Ibi. VI. uilli de dim hida. 7 IIII. cot de VIII.
 acris. 7 III. cot. ptu. 1. bou. Pasta⁵ ad pecun villæ.
 Silua. ccc. porc. In. totis ualentijs ual. LX. fol. qdo.
 recep. similit. T. R. E. c. fol. Hanc trā tenuer. II. sochi.
 hoes epi London fuer. II. potuer dare uel uendē absqz
 litentia epi. T. R. E.

In the same village Fulchered holds five hides of the Bishop of London. There is land to three ploughs. There is one plough in the demesne, and one plough of the villanes, and a third may be made. There are six villanes of half a hide, and four cottagers of eight acres, and three cottagers. Meadow for one ox. Pasture for the cattle of the village. Pannage for three hundred hogs. Its whole value is sixty shillings; the like, when received in King Edward's time, one hundred shillings. Two sokemen held this land; they were vassals of the Bishop of London; they could not give or sell without leave of the bishop in King Edward's time.

¶ In ead uilla tene canonici S. Pauli de Rege v. hid.
 ¶ P uno Man. Tra. ē. v. car. Ad. dñiu ptin. III. hide.
 7 ibi sunt. II. car. Villi. II. car. 7 tcia pot fieri. Ibi VIII.
 uilli. qsqz. de. I. uirg. 7 VII. uilli qsqz de dim uirg.
 7 VII. bord. qsqz. de. v. acs. 7 XVI. cot. 7 II. serui. ptu.
 V. car. pasta⁵ ad pecun uille. Silua. c. L. porc. Int totu
 uai. VIII. lib. q-do recep similit. T. R. E. 7 e de uictu eof.

In Fulham manerio Episcopi, tenent Canonici S. Pauli Lond. de Rege, quinque hidas uno manerio. Terra est quinque. Carucarum. Ad Dominium pertinent tres hidæ. Ibi sunt duæ carucæ, et tertia potest fieri. Ibi octo villani, quiq; de una Virgata. Et septem villani quisq; de quinq; acris; Et XVI. Corterelli, et duo servi. Pratum quinq; acrarum. Pastura ad pecora Villæ. Silva cL porcorum. Inter totum valet viii. quando recepit, sed tempore Regis Edwardi x. Hoc manerium tenent idem Canonici in dominio tempore Regis Edwardi, et est de Victu illorum.¹

Manor. In the same village the Canons of St. Paul hold of the King five hides for one manor. There is land to five ploughs. Three hides belong to the demesne, and there are two ploughs there. The villanes have two ploughs, and a third may be made. There are eight villanes of one virgate each; and seven villanes of half a virgate each; and seven bordars of five acres each; and sixteen cottages; and two bondmen. Meadow for five ploughs. Pasture for the cattle of the village; pannage for one hundred and fifty hogs. It is worth, in the whole, eight pounds; the same, when received in King Edward's time, ten pounds. The same Canons of St. Paul held this manor in demesne in King Edward's time, and it is for their support.

In the Record Office, at the Tower, is the following Mandate of Edward III. for taking an Inquisition of the lands and goods of Richard de Gravesend, Bishop of London, in the year 1339.

Edwardus Dei gr̃a Rex Angl Dñs Hibn & Dux Aquit' dilco & fideli suo Willo Trussel Escaetori suo cit to Trentam saltm. Quia Stephs de Graveshend nup Epus London qui de nob tenuit in capite diem clausit ex-

¹ Dugdale's Hist. of St. Paul's, p. 51. Appendix.

tremū ut accepim⁹. Vob mandam⁹ qd omes tras & ten de quibq idem Epūs fuit seisit⁹ in dnico suo ut de feodo in ballia vr̄a die quo obiit sine dilone capiatis in manu nr̄am & ea salvo custodire fac' donec aliud inde pcepim⁹ Et p sacrm p bon & leg hoim de ballia vr̄a p quos rei vitas melius sciri potit diligent inquiratis quantum tre idem Eps tenuit de nob in capite in ballia vr̄a die quo obiit & quantum de alijs & p quod sviciū & quantum tre ille valeant p annū in oibq exitibq, & quis ppinquior heres ejus sit & cuj⁹ etatis Et inquisicoem inde distincte & apte fcā nob sub sigillo vr̄o & sigillis eom p quos fca fidit sine dilone mittatis & hoc bre T me ipo apud Havyng atte Boure xv die April anno r n duodecimo.

Midd.

Inquisico capta corā Escaetor Dñi Reg apd Bramford die Mart' px post festū Invēcois scē crucis anno regni Reg' Edwardi tcij a coquestu duodecimo virtute bris Dñi Reg' huic Inquisitioni cōsuti p sacrm phi de Walcote Willi de Northbrok' phi de Berdene Maurici de Sanforde Henrici de Langham Godefridi Frankeleyn Thome de Waudene Henrici atte Grave Johis de Brustowe Johis Fromonde Johis le Vikery & Johis atte Were Qui dicūt qd Stephs de Graveshende nup Epe Lond' nullas terr' seu ten' in Com' Midd tenuit de Dño Rege in Capite nec obiit seis' in dnico suo ut defeodo Set dicūt qd pdcs Stephs diem suū clausit extrem' die Mercur' px ante festu pasche anno pdco Et tenuit ad

tm vite unū messuag' in Fulham in Com' pdco qd valet
p annū ultra repisam ijs unū Gardin' qd valet xvij d
sexaginta tres acr' tre que valent p āinu xxj s pc acr'
iiij d una acra prati & una roda que valent p anū ij s
vj d Et una acr' pastur' pc' xij d Septem acr' & tres
rod' bosci unde sbbosus valet p annū v s faciend'
Dño de Fulham qui p tempe fidit xj s ad quatuor anni
minos p equales porconēs & secta cur' ibidm detribq;
septiman in tres septiman & Ward & maritag cū acci-
derit Dicūt eciam qd pdes Stephs adquisivit pdca ten'
ad tminū vite sue de Willo Vigerons psona eccle de
Lopham & Willo Mogge psona eccle de Weyleye &
qd post decessū ipius Stephi pdca ten' cū ptin' suis
integre remanebūt Hugoni de Nevile tenend' de ca-
pitalibq; Dñis ffeodi illius p svicia que ad pdca ten'
ptinent tota vita ipius Hugonis Et post decessū ipius
Hugon' pdca ten' integre remanebūt Thom' de Graves-
hend & heredibq; suis de corpe suo pcreat' tenend' de
capitalibq; Dñis ut sup̄to. Et si ide Thom' obierit sine
hede de corpe suo pcreat' pdca ten' remanebunt inte-
gre Thome fil Henri' chamberlein' & heredibq; suis
imppm put plenius patet p qmdā finem in Cur' Dñi
Reg' levat' a die pasch in tres sept' anno regni Reg'
supradā undecimo corā Johe de Stonore & soc' suis
Et dicūt qd Thom' de Graveshende est ejus ppinquior
heres & plene etatis. In cuj⁹ rei testimon' pdict'
Jur' sigilla sua apposuerūt Dat' die & anno & loco
sup̄dcis.

CHAPTER VI.

FULHAM PALACE.

Domus Volucrum

Tum frontem erexit ante multa Sæcla

Danis Cognita villa Bellicosus

Quam dum Suspicio lubens micantem

Amplis nobilium ædibus virorum.

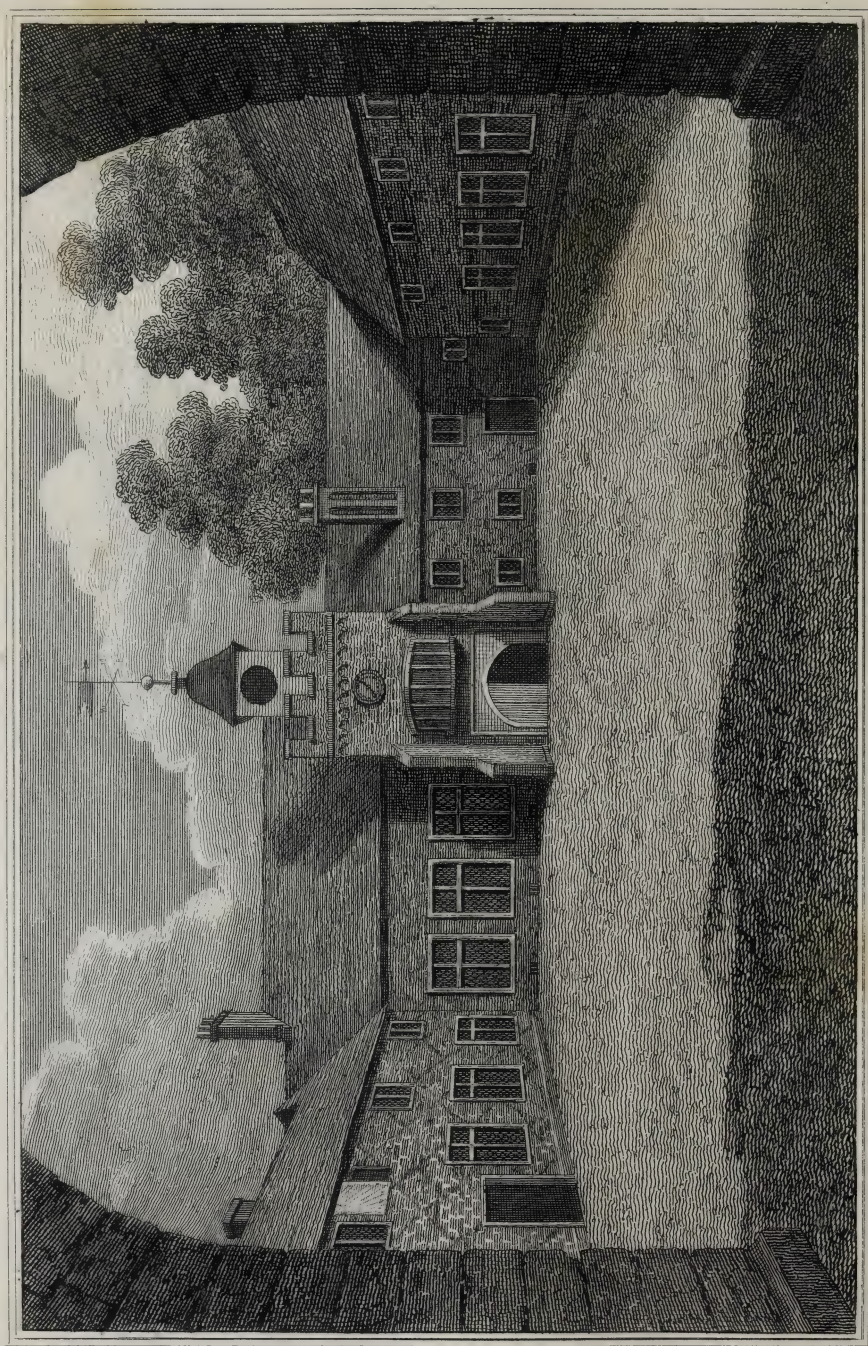
Volucrum Domus, Saxonice Fulanham
vulgo Fulham.

Asserius Menevensis scribit Danorum turmas
hac ripa in hybernis fuisse. Fuit hac Villa
multis ab hinc annis, adeo nunc est, hospitio
Londinensis Episcopi Notissima.

Cyanea Cantio I. Leland. Oxon. 1712.

THE palace of the Bishop of London is situated on the banks of the Thames, adjoining to the church. It consists of about thirty-seven acres, including the gardens and the large field called the warren; and the whole is surrounded by a moat, over which are two bridges. This palace has been, from a very early period, the summer residence of the Bishops of London.

Bishop Sheldon expended large sums of money upon it. Bishop Robinson, in the year 1715, presented a petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, stating that the manor house, or palace of Fulham, was grown very old and ruinous, that it was too large for the revenues of the bishopric, and that part of the building was become useless. In consequence of this petition certain commissioners, (among whom were Sir John



W. Miller, sculp.

INTERIOR QUADRANGLE of the BISHOP of LONDON'S PALACE.

Published by J. Faulkner Chalcote Dec. 1st 1819

Vanbrugh and Sir Christopher Wren), were appointed to examine the premises.

The purport of this report was, that after taking down the bake-house and pastry-house, which adjoined to the kitchen, and all the buildings to the northward of the great dining-room, there would be left between fifty and sixty rooms, besides the chapel, hall, and kitchen. These being judged sufficient for the use of the bishop and his successors, a license, bearing date July 21, 1715, was granted to pull down the other buildings. The palace, including all the offices, consists of nearly the same number of rooms as were left by Bishop Robinson.

Bishop Osbaldeston, who died *anno* 1764, left the sum of 1,000*l.* towards the repairs of this palace.

The principal entrance into the great quadrangle is on the west side, through an arched gate-way. The building is of brick, and consists of two courts. It was built by Bishop Fitzjames in the reign of Henry VII., as appears by the bishop's arms on a stone over a door leading from the offices in the south wing. The hall is immediately facing the entrance. The north wing contains the chaplain's apartments; the south and west sides are occupied by the servants' apartments, and various offices.



THE HALL,

A noble room, is fifty feet six inches by twenty-seven feet; it was fitted up by Bishop Fletcher in 1595, and was again repaired and beautified by Bishop Sherlock, whose arms, carved in wood, are over the chimney-piece.

Bishop Porteus added to the embellishments of this room, and placed in a window the portrait of Dr. Drummond, Archbishop of York.

There are three windows on the west side, and one on the east, containing the annexed coats of arms.

A door leading from the hall to the great dining-room seems to be of the fifteenth century. On one of the spandrils are the arms of the See of London, and on the other the paternal coat of the bishop by whom it was erected; but having been originally very rudely carved, and rendered more obscure by frequent white-washings, it would perhaps be impossible now to ascertain to whom it belonged.¹

¹ Lysons, vol. ii. p. 347.



East Window.

[1]	[2]
[3]	[4]
[5]	[6]
[7] [8]	[9] [10]

1. Kemp.
2. ditto.
3. ditto.
4. Savage.
5. Kemp.
6. ditto.
7. ditto.
8. ditto.
9. ditto, and Cypher R. F.
10. Kemp.

1. *West Windows.*

[1]	[2]
[3]	[4]
[5]	[6]
[7] [8]	[9] [10]

1. Kemp.
2. ditto.
3. Port. of Abp. Drummond.
4. Tunstall.
5. ditto.
6. Savage.
7. Kemp.
8. ditto.
9. ditto.
10. ditto.

2.

[1]	[2]
[3]	[4]
[5]	[6]
[7]	[8]

1. See of London.
2. Fitzjames with London.
3. Henchman with ditto.
4. ditto with Salisbury.
5. See of London.
6. Porteus.
7. Cypher R. T. fecit, 1595.
8. ditto.

3.

[1]	[2]
[3]	[4]
[5]	[6]
[7] [8]	[9] [10]

1. Tunstall.
2. Kemp.
3. Tunstall.
4. Kemp.
5. Fitzjames.
6. Aymer.
7. Kemp.
8. ditto.
9. ditto.
10. ditto.

In the passage leading from the hall to the chapel is an ancient window, of which we have given a correct representation. It is ornamented with the following arms and painted glass:

The Arms of Bishop Fitzjames.

Portrait of Bishop Compton.

Arms of Bishop Compton.

Arms of Bishop Mountaigne.

A Medallion of the Virgin.

Arms of Bishop Savage.

Arms of Bishop Kemp.

Four Medallions, descriptive of the Seasons.



THE CHAPEL

Is situated on the north side of the inner court, fronting the gardens. It was removed to its present situation by Bishop Terrick, who expended, in the enlargement and embellishment of it, part of the sum of money given by his predecessor Bishop Osbaldeston.

It is very neatly fitted up with wainscot, which was brought from the Chapel of London House, Aldersgate-street. The greater part of the painted glass in the windows, which is very fine, was also removed from the same place.

In the following pages the several coats of arms are particularly described.

1	2	3	4	5
<div> <div>(1)</div> <div>(2)</div> <div>(3)</div> <div>(4)</div> <div>(5)</div> <div>(6)</div> <div>(7)</div> <div>(8)</div> <div>(9)</div> <div>(10)</div> <div>(11)</div> <div>(12)</div> <div>(13)</div> <div>(14)</div> </div>	<div> <div>(1)</div> <div>(2)</div> <div>(3)</div> <div>(4)</div> <div>(5)</div> <div>(6)</div> <div>(7)</div> <div>(8)</div> <div>(9)</div> <div>(10)</div> <div>(11)</div> </div>	<div> <div>(1)</div> <div>(2)</div> <div>(3)</div> <div>(4)</div> <div>(5)</div> <div>(6)</div> <div>(7)</div> <div>(8)</div> <div>(9)</div> <div>(10)</div> <div>(11)</div> <div>(12)</div> <div>(13)</div> <div>(14)</div> <div>(15)</div> <div>(16)</div> <div>(17)</div> </div>	<div> <div>(1)</div> <div>(2)</div> <div>(3)</div> <div>(4)</div> <div>(5)</div> <div>(6)</div> <div>(7)</div> <div>(8)</div> <div>(9)</div> <div>(10)</div> <div>(11)</div> </div>	<div> <div>(1)</div> <div>(2)</div> <div>(3)</div> <div>(4)</div> <div>(5)</div> <div>(6)</div> <div>(7)</div> <div>(8)</div> <div>(9)</div> <div>(10)</div> <div>(11)</div> </div>

First Window.

1. Bishop Tunstall, impaled with the see of London.
2. Bishop Fitzjames.
3. Bishop Kemp,
4. Bishop Grindall, impaled with London.
5. Bishop Randolph, impaled with Bangor.
6. Bishop Compton, impaled with London.
7. Bishop Savage.
8. Bishop Fletcher, impaled with Worcester.
9. See of London.
10. Bishop Randolph, impaled with London.
11. Quartering of Fitzjames.
12. Bishop Fitzjames.
13. Bishop Abbot, impaled with London.
14. Bishop Randolph, impaled with Oxford.

Second Window.

1. Bishop Laud, impaled with London.
2. Bishop Fletcher, impaled with London.
3. Bishop Tunstall.
4. Bishop Gibson, impaled with London.
5. Bishop Laud, impaled with Bath and Wells.
6. Bishop Porteus, impaled with London.
7. See of London.
8. Bishop Laud, impaled with Deanery of Gloucester.
9. Bishop Fletcher, impaled with Bristol.
10. Bishop Bonner.
11. Bishop Gibson, impaled with London.

Third Window.

1. Arms of King Henry VIII., impaling those of Catharine Howard.
2. Catharine Howard.
3. See of Canterbury.
4. London, Durham, Bath, and Wells.
5. See of Hereford.

6. Litchfield, Worcester, Chichester, and Gloucester.
7. See of Bristol.
8. Exeter, St. Asaph, Bangor.
9. Bishop Terrick, impaled with London.
10. The Lord's Supper.
11. See of York
12. Edward VI. when Prince of Wales.
13. Winchester, Ely, and Salisbury.
14. See of Rochester.
15. Chester, Oxford, Norwich, and Lincoln.
16. See of Carlisle.
17. Peterborough, St. David's, and Llandaff.

Fourth Window.

1. Bishop Laud, impaled with London, St. David's, and St. John's College, Oxford.
2. Bishop Robinon, impaled with London.
3. Bishop Compton, impaled with London.
4. Bishop Hayter, impaled with London.
5. Bishop Savage.
6. St. John baptizing Christ.
7. See of London.
8. Bishop Fitzjames, impaled with London.
9. Bishop Robinson, impaled with Bristol.
10. Bishop Compton, impaled with Oxford.
11. Bishop Hayter, impaled with Norwich.

Fifth Window.

1. Royal Arms.
2. A Rose, cognizance of King Henry VIII.
3. See of London.
4. Bishop Aylmer, impaled with London.
5. Bishop Osbaldeston, impaled with London.
6. Bishop Tunstall, impaled with London.
7. Bishop Fletcher, impaled with London.
8. Bishop Sherlock, impaled with London.

9. Bishop Mountaigne.
10. Bishop Lowth, impaled with London.
11. A Rose, cognizance of King Henry VIII.
12. Bishop Kemp.
13. Bishop Juxon, impaled with London.
14. Bishop Osbaldeston, impaled with Carlisle.

First Window.

1. Bishop Tunstall. Sable 3 combs arg. The motto, *Deus adiutor noster.*
2. Bishop Fitzjames. Or. 3 bendlets az. within a border engrailed, gules impaling az. a dolphin naiant embowed or.
3. Bishop Kemp. Gules, 3 garbs, or, within a border engrailed of the second.
4. Bishop Grindall. Quarterly or & az. a cross quarterly ermine and of the first, between 4 doves, the 1 & 4 az. 2 & 3 arg.
5. Bishop Randolph. Gules, 5 mullets pierced on a cross arg.
6. Bishop Compton. Sable a lion passant gardant or, between 3 helmets arg.
7. Bishop Savage. Arg. a pale fusilly sab.
8. Bishop Fletcher. Sab. a cross patonce arg. voided plain between 4 escallop-shells of the second.
11. Arms of Basket quartered by Fitzjames. Arg. a cross engrailed sable, in the first quarter an eagle displayed gules.
13. Bishop Abbot. Gules a chevron between 3 pears or.

Second Window.

1. Bishop Laud. Sab. on a chevron between 3 estoils or, 3 crosses pattée fitchée gules.
4. Bishop Gibson. Az. 3 storks rising arg.
6. Bishop Porteus. Az. a book or, between 2 mullets in chief & a saltier in base arg.
8. Bishop Laud, impaled with the arms of the deanery of Gloucester. Az. on a fess, or, 3 crosses pattée fitchée of the first; on a quarter of the second, the sun appearing in chief, environed with a demy circle wavy gules, on each side of the

quarter a demi fleur-de-lis of the first conjoined on the side.

10. Bishop Bonner. Quarterly gules & sable, a cross moline quarterly erm. & or, on a chief of the third, a rose of the first between two pelicans respecting each other, and vulning themselves.

Third Window.

1. Arms of King Henry VIII. impaling those of Katharine Howard. Quarterly 1 az. 3 fleurs-de-lis in pale or, between 2 flaunches erm. each charged with a rose gules, an augmentation granted to Katharine Howard on her marriage.
2. Queen Katharine Howard. Az. 2 lions pass. gard. or, the verge of the escutcheon charged with 4 half fleurs-de-lis of the second, another augmentation granted to this queen.
9. Bishop Terrick. Gules 3 lapwings or.

Fourth Window.

1. Bishop Laud, impaled with St. John's Coll. Oxford. Gules on a border sab. 8 estoils or, on a canton ermine, a lion ramp. sab. an annulet for difference.
2. Bishop Robinson.¹ Or, on a chevron vert between 3 bucks trippant proper, as many cinquefoils of the field.
4. Bishop Hayter. Azure 3 bull's heads coupéd or.

Fifth Window.

4. Bishop Aylmer. Arg. a cross between 4 martlets sab. intended for aylets.

¹ The arms of Bishop Robinson have a runic motto, adopted, probably, by that prelate, in consequence of his long residence in Sweden. It is taken from a little poem in the Runic language, printed by Junius at the end of his Dictionary of Gothic and Anglo-Saxon gospels; it is significant of the mortality of man, the literal translation being, that he is an accumulation of dust.

5. Bishop Osbaldeston. Arg. a Mascle sab. between 3 ogresses.
8. Bishop Sherlock. Per pale arg. & az. 3 fleurs-de-lis counter-changed.
9. Bishop Mountaigne. Barry lozengy or, & az. on a chief gules, 3 cross crosslets of the first.
10. Bishop Lowth. Sable a wolf rampant or.
13. Bishop Juxon. Or, a cross gules between 4 negroes' heads coupéd proper.

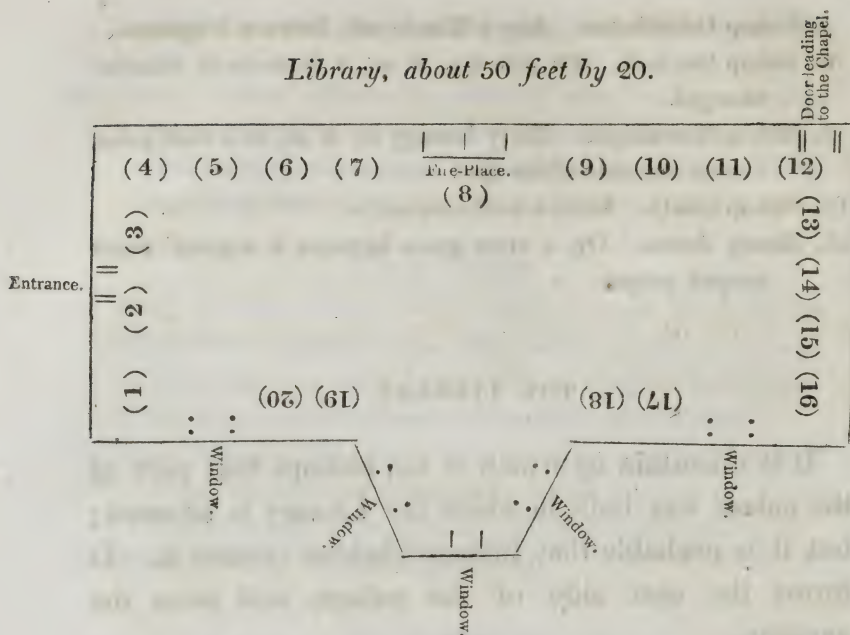
THE LIBRARY.

It is uncertain by which of the bishops that part of the palace was built in which the Library is situated; but it is probable that Bishop Sheldon erected it. It forms the east side of the palace, and faces the gardens.

It is fifty feet in length, and twenty in width. It contains the books bequeathed to the See by Bishop Porteus, and a collection of portraits of the Bishops of London, to which the present bishop has added several.

The pictures are arranged in the Library in the order in which they are here described.

Library, about 50 feet by 20.



N.B. The numbers refer to the places of the paintings.

1. Bishop Grindall; a Copy from Vandyke, by old Stone.
2. .. Ridley; an Original.
3. .. Abbott; supposed to be by Cornelius Jansen.
4. .. Laud; a Copy from Vandyke, by old Stone.
5. .. Bancroft; supposed to be by Cornelius Jansen.
6. .. King; an original.
7. .. Henchman; a Copy by Stewart.
8. .. Porteus; by Hopner.
9. .. Compton; a Copy from Kneller.
10. .. Gibson; by Vanderbank.
11. .. Sherlock; a Copy by Stewart.
12. .. Osbaldeston; by Hudson.
13. .. Hayter; a Copy by Stewart, from Dance.
14. .. Terrick; ditto.
15. .. Lowth; by Pine.
16. .. Randolph; by Owen.
17. .. Robinson; an original.
18. .. Tunstall; a Copy from Holbein, by Taylor.
19. .. Sheldon; an original.
20. .. Juxon; an original.

In the gallery leading to the chapel, are paintings of Bishop King and Archbishop Abbott.

The suite of apartments fronting the river was rebuilt by Bishop Terrick.

The great dining-room, which is elegantly fitted up, was built by Bishop Sherlock, and repaired by Bishop Porteus, who placed in it, over the chimney, a portrait of Bishop Sherlock. Here is also a capital bust of the late Right Hon. William Pitt.

GARDENS.

The gardens of Fulham Palace first became remarkable in the time of Bishop Grindall, who was one of the earliest encouragers of botany, and the first person who imported the Tamarisk tree into this country.¹

¹ It hath not more affinity in sound with tamarind, than sympathy in extraction, both originally Arabick; general similitude in leaves and operation; only Tamarind in England is an annual, dying at the approach of winter, whilst Tamarisk lasteth many years.

It was first brought over by Bishop Grindall out of Switzerland, where he was exiled under Queen Mary, and planted in his garden at Fulham, in this county, where the soil being moist and fenny, well complied with the nature of this plant, which since is removed, and thriveth well in many other places.

Yet it groweth not up to be timber, as in Arabia, though often to that substance that caps of great size are made thereof. Dioscorides says, it is good for the tooth-ache.

Fuller's Worthies, Midd. p. 176.

In the year 1687, Mr. Ray, the celebrated botanist, visited these gardens, which had lately been enriched by Bishop Compton with the addition of many North American and other plants and shrubs; the following catalogue of which he has given in the second volume of his history of plants :

1. *Angelica Arborescens spinosa*, seu arbor Indica Fraxini folio, cortice spinosa.
2. *Arbor Tulipifera Virginiana tripartito Aceris folio*, mediâ laciniâ velut abscissa.
3. *Arbor Tulipifera Virginiana Aceres majoris folio*, conis erectis.
4. *Laurus Tulipifera foliis subtus ex cinereo aut Argenteo purpurantibus*.
5. *Cedrus à Goa falsò dicta*, rectiùs *Sabina Goensis*.
6. *Nux Juglans Virginiana Nigra*.
7. *Arbor exotica foliis Fraxini instar pinnatis, et serratis*, *Negundo perperam credita*.
8. *Styrax Arbor, Virginiana Aceris folio*, potius *Platanus Virginiana Styracem fundens*.
9. *Conglus maxima folio latissimo Virginiei*.
10. *Oxyacantha, Spina Sancta dicta*, *Mespilus Virginiana fructu coccineo*.
11. *Arbor trifolia venenata Virginiana folio hirsuto*.
12. *Rhus Virginianum Lentisci foliis*.
13. *Amomum Virginianum Corni fœminæ facie*.
14. *Senecino Arborescens Virginiana Atriplicis folio*.
15. *Solanum Pomiferum frutescens Africanum Spinòsum nigricans Boraginis flore*, foliis minus profundi laciniatis, spinis multo longioribus majoribus et crebrioribus horridum.*

The late Sir William Watson made a survey of the Fulham gardens, in the year 1751, for the purpose of ascertaining what trees of Bishop Compton's planting

* Raii Hist. Plant. tom. ii. p. 1179.

were then to be found. His report, in the "Philosophical Transactions," is as follows :

" To the Royal Society.

" Gentlemen,

" I some time since communicated to you an account of what remained of the famous garden of John Tradescant at South Lambeth, which you did me the honour to receive favourably ; upon the strength of which I now lay before you the remains of that still more famous Botanick Garden at Fulham, wherein Dr. Henry Compton, heretofore Bishop of London, planted a greater variety of curious exotic plants and trees, than had at that time been collected in any garden in England.

" This excellent prelate presided over the See of London, from the year 1675 to 1713 ; during which time, by means of a large correspondence with the principal botanists of Europe and America, he introduced into England a greater number of plants, but more especially trees, which had never been seen here before, and described by no author ; and in the cultivation of these, as we are informed by the late most ingenious Mr. Ray, he agreeably spent such part of his time as could most conveniently be spared from his other more arduous occupations.

" From this prelate's goodness in permitting, with freedom, persons curious in botany to visit his garden, and see therein what was to be found no where else ; and from his zeal in propagating botanical knowledge, by readily communicating to others, as well foreigners

as our own countrymen, such plants and seeds as he was in possession of, his name is mentioned with the greatest encomiums by the botanical writers of his time ; to wit, by Herman, Ray, Pluknet, and others.

“ Mr. Ray, in the second volume of his “ History of Plants,” which was published in the year 1688, gives us a catalogue of the rare and exotic trees and shrubs, which he had just before observed in the bishop’s garden, which he at that time called, *hortus cultissimus novis-que et elegantioribus magno studio nec minore impensa undique conquisitis stirpibus refertissimus*.

“ As this prelate’s length of life, and continuance in the See of London, were remarkable, so we find the botanists, who wrote after Mr. Ray, most frequently mentioning in their works the new accessions of treasure to this garden ; and of this you meet with a great variety of examples in the Treatises of Dr. Pluknet, Herman, and Commelin.

“ Botanical, much more even than other worldly affairs, are subject to great fluctuations ; and this arises, not only from the natural decay of vegetables, and their being injured by the variety of seasons, but also from the genius and disposition of the possessors of them. So here, upon the death of Bishop Compton, all the green-house plants, and more tender exotic trees, were, as I am informed by Sir Hans Sloane, given to the ancestor of the present Earl Tylney, at Wanstead.

“ And as the successors of this bishop in the See of London were more distinguished for their piety and

learning, than for their zeal in the promotion of natural knowledge, the curiosities of this garden were not attended to, but left to the management of ignorant persons; so that many of the hardy exotic trees, however valuable, were removed, to make way for the more ordinary productions of the kitchen garden. I thought therefore that the state of this garden, after the Revolution, of much more than half a century since, what Mr. Ray wrote thereof would be an acceptable present, not only to the Royal Society, but to such persons, likewise, as are curious in these matters."¹

A Catalogue of the Exotic Trees remaining in the Bishop of London's Garden at Fulham, June 25, 1751.

Abiis foliis solitariis, apice acuminatis.

Abies taxi folio, fructu sursum spectante; the silver fir.

Acer Platanoides; the Norway Maple.

Acer Virginianum, folio majore subtus argenteo, supra viridi Splendente; the Virginian Flowering Maple.

Acer Maximum, foliis trifidis vel quinque fidis, Virginianum; the Ash Maple.

Arbutus folio Serrato; the Strawberry Tree.

Benzoin; the Benjamin Tree.

Cedrus Libani; Cedar of Libanus.

Celtis foliis ovato-lanceolatis serratis. Lotus Arbor.

Cupressus ramos extra se spargens, quæ mas Plinii; the Male Cypress.

Cupressus meta in fastigium convoluta, quæ fœmina Plinii; the Female Cypress.

Fraxinus florifera botryoïdes.

Fraxinus folio rotundiore; the Manna Ash.

Gleditsia. Gron. Flor. Virgin. 193. Acasia Americana triacanthos, &c.; the Honey Locust.

¹ Philosophical Transactions, vol. xlvii. p. 240.

Guaiacana, Pishamin Virginianum; *the Virginian Date Plumb.*

Ilex Oblongo serrato folio; *the Evergreen Oak.*

Juniperus Virginiana; *the Virginian Cedar.*

Laburnum majus, vel cytisus Alpinus latifolius flore racemoso pendulo.

Larix folio deciduo conifera; *the Larch Tree.*

Lilac laciniato folio; *Cut-leaved Jasmine.*

Mespilus prunifolia Virginiana non spinosa fructu nigricante.

Morifolia Virginiensis arbor, loti Arboris instar ramosa foliis amplissimis. Corylus Maxima, folio latissimo Virginiana.

Nux Juglans Virginiana Nigra; *the Black Walnut Tree.*

Pavia. Boer.; *the Red Horse Chesnut.*

Pinus Sativa; *the Manured or Stone Pine.*

Pinus Americana, foliis Prælongis subinde ternis, conis plurimis confertim nascentibus; *the Cluster Pine.*

Quercus Alba Virginiana; *the White, or Virginian Iron Oak.*

Rhus foliis pinnatis serratis; *Virginian Sumach.*

Robinia aculeis geminatis. Pseudo-Acacia siliquis glabris.

Ruscus Angusti folius fructu summis ramulis inascente.

Laurus Alexandrina, fructu summitate caulium prodeunte.

Siliquastrum Cercis foliis cordato orbiculatis glabris. Arbor Judæ Vulgo.

Suber latifolium perpetua virens; *the Cork Tree.*

Terebinthus Indica Theophrasti.

Pistachia foliis impan-ippinnatis, foliolis ovato-lanceolatis; *the Pistachia Tree.*

These, just now recited, are the remains of that once famous garden; among which are some that, notwithstanding the present great improvements in gardening, are scarce to be found elsewhere. From the length of time they have stood, several of the trees are, by much, the largest of the kind I ever have seen, and are, probably, the largest in Europe. This account of them, therefore, is not merely a matter of curiosity;

but we learn from it, that many of these trees, though produced in climates and latitudes very different from our own, have grown to a very great magnitude with us, and have endured our rude winters, some of them for almost a century; and that they, in proper soils and situations, may be propagated for advantage as well as for beauty.

I cannot conclude this paper without testifying, in this public manner, my obligations to the present Bishop of London,¹ who has, with so eminent a degree of reputation, filled those high stations to which he has been called; not only for his repeated civilities to myself, but likewise for his assurances to me, that no care shall be wanting for the preservation of the very curious particulars mentioned in this catalogue."

In the year 1793, upon a careful survey of these gardens, made by Mr. Lysons, the following trees were found to be remaining of those mentioned by Sir William Watson, and they will, no doubt, be regarded with some degree of veneration by the botanist, as the parent stocks of their respective races in this kingdom. The girths, which were accurately taken at three feet from the ground, are here given, with their computed height.

	Girth.		Computed height.
	ft.	in.	feet
<i>Acer Negundo</i> , or Ash-leaved Maple,			
planted anno 1688	6	4.....	45
<i>Cupressus Sempervivens</i> , upright Cypress	2	3.....	30
<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i> , Virginian Red Cedar	2	5.....	20
<i>Juglans Nigra</i> , Black Walnut-tree	11	2.....	70
<i>Pinus Pinaster</i> , Cluster Pine	10	0.....	80
<i>Quercus Alba</i> , White Oak	7	11.....	70

¹ Dr. Thomas Sherlock.

	ft.	inch.	feet.
<i>Quercus Suber</i> , Cork-tree	10	10	45
<i>Acer Rubrum</i> , Scarlet-flowered Maple ..	4	3	40
<i>Quercus Ilex</i> , Evergreen Oak	8	0	50
<i>Gleditsia Triacanthos</i> , Three-thorned Acacia, (on the lawn)	8	3	
—— Another, near the porter's-lodge.	8	11	

There were also the *Cytisus Laburnum*, and the *Pinus Cedrus*, or Cedar of Libanus, mentioned by Sir William Watson; but it is to be doubted whether either of them was of Bishop Compton's planting, though the Laburnum, a very ancient tree, was three feet in girth. The Cedar of Libanus was first planted in 1683; the larger of two remaining measures only 7 feet 9 inches in girth.

Near the porter's-lodge is a row of limes of great age; one of which measures 13 feet 3 inches in girth. It is most probable that they were planted by Bishop Compton about the year of the Revolution, when the fashion of planting avenues of limes was introduced into this country from Holland.

Upon visiting the gardens at Fulham again in 1809, Mr. Lysons could not find the *Cupressus Sempervirens*, the *Juniperus Virginiana*, or the *Acer Rubrum*.

The following trees still remain :

The *Acer Negundo*, the girth of which, at three feet from the ground, is now seven feet one inch and a half.

The *Juglans Nigra*, eleven feet five inches and a half.

The *Pinus Pinaster*, ten feet one inch.

The *Quercus Ilex*, nine feet one inch.

The *Quercus Alba*, eight feet one inch and a half.

The *Quercus Suber*, (of which a satisfactory measure was not taken in 1793,) is now eight feet four inches in girth.

The largest Cedar now measures fourteen feet one inch in girth.

The *Cytisus Laburnum* is an old decayed tree in the close, near the moat, about three feet in girth.

There are two of the *Robinia Pseudacacia*, one near the porter's-lodge, and one on the lawn, near the moat; they are both in a state of great decay, and their trunks in such a state as not to admit of admeasurement.¹

The kitchen garden is separated from the lawn by an ancient brick wall, probably coeval with the palace, as there are the arms of Bishop Fitzjames on a stone over the gateway, similar to those we have before described. On the banks of the moat, facing the Thames, are two remarkably large Laurustinas; and this part of the moat abounds with Water-lilies, which, in the summer, add much to the beauty of the place. There belong also to the demesnes about seventeen acres of meadow by the water-side; the western part of which, separated by a creek from Craven Cottage, was much improved by the late bishop, who made secure embankments towards the river, and ornamented it with a shrubbery and plantation.

There has been just completed, in a style corresponding with the palace, a porter's-lodge, over the door of which are the present bishop's arms, impaled with those of the see, carved in stone, at the entrance of the great avenue from the Fulham road; and also a handsome pair of iron gates, with rails erected on a dwarf semicircular wall.

¹ Lysons, Supp. p. 146.

CHAP. VII.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF THE BISHOPS OF
LONDON.

ON the first introduction of Christianity into Britain, London was the principal of the three archbishoprics into which the country was divided, and by Pope Gregory was intended to have been so; but that St. Austin, who was sent here to convert the Saxons, fixed his seat at Canterbury, at that time the residence of the Kings of Kent. London, as being a city of the greatest eminence in the island, was destined for a bishop's see; and Melitus, a Roman abbot, who had accompanied St. Austin to Britain, was made the first bishop. This diocese consists of the counties of Middlesex and Essex, with part of Hertfordshire; it contains 622 parishes, and is valued in the King's books at 1119*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* The Bishop of London has precedence next the two archbishops, together with the dignity and place of dean to the metropolitan see of Canterbury.

Erkenwald, the fourth Bishop of London, to whom the manor of Fulham was first granted, was the son of Offa, King of the East Saxons. He expended large sums of money in erecting and embellishing St. Paul's

and other churches, and, probably, built the manor-house at Fulham; he also obtained many privileges for the clergy from the sovereign princes of the country.¹

Robert de Sigillo, a monk of Reading, or, as some say, Archdeacon of London, was promoted to this see, in 1141, by Queen Matilda; and a short time after, was made prisoner at his house at Fulham, by Geoffry de Mandeville, one of Stephen's generals, and did not regain his liberty without a heavy fine.²

Richard de Gravesend, Archdeacon of Northampton, was consecrated Bishop of London at Coventry, 12th August, 1280. He died at Fulham, 9th December, 1303.³

Ralph Baldock, Bishop of London, 1304, and Lord Chancellor 1306; resided much at Fulham, from which place many of his public acts are dated. He was a learned man, and wrote the "Annals of England," and some other works, which are enumerated by Bale.⁴

Walter de Gray, Archbishop of York, being taken ill while attending his duty in parliament, in 1255, removed, on the invitation of the Bishop of London, to his house at Fulham, and died there after three days' illness.⁵

¹ See p. 165. Godwin de Præsul, p. 172. ² Holinshed, vol. ii. p. 377.

³ Godwin de Præsul, p. 183.

⁴ Ibid, p. 183.

⁵ Archiepiscopus utique Eboracensis, Walterus scilicet de Grai, qui in dicto parlamento variis, ut alii, sollicitudinibus arctabatur,

As the arms of Kemp occur in the windows of various parts of the palace, it is probable that Bishop Thomas Kemp either re-built or repaired part of it. He was consecrated Bishop of London 8th February, 1449, and died 28th March, 1489, having enjoyed the see forty years.

The arms of Bishop *Savage* also are found in the hall and chapel, who was translated from Rochester in 1496, and promoted to the archbishopric of York in 1501.

Richard Fitzjames, a native of Somersetshire, received his education at the university of Oxford. About the year 1459 he was elected Probationer Fellow of Merton College, and served the office of Proctor in the university in 1473. The following year he was preferred to a prebendal stall in the church of Wells, and soon after made Chaplain to the King, Edward IV. In 1482 he was elected Warden of his

cerebrum pro quotidianis jejuniis habens infirmatum, causa respirandi post tædia et labores infructuosos divertit ad Fulham episcopi Londinensis manerium. Hoc volente et petente eodem episcopo. Archiepiscopus autem senio, tum tedio, tum labore, tum dolore præventus, amisso appetuit comedendi supra modum debitatus, tertia die post adventum suum ad Fulham, omnibus fæliciter quæ ad Christianum pertinent perceptis obiit Sacramentis, postquam circiter quadraginta annis ecclesiam suam Eboracensem strenuè rexisset, & cum totum regnum irrepræhensibiliter gubernasset hoc: defuerent ipsis quadraginta annis nisi tres menses & totidem septimane. Kalendis Maii viam universæ carnis est ingressus.

Mathew Paris, anno 1255, London, 1571.

college, which situation he filled for near twenty-five years with great ability and commendation, using all his endeavours, when in power, to promote the good of the Society, and expending considerable sums in erecting and adorning the buildings of the college. His learning and abilities recommended him to the favour of Henry VII. who, in 1495, appointed him his Almoner; and in the following year promoted him to the see of Rochester. In 1503, he was translated to Chichester; and in 1505 was nominated by the King to succeed Dr. Barnes in the see of London. He contributed largely to the adorning of St. Paul's cathedral, and rebuilt the great quadrangle of the Manor-house at Fulham. He died in the year 1521.¹

Cuthbert Tunstall was a native of Tunstall, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, and received his education at King's Hall, in Cambridge. His eminent worth and learning recommended him to Archbishop Warham, who made him his Vicar General. In 1522, he was consecrated Bishop of London; in 1523 he was made Keeper of the Privy Seal; and in 1530 translated to Durham. In 1551 he was sent to the Tower for his adherence to the Roman Catholic religion, but released on the accession of Queen Mary. In 1559 he was again suspended for not taking the oaths to Queen Elizabeth, and committed to the custody of the Archbishop of Canterbury; as Fuller says² "he shewed

¹ Athen. Oxon. vol. i. p. 565. Fuller's Worthies, Somersetshire, p. 23.

² Worthies, Yorkshire, p. 197.

mercy when in power, and found it in his adversity, having nothing but the name of a prisoner," in which condition he died on the 18th of November, 1559, aged 85, and was buried at Lambeth.

Bishop Tunstall, who was one of the politest scholars, appears also to have been one of the most perfect characters of the age; as the zealous reformer could find no fault in him but his religion.¹ Erasmus tells us, that he was comparable to any of the ancients;² and Sir Thomas More, in an epistle to Erasmus, speaks of him in terms of the highest praise.³

John Stokesley was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he became Fellow. In 1502, he was admitted Principal of St. Mary Magdalen's Hall; and afterwards was made Chaplain to Fox, Bishop of Winchester, under whose patronage he obtained several other preferments. On the translation of Bishop Tunstall to Durham, he was promoted to the see of London, and about the same time made the King's Almoner. He was employed in several embassies to the emperor, the Pope, and some foreign universities, concerning Henry's marriage with Queen Catherine; and afterwards took a considerable share in the proceedings relative to their divorce.⁴ He died in 1539.⁵

¹ Granger, vol. i. p. 94.

² Erasmi Epist. lib. xvi. ep. 3.

³ "Tunstallo ut nemo est omnibus bonis literis instructior, nemo in vita moribusque severior, ita nemo est unquam in convictu jucundior."

⁴ Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 676.

⁵ Godwin de Præsul, p. 191.

Edmund Bonner was born at Hanley, in Worcestershire, and is supposed to have been the natural son of George Savage, a priest, and parson of Davenham, who was himself the illegitimate son of Sir John Savage, Knight of the Garter, slain at Boulogne.¹ In 1512 he was entered at Broadgate Hall (now Pembroke College,) in Oxford, and soon after took holy orders. His abilities and assiduity recommended him to the notice of Wolsey, whose influence procured him considerable preferment, and great favour at court. After the cardinal's death, Henry VIII. made him one of his Chaplains; and he exerted himself so strenuously in promoting the King's divorce from Queen Catherine, and in the affairs respecting the King's supremacy, that he was sent to Rome to plead the King's cause; but he spoke with such vehemence and indignation against the tyranny of the holy see, that the Pope threatened to have him thrown into a cauldron of melted lead, and he escaped the vengeance of the Pontiff only by flight.

His abilities as a negociator, however, were great,

¹ This seems to be, in some measure, confirmed by the following extract from Mr. Cole's MSS. in the British Museum.

"Out of a MS book of pedigrees of Cheshire, late Sir John Crewe's, and originally drawn up by Mr. Booth of Twemloe, I copied the following pedigree, which seems so particular that one can hardly doubt of its authenticity. Did the illegitimacy of Bishop Bonner reflect any discredit to his reputation, I might possibly have omitted it; as it does not, I shall transcribe it.

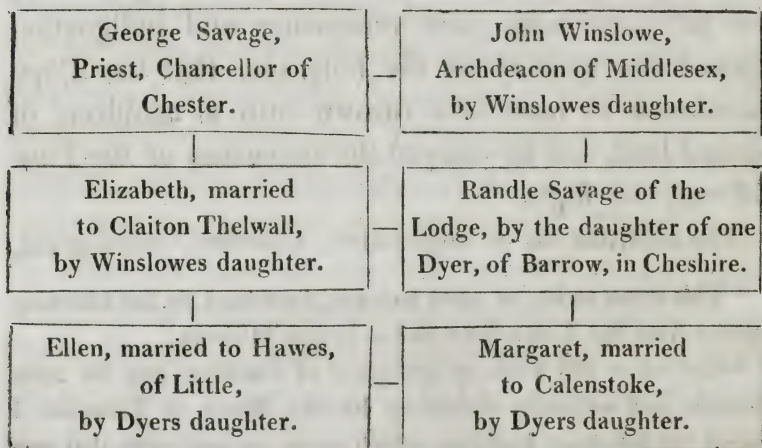
"Sir John Savage, Knight of the Garter, and of the Privy Council, was slain at Bullen, when K. Hen. 8. layde siege to it. His son,

"Sir John Savage, Knt. who had given him, in recompense for the death of his father, the Earle of Warwick's lands in Worcestershire, and was thereby Sheriff of Worcestershire by inheritance.

and his manners insinuating; on the recommendation, therefore, of his friend and patron Thomas, Lord Cromwell, he was employed as Ambassador to the several courts of Denmark, France, and Germany.

In 1538, he was nominated to the bishopric of Hereford; but before his consecration he was translated to the see of London. He had now reached the height of his ambition; and though, to raise himself in the King's favour, he had formerly opposed the Pope's prerogative, and while Henry lived, he paid an

"George Savage, priest and parson of Davenham, had there seven children by sundrie women, and was himself bastard-son of Sir John Savage, Knight of the Garter.



Edmund Bonner,
who was first Dean of Leicester,
and after twice Bishop of London,
begotten of one Elizabeth Frodesham,
which Elizabeth was afterwards married
to one Edmund Bonner, a sawyer with Mr. Arminham,
who dwelled at Potters Hanley, in Worcestershire.

outward compliance to what was established by public authority ; yet, after that monarch's death, the real sentiments of his heart began to appear, and he shewed himself firmly devoted to the catholic faith. In 1549, he was committed to the Fleet prison for scrupling to take the oaths of allegiance to Edward VI., but was soon released on his recantation. He was several times during this reign, reproved by the council, for neglecting to enforce the measures adopted regarding the Reformation, and was, at length, tried for contempt, committed to the Marshalsea, and deprived of his bishopric.

The accession of Mary in 1553 restored him to his see, and in the following year he was made Vicegerent and President of the convocation in the place of Cranmer. He was included in all the commissions during this reign, for the trial and prosecution of the Protestants, whom he persecuted with the greatest violence and cruelty ; several remarkable instances of which are recorded to have taken place at his residence at Fulham.¹

On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, and the consequent restoration of the reformed religion, he refused to take the oaths, and in 1559 was again deprived and committed to the Marshalsea. He remained in confinement till his death, which happened the 5th September, 1569. He was buried in the church of St. George, in Southwark, at midnight, it being apprehended some disturbance might otherwise take place

¹ Fox's Martyrs, vol. iii. p. 880.

among the populace, whose indignation his cruel conduct had so justly provoked.¹

In his person, Bishop Bonner was fat and corpulent; in his temper, ferocious and vindictive. His knowledge in divinity was not extensive, but he was well versed in politics and canon law.

He wrote and published several books, a list of which is in the Biographical Dictionary. Fuller says, he enjoyed a large estate left him by his father.²

Dr. Nicholas Ridley, who was indefatigable in his labours to promote the Reformation, and suffered martyrdom for it in the reign of Queen Mary, was

' To the Right Honorable Sir William Cecil, Knight,
Wps. Secretarie to y^e Queens Maj^{tie}.

Bishop Grindall writes to inform Sir W. C. of Bonner's death, and gives his reasons for permitting him to be buried, although he had been excommunicated eight or nine years; and says, that he had ordered him to be buried at night, to avoid the notice of the citizens, to whom he had been very odious in his life-time, and the vengeance of the people. "By his night-burial," says the bishop, "both these inconveniences hathe been avoyded, and the same generally liked; whatt shal be endued off it att the courte I can nott tell; it is possible the reporte of his buriall hathe nott there become publique; but this I write unto you is the verie truthe."

Y^{rs} in Christe,

Edm. London.

Fulham, 9 September, 1569.

My grapes this yeare are
nott yett rype, abowte the
ende off y^e nexte weeke I
hoope to sende some to the
Queer's Maj^{tie}.

Lansdowniana, MSS. Brit. Mus., vol. xi. p. 42. art. 64.

² Worthies, Worcester, p. 169.

born of an ancient family in the beginning of the sixteenth century, at Tynedale in the county of Northumberland. He was educated at Newcastle upon Tyne, from whence he removed to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he was supported at the expense of his uncle, Dr. Robert Ridley. Here he acquired considerable skill in the Greek and Latin tongues, and in the learning then more in fashion, the philosophy and theology of the schools.

In 1526, he took his Master of Arts degree; and about the same time set out on his travels; and as his studies were now directed to divinity, he spent some time among the doctors of the Sorbonne at Paris, and afterwards among the professors at Louvain. Having staid three years abroad, he returned to Cambridge, and there pursued his studies. In 1533, he served the office of Senior Proctor of the university. His reputation for piety and learning about this time recommended him to the notice and patronage of Archbishop Cranmer, who appointed him his Domestic Chaplain, and collated him to the vicarage of Herne, in Kent. After staying two years at Herne, he was elected Master of Pembroke Hall, and also held the rectory of Soham, in the county of Cambridge, on the presentation of the college. He was appointed Chaplain to the King, and soon after obtained a Prebendal stall in the church of Canterbury. In 1547, he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester, and on the deprivation of Bishop Bönner, in 1550, he was deemed the fittest person to fill the important see of London, being esteemed (says Burnet) the most learned and most thoroughly zealous for the Reformation.

In this high station his behaviour was dignified, benevolent, useful, and exemplary. He had a considerable share in compiling the Liturgy of the Church of England at the command of Edward VI.

On the death of the King, he was ordered by the Council to preach a sermon, to convince the people of Lady Jane Gray's title to the throne, which he too rashly obeyed; this affront sunk deep in Mary's mind, and he soon felt the fatal effects of her resentment.

On the establishment of Mary, he was sent to the Tower, deprived of his bishopric, and Bonner restored in his stead. After suffering great persecution in his confinement, in 1554 he was removed to Oxford with Cranmer and Latimer, and was burnt there on the 10th of October, 1555.¹

Bishop Ridley was esteemed the ablest of all that advanced the Reformation, both for piety, learning, and solidity of judgment. He was ill rewarded by Bonner and Heath; for when he was promoted to the bishopric of London, he had treated Bonner's mother with kindness, and he had kept Heath a year and a half in his house, when he fell into trouble; nevertheless, when Heath passed through Oxford, while Ridley was in prison, he did not so much as visit him; and so far had men been taught to put off all humanity, that, during his imprisonment, none of the university either came to visit him, or relieve his necessities.

¹ Burnet's History of the Reformation. Fuller's Church History, book viii. p. 21.

He was a person of small stature, but great in learning, and profoundly read in divinity.¹ Fox's Martyrology contains a full account of his sufferings and martyrdom.

It appears rather singular that no monument should ever have been erected in Oxford to commemorate this great martyr of the Protestant church. His fame, indeed, will survive any memorial which can be raised by hands; but, as in all ages, it has been usual to express our respect and gratitude to the memory of those who have contributed to the glory or welfare of their country, by erecting monuments or statues, surely this custom might be observed, with the greatest propriety, towards those whose time and talents were dedicated to the establishment of our pure religion, and whose lives were sacrificed to its continuance and preservation.²

Edmund Grindall was born in 1519 at a small village near St. Bees, in Cumberland; he was sent to Magdalen College, Cambridge, but removed from thence to Christ College, and afterwards to Pembroke Hall, where he was chosen Fellow in 1538. In 1542, he served the office of Proctor in that university; in 1549, he was elected Lady Margaret's preacher; and in the same year was one of the four disputants before the King's visitors. On the recommendation of Martin Bucer, Ridley, Bishop of London, made him his Chaplain, and was so much pleased with him, that he procured him several other preferments. But on the

¹ Anecdotes of Eminent Cambridge Men, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. folio, p. 62.

² Strype's Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer.

death of Edward VI. he fled to Germany, and shared with many others the inconveniences of an exile during the reign of Mary; in the interval, he employed himself in diligently collecting materials for a Martyrology, and greatly assisted John Fox in compiling his laborious work.

Returning to England on the accession of Elizabeth, he was appointed one of the public disputants against Popery, and also gave his assistance in drawing up the new Liturgy. In 1559, on the removal of Dr. Young, he was chosen Master of Pembroke Hall, a preferment which he soon resigned, being unable to keep a proper residence; and in July of the same year, he was nominated to the bishoprick of London, on the deprivation of Bishop Bonner. In 1570, he was translated to the see of York; and in 1575, succeeded Archbishop Parker at Canterbury.

He had not sat long in the chair at Canterbury before he fell under the Queen's displeasure, and was suspended in 1577 for his refusal to suppress the public theological exercises, called "Prophecyings," which his conscience told him should have been encouraged and supported, nor was he restored to the full possession of his metropolitical power till 1582.

About the same time he became blind, and being also afflicted with other infirmities, he resigned his see, and obtained a pension for his life. With this provision, he retired to Croydon, where he died, July 6, 1589, aged 63. Bishop Grindall was a man of great firmness and resolution, though of a mild and affable temper, and friendly disposition, and in the time

wherein he lived, his episcopal abilities, and admirable endowments for spiritual government, as well as his singular learning, were much celebrated.¹

We have extracted the following anecdote related by Strype respecting the Bishop, while he held the see of London.²

“The grapes that grew at Fulham were, now-a-days, of that value, and a fruit the Queen stood so well affected to, and so early ripe, that the bishop used, every year, to send a present thereof to her. And accordingly he did so, and sent them by one of his servants; but the report was, that at this very time the plague was in his house, and that one had neerly died of that distemper there, and three more were sick; by which occasion, both the Queen and the court were in danger; and well it was that no sickness happened there, for if it had, all the blame would have laid upon the bishop. The bishop understanding this, thought himself bound to vindicate himself; which he did forthwith, in a letter to Secretary Cecil.

“I hear that some fault is found with me abroad for the sending of my servant lately to the court with grapes, saying one died of my house of the plague, as they say, and three more are sick. The truth is, one dyed in my house the 19th of this month, who had lyen but three days; but he had gone abroad languishing above twenty days before that, being troubled with a flux, and thinking to bear it out, took cold, and so ended his life. But, I thank God, there is none sick in my house. Neither would I so far have overseen myself, as to have sent to her Majesty if I had not been more assured, that my man's sickness was not of the plague; and if I suspected any such thing now, I would not keep my household together as I do. Thus much I thought good also to signify unto you. God keep you.

From Fulham, 20th Sept. 1569.

Your's in Christ,

Edm. London.

¹ Fuller's Worthies, Cumberland, p. 219. Sir J. Harrington's Brief View of the State of the Church. London, 1653. p. 5.

² Strype's Life of Grindall.

Edwin Sandys, D.D. the son of William Sandys, of Hawkshead, in the county of Lancashire, was born in the year 1519. He was educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, and was junior Proctor of that university in 1542. About 1547 he was elected Master of Catharine Hall; and not long after, was made Prebendary of Peterborough, and also of Carlisle. On the death of Edward VI., Dr. Sandys being then Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, and a zealous Protestant, preached a sermon in favour of Lady Jane Gray's title to the throne, by order of the Duke of Northumberland, for which, on the accession of Mary, he was deprived of all his preferments, and sent prisoner to the Tower; but, after about a year's confinement, through the intercession of some friends, he obtained his freedom; and having lately lost his wife, he travelled into Germany and Switzerland; here while he was on a visit to Peter Martyr, he received the news of Queen Mary's death, which immediately induced him to return to his native country.

His zeal in support of the Reformation, and his sufferings for it, soon brought him into notice; and in the 1st of Elizabeth, he was appointed one of the managers of the public conference held with the most eminent divines of the church of Rome. In 1559 he was promoted to the bishopric of Worcester; and in 1570 translated to the see of London. In 1576 he was made Archbishop of York, where an unyielding spirit of persecution against Papists and Puritans pro-

cured him many enemies, and involved him in constant difficulties.¹

He died the 10th of July, 1588, aged 69, and was buried in the collegiate church of Southwell. He was one of those appointed to give a new translation of the Bible in the reign of Elizabeth, and was author of a volume of sermons, said to be "perhaps superior to those of any of his cotemporaries;" he was a man, of whom it is hard to say whether he was most famous for his admirable virtues, or great learning; he left many children, of which three were knights, excellently qualified in body and mind, especially Dr. Edwin Sandys, who deserved so well of his country.²

John Aylmer, or *Elmer*, descended from an ancient and respectable family,³ was born at Aylmer Hall, at Tilney, in the county of Norfolk, in 1521.⁴ He was very early in life, taken under the protection and patronage of Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset (afterwards

¹ Sir John Harrington's Brief View of the Church, p. 173. Fuller's Worthies, Lancashire, p. 110.

² Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 6037. p. 37.

³ The bishop's paternal coat is, argent, a cross, sable, before four cornish choughs of the same.

The reason of this bearing is, probably, from the relation the family had, as 'tis said, to Almer, a Saxon Duke of Cornwall, which pretence seems to be allowed by the Herald's office, as we may conclude from their crest, which is on a ducal coronet; a Cornish chough's head and neck, wings displayed.—*Anecdotes of Eminent Cambridge Men*, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 6030. p. 109.

⁴ Strype's Life of Aylmer, 8vo. 1701.

Duke of Suffolk,) who sent him to the university of Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts.¹ The Marquis afterwards made him his Domestic Chaplain, and tutor to his children, among whom was Lady Jane Grey. He warmly espoused the cause of the Reformation, and during the reign of Edward VI. was highly instrumental, by his pulpit eloquence, in converting the people of Leicestershire to the Protestant religion.

In 1553 he was made Archdeacon of Stow, in the diocese of Lincoln; and in the early part of Queen Mary's reign, he exerted himself so zealously against Popery, that his farther stay in England was rendered unsafe; he therefore retired, at first, to Strasbourg, and afterwards to Zurich, in Switzerland, and, during his exile, he also visited several of the universities of Germany and Italy. While he resided at Strasbourg, he wrote a spirited answer² to Knox's "First blaste of the Trumpet against the monstrous regiment and empire of Women," a pamphlet written against the Queens of England and Scotland, and in all the insolence and acrimony of style which distinguishes the works of that turbulent reformer. And while in Switzerland, he assisted John Fox in translating his Martyrology into Latin.

On the accession of Elizabeth, he returned to England, and in 1562, through the interest of Secretary

¹ Ant. Wood. Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

² Entitled, "An Harborow for faithful and true Subjects against the late blowne Blaste, &c. Strasbourg, 1559."

Cecil, to whom he was recommended by Mr. Dannet, whose son had been one of his pupils abroad, he obtained the Archdeaconry of Lincoln, but, notwithstanding his great learning and zeal, he continued a long time without any further preferment, owing, it is said, to his having reflected with some asperity in his answer to Knox, on the intolerance and excessive wealth of the clergy.

In 1579 he accumulated the degrees of Batchelor and Doctor in Divinity in the university of Oxford; and in 1576, on the translation of his fellow exile, Dr. Sandys, to the archbishopric of York, he was made Bishop of London.

After his elevation, his zeal and assiduity in maintaining the doctrine and discipline of the church of England recommended him to the particular favour of the Queen. He frequently preached in his cathedral, and from his admirable talents and eloquence became very popular.

During the plague in 1578, his humanity was eminently conspicuous; the sick were visited by the clergy, every possible comfort was liberally administered, and books containing directions for preventing the spreading of the contagion, were freely circulated at his expense. His rigorous proceedings against the Puritans, excited their resentment, and he has been described by them as intolerant in his conduct, virulent in his language, and tyrannical over his inferiors.

One of the greatest troubles he ever met with was an information exhibited against him for cutting down the wood belonging to his see at Fulham, and which he

was restrained from doing by the Queen's orders, after the matter had been investigated before the council.

For some time before his death, he endeavoured to obtain a removal to the see of Ely, or to that of Winchester, but without success; and he was even desirous of resigning his bishopric to Dr. Bancroft, but the latter refused it. He died at Fulham, where he chiefly resided, the 3rd of June, 1594, aged 73, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.¹

He married Judith Buers or Bures, of a good family in Suffolk, by whom he had seven sons and two or three daughters. In his private life, the bishop was economical, though fond of magnificence, as appears by his household, which consisted of eighty persons: as he came to his bishopric in good circumstances, so he died very rich. His natural temper was very quick and warm. He was a man of a bold spirit, very free and blunt in his speech; several imputations were cast upon him, but Strype has shewn they were groundless. He was particularly charged with a breach of the sabbath, and with swearing, frequently using the phrase, "By my faith:" the former charge was founded on his playing at bowls on Sunday; with regard to which, Strype says, this was a recreation he delighted in, and used for the diversion of his cares and the preservation of his health at Fulham; that he alleged, that he never withdrew himself from the service, or the sermon, on the Lord's day; that Christ, the best expositor of the sabbath, said, that the sabbath was made for man, and

¹ Sir John Harrington's Brief View of the Church, p. 15.

not man for the sabbath; that man might have his meat dressed for his health on the sabbath, and why might he not have some convenient exercise of his body for the health thereof on that day. Indeed it was the general custom in those days, both in Geneva and in all other places where Protestants inhabited, after the service of the Lord's day was over, to refresh themselves with bowling, walking abroad, and other innocent recreations; and the bishop followed that which, in his travels abroad, he had seen ordinarily practised among them. Strype tells us in his life, among other instances of his courage, that he had a tooth drawn, to encourage Queen Elizabeth to submit to the like operation.

The following inscription was upon his monument in St. Paul's cathedral :

Hic Jacet certissimam expectans Resurrectionem
 Suæ carnis D. Johaunes Aylmer, D. Episcopus Londini
 Qui obiit diem suam, An. Dom. 1594, Ætat. suæ 73.
 Ter senos annos Præsul, semel exul et idem,
 Bis pugil in causa Religionis erat.¹

Dr. Richard Fletcher is said by Fuller to have been a native of Kent, and as such is placed by him among the worthies of that county;² otherwise Mr. Masters, to whom we are chiefly indebted for this account, in his "History of Bene't College, Cambridge," imagines he must have been of Norfolk, as the fellowship he held in that college on Archbishop Parker's foundation was solely appropriated to that

¹ Godwin de Præsul, p. 193. Fuller's Church Hist. b. ix. p. 223.

² Fuller's Worthies, Kent, p. 72.

county. He was Scholar of Trinity College in 1563, but removed to Bene't in 1569. In 1572 he was instituted to the Prebend of Isledon in the church of St Paul; and in 1581 became Chaplain to the Queen, to whom he had been recommended by Archbishop Whitgift for the deanery of Windsor; but she rather chose to bestow on him that of Peterborough in 1583. In 1585 the prebend of Sutton Longa, in the church of Lincoln, was given him, with several other ecclesiastical preferments; and about this time he was appointed to attend the execution of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay Castle.¹

In 1589 he was promoted to the bishopric of Bristol, and made the Queen's Almoner.² In 1592 he was translated to the see of Worcester, and two years after to that of London, which he solicited the Lord Treasurer to obtain for him, alledging that he liked that better than any other, by reason of its having been the place of his education, his most common residence, and where he had many agreeable friends, who desired him for their bishop.³

Soon after his advancement to this see, he married the widow of Sir John Baker of Sisingherst in Kent, and sister of Sir George Gifford, which brought him into disgrace with the Queen, who disapproved of all marriage in the clergy, especially in a bishop, who was a widower, and no very young man. He was banished from court, and suspended from the exercise of his

¹ Strype's Annals, vol. iii. p. 385.

² Sir J. Harrington's Brief View of the State of the Church, p. 25.

³ Strype's Life of Whitgift, p. 428.

ecclesiastical functions; the latter, however, was withdrawn after six months, by the intercession of friends, but he was not permitted to appear at court for a twelvemonth, where, for twenty years past, he had been a constant attendant. It is doubted if he ever perfectly recovered the Queen's favour; and the anxiety arising from this disgrace is thought to have shortened his life,¹ for he died suddenly, on the 15th of June, 1596, while sitting in his chair and smoking tobacco, which was not usually taken in those days unless by way of physic, or to divert melancholy. The bishop left eight children, to whom he bequeathed his fortune, after some charitable legacies, to be equally divided between them. But it was found scarcely equal to his debts, insomuch that his brother, Dr. Giles Fletcher, was obliged to have recourse to her majesty through the means of Mr. Anthony Bacon and the Earl of Essex, for her favour and benevolence. In the petition which is printed in "Birch's Memoirs of Elizabeth,"² among other reasons, it is stated, "That finding the mansion houses of the see of London greatly decayed, and in a manner ruined, he bestowed great sums of money in reparation, upon the episcopal houses at Wickham, Hadham, London, and Fulham; in which last he was at an extraordinary charge, out of respect, as well to his duty and necessary use, as to her majesty's satisfaction, hoping one day, after the end and pacification of her displeasure, and the recovery of her gracious favour, which, of all worldly things, he most

¹ Fuller's Church Hist. b. ix. p. 233.

² Ibid. vol. ii. p. 113. 150. 224.

desired, to see her majesty in his house at Fulham."

The bishop's initials, with the date 1595, are in the windows of the hall, which he repaired and fitted up. Such a one was Bishop Fletcher, whose pride was rather on him than in him, as only gait and gesture deep, not sinking to his heart, though causelessly condemned for a proud man, and far more humble than he appeared.¹ The bishop was father of John Fletcher, the celebrated dramatic poet.

Richard Bancroft was a native of Farnworth in Lancashire, and was educated at Christ College and Jesus College,² in the University of Cambridge. His first preferment in the church appears to have been a canonry of Westminster. He was afterwards chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and was raised to the see of London in 1597. While Bishop of London, he was honoured with a visit from Queen Elizabeth at his house at Fulham in 1600; and King James, in 1602, paid him the same compliment previous to his coronation.

Bishop Bancroft was a stout and zealous champion of the Church, which he learnedly and ably defended to the confusion of its adversaries. Hence it was that he was censured by the Puritans as a friend to Popery; but the imputation was absolutely groundless. On the contrary, by his address in setting some of the secular priests against the Jesuits, he greatly reduced

¹ *Lives of Eminent Cambridge Men*, p. 120. Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus.

² *Godwin de Præsul*, p. 193.

the force of the most formidable body of men engaged in the services of the Church of Rome.¹

In the Conference at Hampton Court he acquitted himself so much to the King's satisfaction, that he thought him the fittest person to succeed Archbishop Whitgift in the Chair of Canterbury, to which he was translated in December 1604.

He was indubitably a friend to the royal prerogative, and earnest in his defence of it, in which he followed the dictates of his conscience and the genius of the times. He is the person alluded to as the chief overseer of the last Translation of the Bible, in that paragraph of the Preface beginning, " But it is high time to have them," &c. He died at Lambeth, Nov. 2, 1610, aged 67, and was buried in the chancel of that church.²

I shall add no more concerning this excellent prelate, but that it was observed that, at Hampton Court Conference, Archbishop Whitgift spoke most gravely, Bishop Bilson most learnedly, but Bishop Bancroft (when out of passion), most politickly.³

Richard Vaughan, a native of Carnarvonshire, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow, and was an admired preacher in that university. He was Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, Archdeacon of Middlesex, and, successively, Bishop

¹ Sir John Harrington's Brief View of the State of the Church of England, p. 13. Lond. 1653.

² Godwin, ubi supra.

³ Anecdotes of Eminent Cambridge Men, Harl. MSS. No. 6040. Brit. Mus. p. 130.

of Bangor, 1595; Chester, 1597; and London, 1604. "His beginning of preferment (says Sir John Harrington) was under the Lord Keeper Pickering, being his examiner of such as sued for the benefices in my lord's gift; in which, though some complain he was too precise, yet, for my part, I ascribe to that one of his greatest praises.

"He was a milde man, and was well spoken of in the city, which sometime happeneth not of them that deserve the best."¹ He died of an apoplectic fit, March 30, 1607,

His merit was universally allowed to be equal to his dignity in the church, but none of his writings were ever printed. Fuller tells us, in his usual style, "that he was a very corpulent man, but spiritually minded;"² and Owen, his countryman, has addressed two of his best epigrams on him, in which he gives him an excellent character:³

Epig. 23.

Præsul es (O Britonum decus immortale tuorum)
Tu Londinensi primus in urbe Brito.

Epig. 24.

Hi mihi doctores semper placuere, docenda
Qui faciunt, plusquam qui facienda docent
Pater es Anglorum doctissimus, optimus ergo
Nam facienda docens, ipse docenda facis.

23.

You British honour, are the first from Wales,
Arrived at London's seat, through happy gales.

¹ Sir J. Harrington's Brief View of the Church, p. 31.

² Fuller's Worthies, Carnarvon, p. 31. Church Hist. b. x. p. 49.

³ Lib. xi. Granger, vol. i. p. 343.

24.

Those Doctors always please me, who account
 Their good lives their good sermons to surmount :
 Most learned bishop, you, not only teach
 Others their duty, but, by life, do preach.¹

In the Harl. MSS., No. 6495-6, is a "Life of Bishop Vaughan," written in Latin by John Williams, and dedicated to Thomas Egerton, Baron of Ellesmere.

Dr. Thomas Ravis was born of a good family at Maulden, in the County of Surry,² and educated at Westminster School, from whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he passed through his regular degrees. From his learning and talents he was promoted to the deanery of that college, and twice served the office of Vice Chancellor in the University.

He was in 1604 nominated by the Lords of the Council to the see of Gloucester. In 1607 he was translated to London, but sat only a short time in this see, as he died the 14th of December 1609, and was buried in the upper end of the north transept of St. Paul's Cathedral.³ Sir John Harrington, speaking of his promotion to the bishopric of London, says: "I need not prognosticate, but I can wish and hope, that as for his person, he is comparable to Mr. Fletcher, so he may equal Dr. Elmer in courage, Dr. Bancroft in carefulness, and Dr. Vaughan in mild demeanour."⁴

¹ Pecke's Translation, Lond. 1659.

² Fuller's Worthies, Surry, p. 82.

³ See his Epitaph in Dugdale's Hist. of St. Paul's, p. 55.

⁴ Sir John Harrington's Brief View of the Church, p. 34.

Dr. George Abbott was born at Guildford, in Surry, 29th October, 1562, and received the rudiments of education at the free-school in that town. He was removed from thence to Baliol College, Oxford, where, in 1593, he was elected a Fellow; soon after which he took orders, and became a celebrated preacher in that University. In 1597 he was chosen Master of University College; and in 1599 was promoted to the deanery of Winchester. He was also one of the eight divines of that University employed upon the Translation of the New Testament. In 1608 he lost his patron, Thomas Earl of Dorset, and soon after became Chaplain to George, Earl of Dunbar, whom he accompanied to Scotland to assist in establishing a union between the Kirk of Scotland and the Church of England; and in this affair he conducted himself with so much eloquence, address, and moderation, that it laid the foundation of all his future preferment. In 1609 he was made Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry; and in the following year was translated to the see of London, where he remained but a few months, being appointed to succeed Archbishop Bancroft in the Chair of Canterbury.

He now stood in high favour with his sovereign, and for some years bore a conspicuous part in all the great affairs, both in church and state. On the accession of Charles I. he performed the ceremony of the Coronation, though he never had been much in that king's favour, nor does it appear from Lord Clarendon's character of him, that he ever obtained much credit

during this reign,¹ the Duke of Buckingham, who held the greatest influence at court, being his declared enemy.

The Archbishop died at Croydon, 4th of August, 1633, aged 71, and was buried in a chapel in the church of the Holy Family at Guildford, where, in 1619, he had endowed an hospital for the support of a master, twelve brethren, and eight sisters.

Archbishop Abbott was a prelate of great learning and piety; and, in his general character, moderate and inoffensive, but was esteemed a Puritan in doctrine, and in discipline too remiss for one placed at the head of the church. He had strongly recommended himself to King James by his prudent conduct in Scotland, and also by his "Narrative of the Case of George Sprott," who was executed in 1618, for being concerned in the Gowry conspiracy. As the reality of that dark design had been called in question; he endeavoured by this narrative to settle the minds of the people in the belief of it.²

The latter years of his life were severely embittered from his having accidentally killed a keeper of Lord Zouch's, while hunting with him in his lordship's park in Hampshire.³

Dr. John King was born at Warnhall, near Thame, in Oxfordshire, in 1559. He was educated at Westminster School, and from thence removed to Christ Church, Oxford. He became a celebrated preacher

¹ Clarendon's Hist. vol. i. p. 88. Edit. 1705.

² Granger, vol. i. p. 340. ³ Burnet's Own Times, vol. i. p. 18.

at Court in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; and was by the latter monarch, in 1605, preferred to the deanery of Christ Church, whence he was, for his merit, removed to the see of London in 1611, on the translation of Archbishop Abbott to Canterbury. He was a great master of his tongue and his pen, and was stiled by James "The King of Preachers." A character founded upon a pun, or verbal allusion, is very cautiously to be admitted, but there is great truth in this, as he was the most natural and persuasive orator of his time.

He published "Lectures on the Prophet Jonah," and several sermons.

The calumny of his dying in the communion of the Church of Rome has been ably refuted.

He died March 30, 1621, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, under a plain stone, on which was inscribed only the word "*Resurgam*." This was probably the stone brought to Sir Christopher Wren, when the church was rebuilt.¹

George Mountaigne, D.D., Lord Almoner to King James I., was a native of Yorkshire, and received his education at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he afterwards founded two scholarships. He was for some time Divinity Lecturer at Gresham College, and afterwards Master of the Savoy. When the famous Dr. Neyle was promoted to the bishopric of Litchfield, Dr. Mountaigne succeeded him in the deanery at Westminster.

¹ Wren's *Parentalia*. Granger, vol. i. p. 344. Fuller's *Worthies*, Bucks, p. 132.

He was, successively, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1617; London, in 1621; and Durham, in 1627; and in 1628 succeeded Tobie Matthew in the see of York, and died the same year in the 60th year of his age. He was buried at Cawood in Yorkshire, the place of his nativity, with the following epitaph, descriptive of his character and preferments, inscribed on his tomb:

“ Georgio Mountaigneo ex honestis hoc in oppido penatibus oriundo per cunctos disciplinarum gradus Cantab. provecto, et Academiae Procuratori; sub initio D. Jacobi Hospitio quod Sabaudiam vocant, et Ecclesiae Westmonasteriensi praefecto, ab eodem R. ad praesulatum Lincolnensem, ac inde post aliqua temporum spiramenta Londinensem promotus: à Caroli Divi F. ad Dunelmensem, honestis: senii et valetudinis secessum translatus: moxque H. E. infra spatium trimestre ad Archiepiscopatum Eboracensem benigniter sublevatus; viro venerabili, aspectu gravi, moribus non injucundis, ad beneficia non ingratus, injuriarum non ultori unquam nec (quantum natura humana patitur) memori, amborum principum Dom. suoque eleemosynario. Vixit annos 59. m. 6—d. 2.¹

William Laud, D.D., was born at Reading in Berkshire, in 1573,² where his father was a clothier of some considerable property. After receiving the rudiments of his education at the Free School in his native place, he removed to St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became Fellow, and, in 1611, President. From his first entrance into public life he had, without disguise or dissimulation, declared his opinion of the Calvinists, or Puritans, and had done every thing in his power to hinder the growth and increase of that faction. In this

¹ Godwin de Praesul. p. 712. ² Fuller's Worth. Berks, p. 93.

conduct he was encouraged by the example of his earliest patron, Bishop Neyle, who had made him his chaplain, but it brought upon him the displeasure of Archbishop Abbott, at that period Chancellor of the University, and raised a series of persecutions from the Puritans, and created him many troubles and vexations; and though he was King's Chaplain, and noticed for an excellent preacher, and a scholar of extensive learning, he had no preferment to induce him to leave his college till the vigour of his age was past. In 1616 he was made Dean of Gloucester, and in 1621 promoted to the bishopric of St. David's. About this time his well known conference and dispute with Fisher the Jesuit, introduced him to the notice of the Duke of Buckingham, whose chief confident he soon became, and by whom he was strongly recommended to Charles I. From this time he prospered. In 1626 he was translated to the see of Bath and Wells; and in 1628 to that of London; and, on the death of his patron, was left in high favour and great trust with the King, who was sufficiently indisposed towards the Puritan party.

In 1630 he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and in 1633 advanced to the archbishopric of Canterbury.

He now took an active part in public affairs; and trusting that innocence of heart, and integrity of manners, was a guard strong enough to secure any man in his passage through this life, he courted persons too little, and did not sufficiently consider what men said, or were likely to say of him; and when he came into

authority, it may be, he retained too keen a memory of those who had so unjustly and uncharitably persecuted him before.¹ The measures he pursued in these boisterous and turbulent times, drew down upon him the resentment and vengeance of that party he had so long opposed; and who now, unfortunately for the kingdom, were become sufficiently powerful to overturn every thing, both in church and state. In 1640 he was accused in parliament of high treason, and sent to the Tower, where he remained till 1643, when the Commons, having added ten new articles of impeachment against him, he was brought before the House of Peers; and after a trial, which lasted twenty days, a bill of attainder passed both houses, by which he was condemned to lose his head. This sentence was put in execution on Tower Hill, Jan. 10, 1644-5. At the intercession of some of his friends, his body was buried in the church of All-Hallows, Barking; but in 1663 it was removed to the chapel of St. John's College, Oxford.

“The archbishop,” says Fuller,² “was low of stature, little in bulk, chearful in countenance, (wherein gravity and quickness were well compounded), of a sharp and piercing eye, clear judgment, and (abating the influence of age) firm memory. He was very plain in apparel, and sharply chequed such clergymen whom he saw go in rich or gaudy clothes.”

With his failings he had great merit. He was a zealous advocate for regal and ecclesiastical power.

¹ Clarendon's Hist. Rebellion, vol. i. book 1.

² Fuller's Church Hist. b. xi. p. 216.

His industry was great, his learning extensive, and his piety not only sincere, but ardent. All his virtues partook of the warmth of his temper, which entered into his religion, and sometimes carried him to bigotry. His book against Fisher the Jesuit is justly esteemed a master-piece of controversial divinity. To the University of Oxford, and to his college in particular, he was a munificent benefactor. The sees he filled experienced also his liberality.

The archbishop kept a diary of the transactions of his life, which has been published. We have selected from it the following, relating to this parish :

Sunday, Aug. 22, I preached at Fulham.

Wednesday, Oct. 6, I was taken with an extreme cold and lameness, as I was waiting upon St. George his feast at Windsor, and forced to return to Fulham, where I continued ill about a week.

Friday, Oct. 29, I removed my family from Fulham to London House.

1631. Tuesday, June 7, I consecrated the chapel at Hammer-smith.

Dr. Heylin, in his "Life of Bishop Laud," thus relates his having been present at this consecration : " It was my chance to bestow a visit on his lordship at his house in Fulham, as he was preparing to set forwards to this last consecration ; and one of his chaplains at that time being absent, and that he was of ordinary course to make use of two, he took me along with him to perform the office of the priest in the solemnity, in which his chaplain, Bray, was to act the deacon's." ^x

¹ Heylin's Life of Laud, p. 201.

Friday, July 26, I came to my house, at Fulham, from Scotland.

Sunday, Aug. 25. My election to the archbishoprick was returned to the king, then being at Woodstock.

Sept. 19. I was translated to the archbishopric of Canterbury, the Lord make me able, &c. The day before, when I first went to Lambeth, my coach-horses and men sunk to the bottom of the Thames in the ferry boate, which was over-laden; but, I praise God for it, I lost neither man nor horse.

Dr. William Juxon was born at Chichester in 1582, and received his education at Merchant Taylor's School, from whence he removed to St. John's College, Oxford, of which college he was elected president in 1621.

Through the friendship of Archbishop Laud, his fellow collegian, he rose rapidly in the church: in 1627 he was made Dean of Worcester and Chaplain to the King; in 1631, Clerk of the Closet; and, in 1633, Bishop of Hereford; but, when Bishop Laud was translated to the see of Canterbury, he recommended Dr. Juxon to the King, as his successor in the see of London.

Soon after the death of the Earl of Portland, Lord High Treasurer, the archbishop's influence obtained for him the Treasurer's Staff; an appointment, which, Lord Clarendon says, "did not only sharpen the edge of envy and malice against the archbishop, who was the known architect of this new fabric, but most unjustly disposed many towards the church itself."¹ He acted with great prudence and moderation in the troublesome office imposed upon him at a

¹ Lord Clarendon's Hist. vol. i. p. 99. 8vo. 1705.

very critical time; he was well qualified for it by his abilities, and no less by his patience, which he was often called upon to exercise.

The bishop, however, resigned this office in 1641, and wisely withdrew himself from the storm then gathering over the kingdom. He accompanied his royal master on the scaffold, and was one of those permitted by the Parliament to attend the funeral obsequies of that unfortunate monarch. During the Rebellion he suffered severely, and was for some time imprisoned by the Parliament. He retired to Fulham, and probably remained there till the house and manor were sold to Colonel Harvey in 1647. He then removed to his private estate at Compton in Gloucestershire, where he remained undisturbed throughout the calamities of the civil wars.¹ He happily lived to see an end of these boisterous and disastrous troubles, and at the Restoration was advanced to the archbishopric of Canterbury. He died on the 4th of June, 1663, aged eighty-one, and was buried in the chapel of St. John's College, Oxford, to which he had been a considerable benefactor.

Bishop Juxon's character was very different from that of his friend and patron, Archbishop Laud. The mildness of his temper, the gentleness of his manners,

¹ In this particular he was happy above others of his order; that whereas they may be said, in some sort, to have left their bishoprics, flying into the King's Quarters for safety, he staid at home till his bishopric left him, roused from his swan's nest, at Fulham, for a bird of another feather to build therein.

and the integrity of his life, gained him universal esteem, and even the haters of prelacy could never hate Juxon.¹

Gilbert Sheldon was born July 19, 1598, of an ancient family in Staffordshire. In 1619 he was entered at Trinity College, Oxford, and in 1622 elected Fellow of All-Souls College, in the same University. About the same time taking holy orders, he became Chaplain to Thomas Lord Coventry, Keeper of the Great Seal, who also gave him a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Gloucester, and recommended him strongly to King Charles I. In 1635 he was chosen Warden of All-Souls College, and from the King he obtained some considerable church preferment.

On the breaking out of the civil wars, being one of his Majesty's chaplains, he firmly adhered to the royal cause, and drew upon himself the resentment of the Parliament. In 1648 he was ejected from his wardenship, and imprisoned for some months; but, on obtaining his liberty, he retired to some of his friends in Derbyshire, and spent his time in a studious and devout retirement.

On the restoration of Charles II., who knew his worth, and who, during his exile, had experienced his munificence, he was replaced in his wardenship, made Master of the Savoy and Dean of the Chapel Royal; and on the translation of Bishop Juxon to Canterbury, was promoted to the see of London. In 1663 he was translated to Canterbury, and in 1667 was elected

¹ Granger, vol. ii. p. 154.

Chancellor of the University of Oxford, to which he was a considerable benefactor. The building of the theatre there cost him 16,000*l.*, a structure which alone is sufficient to perpetuate the memory of the founder. The bishop also expended a considerable sum on the palace at Fulham.

He died at his palace at Croydon, on the 9th of November, 1677, in the eightieth year of his age, and was buried in Croydon Church. From the time of his accession to the see of London to that of his decease, it appears by his book of accounts, he had expended upon public, pious, and charitable uses, no less than sixty-six thousand pounds. Much of this money was appropriated to the relief of the necessitous in the time of the plague. His benevolent heart, public spirit, prudent conduct, and exemplary piety, merited the highest and most conspicuous station in the church.

Dr. Humphrey Henchman was the son of Thomas Henchman, of London, Skinner, and was born in the parish of St. Giles's, Cripplegate.[†]

His father was a native of Wellingborough in Northamptonshire, in which county his family had been resident a long time. At an early age he was sent to Clare Hall in the University of Cambridge, of which college he afterwards became Fellow.

In 1622 he was preferred to the chanter'ship of Salisbury, and in 1628 to a prebendal stall in the same cathedral. Having been instrumental to the escape

[†] A. Wood. *Athen. Oxon.*

of Charles II.¹ after the battle of Worcester, at the restoration of that monarch he was nominated to the see of Salisbury on the translation of Dr. Duppa to Winchester, and in 1663 succeeded Archbishop Sheldon in the see of London. Soon after his removal he was made Lord Almoner.

He was much esteemed for his wisdom and prudence, and his strict adherence to the Protestant cause. In 1672, when the declaration for liberty of conscience was published, he was much alarmed, and strictly enjoined his clergy to preach against Popery, though it gave great offence to the King, his example being followed by the other bishops.

He was editor of the "Gentleman's Calling;" supposed to be written by the author of "The Whole Duty of Man."

He died at his house in Aldersgate-street, London, and was buried at Fulham.²

Henry Compton, Bishop of London, one of the most eminent prelates that ever sat in that see, was the sixth and youngest son of Spencer, second Earl of Northampton, and was born at Compton, in 1632.³ His

¹ Charles, in his endeavours to reach the sea-coast, passed through Heale, near Salisbury, where he was met by Dr. Henchman. The King remained here concealed for six days, and was then conducted by the Doctor to Clarendon Park, a few miles on his journey, until he met some other friends.

Echard, b. iii. ch. 1.

² See his Epitaph, p. 95.

³ Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii. p. 968. Collins's *Peerage*, vol. iii. p. 148.

father being slain at Hopton Heath in 1643, he was deprived of that paternal care so necessary at that tender age; however, he received an education suitable to his quality, and, on leaving school, in 1649, he was entered a nobleman of Queen's College, Oxford, where he continued till 1652.

He then set out on his travels, and remained a considerable time abroad in France and Italy. After the restoration, Mr. Compton returned to England, and accepted a cornet's commission in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, commanded by Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford; but not having much inclination for a military life, he soon after resigned his commission, and following the advice of his friends, went to Cambridge in 1661,¹ where he took the degree of Master of Arts,² and entered into holy orders.

His first preferment in the church appears to have been the rectory of Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire. In 1667, he was constituted Master of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester; and in 1669, was installed Canon of Christ Church; and soon after took the degree of Doctor of Divinity in that university. Advancing in the King's favour and esteem, in 1674 he was nominated to the see of Oxford; in the following year, he was made Dean of the Chapel Royal; and on the death of Bishop Henchman, was translated to the see of London. The education of the Princesses Mary and Anne was committed to his care, which important trust he discharged to the universal satisfaction of the

¹ Cantab. Graduati Catalogus.

² He was incorporated M.A. at Oxford, in 1666.

nation ; and he afterwards had the honour to perform the marriage-ceremony to both these Princesses.

He most strenuously opposed Popery, when it was gaining ground under the favour and influence of the Duke of York ; and this was remembered and resented when that Prince ascended the throne. He was first dismissed from the council, and in 1685 put out from the deanery of the Chapel Royal. In 1686, having refused to suspend Dr. Sharp, minister of St. Giles in the Fields,¹ who had preached a sermon displeasing to the King, he was cited before the new ecclesiastical commission, and was suspended from the execution of his episcopal office during his Majesty's pleasure,² notwithstanding the interposition of the Princess of Orange, who wrote to the King in his favour ; and the Bishops of Durham, Rochester, and Peterborough, were appointed commissioners to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the diocese of London during his suspension.

While he was thus sequestered in his retirement at Fulham, he amply gratified himself in his favourite amusement of gardening, to a taste for which he joined a real and scientific knowledge of plants, an attainment not usual among the great of those days ; and during a long residence of thirty-eight years, was enabled, finally, to collect a greater number of greenhouse rarities, and to plant a greater variety of hardy exotic trees and shrubs, than had been seen in any garden in England. This repository was ever open to

¹ Afterwards Archbishop of York. ² Wellwood's Mem. p. 175.

the inspection of the curious and scientific; and we find Ray, Petiver, and Plunkenet, in numerous instances, acknowledging the assistance they received from the free communication of rare plants out of his garden. Many of Plunkenet's figures were engraved from specimens out of the bishop's garden, and some from a book of drawings in his possession, quoted under the name of *Codex Comptoniensis*.¹

In 1688 the Prince of Orange being about to make his expedition into England, the bishop was released from his suspension, and in conjunction with many other noble persons, immediately applied himself in concerting measures for bringing the prince over, and heartily endeavoured to promote his interest.

The first share he had in the ensuing Revolution was, together with the Earl of Dorset, conveying safe from London to Nottingham the Princess Anne. Nor was he only one of the most instrumental in the Revolution, but also the most zealous in promoting the settlement of it.²

In February, 1689, he was sworn of the Privy Council, and restored to the deanery of the Chapel Royal; and was afterwards chosen by King William to perform the ceremony of the Coronation. The same year he was constituted one of the commissioners for revising the Liturgy; in the execution of which he laboured with great zeal and earnestness to reconcile the Dissenters to the church. In 1691 he attended the King to the congress at the Hague.

¹ Pulteney's Anec. of Botany, vol. ii. p. 107. Ray's Hist. of Plants, vol. ii.

² Burnet's Hist. p. 792.

But, notwithstanding the great part he acted in the Revolution, and his subsequent services, no sooner had the storm subsided, but jealousies were infused, and calumnies dispersed, to supplant and undermine him; insomuch, that though the metropolitan see of Canterbury was twice vacant in that reign, and to which he strongly expected to be promoted, yet he still continued Bishop of London. However, he went on consistently, enjoying the high esteem and intimacy of Queen Mary, which he preserved to her dying day, nor did he obtain much influence at Court till towards the end of Queen Anne's reign. Having been some time afflicted with the gout and stone, it turned, at last, to a complication of disorders, which, added to an accidental fall, put an end to his life at Fulham, July 7, 1713, in the 81st year of his age. His body was interred in the church-yard, according to his particular direction, for he used to say, "the church was for the living, and the church-yard for the dead."

The bishop was never married. He was a true son and brave champion of the church, and a most munificent benefactor to it; whatever imperfections there might be in his character, he was allowed to be one of the best bred men of his time, courteous and affable, always easy of access, and ready to do good offices. In his friendship, he was constant, of the most public spirit, never selfish, nor afraid nor concerned at danger. He was emphatically styled the "Protestant Bishop," for the noble stand he made in defence of the rights of the church in the reign of James II., when spirit and resolution were much more necessary than

learning. Of his spirit, the following is a remarkable instance : King James discoursing with him on some tender point, was so little pleased with his answers, that he told him, “ he talked more like a colonel than a bishop ;” to which he replied, “ that his Majesty did him honour in taking notice of his having formerly drawn his sword in defence of the constitution, and that he should do the same again, if he lived to see it necessary.’

But he was particularly eminent for his unbounded charity and beneficence ; no one more strict and regular in his private devotions ; no one more frequent in the service of the church. As a bishop, he was not only blameless, but a pattern of good behaviour in every respect. By his death, the church lost a most excellent prelate ; the kingdom, a brave and able statesman ; the Protestant religion, its ornament and refuge ; and the whole Christian world, an eminent example of virtue and piety.

Dr. John Robinson was born at Cleasby, in Yorkshire, November 7, 1650, and was educated in the university of Oxford, where he became Fellow of Oriel College.² About the year 1683, he accompanied the

¹ Granger’s Biog. Hist. of England, vol. iv. p. 234.

² Sir Wm. Wyvill, taking a liking to him, sent and maintained him at Oxford, where he was entered a Servitor at Brazen Nose, and afterwards became a Fellow of Oriel College.

MS. Note of Mr. Browne Willis, entered into his Survey of Bristol Cathedral. Cole’s MSS. vol. xxx, *Brit. Mus.*

British Ambassador to Sweden as Domestic Chaplain. His talents for business soon recommended him to his patron, on whose return to England Dr. Robinson was left at the court of Sweden as resident; he was soon after appointed Envoy, and at length Ambassador. Here he remained till 1708, having represented several sovereigns. On his return to his native country, Queen Anne made him Prebend of Canterbury, Dean of Windsor, and Registrar of the Noble Order of the Garter; and in 1710 he was raised to the bishopric of Bristol. He was much consulted by the Earl of Oxford, who, finding his capacity so great, and his knowledge as a statesman so general, resolved to have him of the Privy Council; accordingly, in 1711, he was made Lord Privy Seal.

In 1713 the bishop was selected as one of the Plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Utrecht. On the death of Bishop Compton he was translated to the see of London; and he continued in such high favour with the Queen, that, in the event of Archbishop Tenison's death, her Majesty intended to have advanced him to the chair of Canterbury. He died at Fulham the 11th of April, 1723, leaving no issue, though he had been twice married. His first wife was the daughter of William Langton, Esq.; and his second, Emma, daughter of Sir Job Charlton, a Judge of the Common Pleas, and widow of Thomas Cornwallis, Esq.: this lady was buried at Fulham, Jan. 26th, 1747--8.¹

Very opposite characters have been drawn of this prelate, as his advancement was as obnoxious to the

¹ Noble's Cont. Granger, vol. ii. p. 80.

low, as it was pleasing to the high church party. He owed much of his celebrity to his "Account of Sweden as it was in 1688," which is now generally printed with Lord Molesworth's Account of Denmark. Dean Swift, who knew him well, has thus described him: "He was a little brown man, of a grave and venerable countenance, very charitable and good-humoured, strictly religious himself, and took what care he could to make others so; he was very careful of whatever he undertook. Divinity and policy had pretty equally divided his time; and as few, if any, had made a better progress in either of them, so he could not but be always an ornament as well as an advantage to his country."¹

Bishop Robinson obtained permission, as we have before mentioned, to take down the useless buildings in the palace at Fulham. He founded and endowed a free school in his native place; and in 1718 he gave 2500*l.* to Oriel College for augmenting the fellowships and scholarships,² besides a considerable sum towards a new building. He also presented to the Physic-garden, at Oxford, many curious exotic plants from his gardens at Fulham.³

Edmund Gibson, one of the worthiest and most learned prelates of his time, was born, in 1669, at Knipe, or Bampton, in Westmoreland, and at the age of 17 became a Servitor of Queen's College, Oxford,

¹ MSS. Notes on Macky's Characters, Gent. Mag. Aug. 1784.

² Godwin de Præsul, p. 199.

³ Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. Bodleian Library.

where he had a brother, who became Provost of the college, and who married the sister of Edward Alexander, Esq. of Babraham, in the county of Cambridge.¹ He had a natural inclination to researches into the antiquities of his country; and having laid a necessary foundation for such researches in the original languages of it, he applied himself for some years thereto with the greatest diligence, and his abilities soon became eminently conspicuous. Having introduced himself into the knowledge of Dr. Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, by dedicating to him some of his publications, he was, soon after, honoured with the appointment of Domestic Chaplain to that prelate, and made Librarian at Lambeth; and by the munificence of the same patron, he afterwards obtained the Precentorship of Chichester; in 1703, the Rectory of Lambeth; and in 1710, the Archdeaconry of Surry.

In December, 1715, he was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln on the promotion of Dr. Wake to the Primacy; and in 1723, he was translated to the see of London. Dr. Gibson had a particular genius for business, and his talents were well suited to the duties and difficulties of the important station he held.

He governed his own diocese with the most exact regularity; and on the occasion of the long decline of health of body and vigour of mind of Archbishop Wake, the whole care of the English church was, for several years, in a great measure, vested in him. He had expectations of succeeding to the Primacy, but

¹ This gentleman, in 1742, took the name of Bennet.

Cole's MSS. Brit. Mus. vol. xxx.

having given umbrage to the minister, Sir Robert Walpole, by opposing the Quaker's bill, that prospect entirely vanished, and his influence at court considerably declined. However, the discouragements he met with were not able to disturb his vigilant and steady attention to the duties of his pastoral office. He addressed several letters, both to the clergy and laity, in opposition to infidelity and enthusiasm, and published several sermons and tracts against the prevailing immoralities of the age.

Few men have lived in so munificent yet prudent a manner; and the generosity of his disposition was shewn in numerous instances. One thing ought particularly to be mentioned to the honour of Bishop Gibson, who, when he had a legacy left him by Dr. Crew, who had been preferred by him, of between 3 or 4000*l.*, generously gave it among that Doctor's poor relations.¹

The bishop died at Bath, September 6, 1748, aged 79, and was buried at Fulham. He married the sister of the wife of Dr. Bettesworth, Dean of the Arches, who died suddenly in her chair, December 28, 1741, and by whom he had several children. Two of his sons were educated at Eton, and one died while a student at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and was buried in St. Edward's church there. One of the bishop's daughters married Dr. Christopher Wilson, Fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, and afterward Prebendary of Westminster and St. Paul's, and Rector of Halsted, in Essex,² and who, in 1783, was advanced

¹ Coles MSS. Brit. Mus. vol. xxx.

² Ibid.

to the bishopric of Bristol. He died in 1792, and was buried at Fulham.

Besides several other topographical and antiquarian works, Bishop Gibson translated Camden's *Britannia* in 1695, and again, with large additions, in 1722, which still retains a respectable character, though it has been, in a great measure, superseded by the improved edition of Mr. Gough. His "*Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani*," gained him great credit. A Life of Cromwell has also been attributed to him, and with great probability, as he was allied to the Protectorate family by the marriage of his uncle, Dr. Thomas Gibson, Physician-General to the army, with Anne, a daughter of Richard Cromwell.¹ In the correspondence attached to Mr. Coxe's Life of Sir Robert Walpole, are several letters of Bishop Gibson.

Dr. Thomas Sherlock, a learned and exemplary prelate, was the son of Dr. William Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's, and was born in the year 1678. He was sent to Catharine Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees, and of which college he became Master. He very early distinguished himself for deep and extensive learning; and on the resignation of his father, was made Master of the Temple, a high and dignified situation, which, it is remarkable, was held by the father and son, successively, for more than seventy years.

In 1728 Dr. Sherlock was nominated to the see of Bangor, and translated from thence to Salisbury in 1734. In 1747, on the death of Dr. Potter, he was

¹ Noble's Life of Cromwell, vol. i. p. 193.

offered the archbishopric of Canterbury, which he declined on account of his ill state of health; but, in the following year, he succeeded Bishop Gibson in the see of London. In three or four years after his elevation, his bodily infirmities increased so much as nearly to deprive him of the use of his limbs, though his mental faculties continued in their full vigour; and in this state he remained for many years. Mr. Cumberland, whose father was at this time Rector of Fulham, has thus described the bishop's unfortunate situation:

“Bishop Sherlock was yet living, and resided in the palace, but in the last stage of bodily decay. The ruins of that luminous and powerful mind were still venerable, though his speech was almost unintelligible, and his features cruelly disarranged and distorted by the palsy: still his genius was alive, and his judgment discriminative; for it was in this lamentable state, that he performed the task of selecting sermons for the last volume he committed to the press, and his high reputation was in no respect lowered by the selection.

“I had occasionally the honour of being admitted to visit that great man in company with my father, to whom he was uniformly kind and gracious, and in token of his favour bestowed on him a small prebend in the church of St. Paul, the only one that became vacant within his time.

“Mrs. Sherlock was a truly respectable woman, and my mother enjoyed much of her society till the bishop's death brought a successor in his place.”¹

He died very generally lamented on the 18th of July, 1761, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Bishop

¹ Memoirs of Richard Cumberland, vol. i. p. 180.

Sherlock was a man of very extensive learning; he possessed a great and understanding mind, a quick, comprehensive, and a solid judgment; which natural advantages he improved by much industry and application. His skill in the canon and civil law was very considerable, to which he added such a knowledge of the common law, as few clergymen attain to. His piety was constant and exemplary, and breathed the true spirit of the Gospel. His zeal was warm and fervent in explaining the great doctrines and duties of Christianity, and in maintaining and establishing it upon the most solid and sure foundation.

He was at the head of the opposition against Bishop Hoadly, during which controversy he published several Tracts. On occasion of the earthquake in 1750, he wrote an excellent pastoral letter to the clergy and inhabitants of his diocese, of which it is said that no less than one hundred thousand copies were sold. His "Discourses on Prophecy" have been justly admired, and have gone through several editions. His father lived in more difficult times, had much to struggle with, and perhaps had more of labour in his composition. The son was more bright and brilliant, and carried a greater compass of thought and genius along with him. The one wrote with great care and circumspection, as having many adversaries to contend with; the other with greater ease and freedom, as rising superior to all opposition. Indeed the son had much the advantage of his father, in respect to the time and other circumstances of his life, not to say, what we

believe must be owned by all, that his natural abilities and talents were much greater.¹

He bequeathed the whole of his valuable library to Catharine Hall, the place of his education, and bestowed a considerable sum in founding a scholarship and place of librarian in that college.

Bishop Sherlock built the dining-room, repaired the hall, and laid out large sums in embellishing and adorning the palace at Fulham.

Dr. Thomas Hayter, Subdean of York, and Prebend of Westminster, was in 1749 preferred to the see of Norwich; and on the death of Bishop Sherlock, in 1761, was translated to London, but enjoyed his advancement a short time, as he died in the following year, and was buried at Fulham.

Bishop Hayter was a very worthy man, had been Chaplain to Archbishop Blackburne, who left him a large fortune. He was an Oxford man, but took his Doctor's degree at Cambridge, and died a bachelor. He had been preceptor to the present King when Prince of Wales, but on some falling out of the ministry, he and Lord Harcourt were laid aside to the general dissatisfaction of the nation. The disorder that killed him was the dropsy.²

Dr. Richard Osbaldeston, Dean of York, was in 1747 promoted to the bishopric of Carlisle, and in 1762 translated to this see. He was educated at

¹ See his Funeral Sermon, by Dr. Nichols.

² Cole's MSS. Brit. Mus. vol. xxx.

St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his Doctor's degree in divinity in 1726.¹ He recovered 1,500*l.* from his predecessor's family for dilapidation, and in return bequeathed by his Will 1000*l.* to his successor, to be laid out on the buildings belonging to the see. The bishop died in 1764, and was buried at Hunmanby in Yorkshire, the seat of his family.²

Dr. Richard Terrick was educated at Clare Hall, in the University of Cambridge, where he became Fellow.³ In 1736 he was preacher at the Rolls Chapel, and in 1741 made Canon of Windsor. In 1757 he was promoted to the bishopric of Peterborough, and translated to London in 1764. He died in 1777.

Bishop Terrick married a daughter of Mr. Waller of Yorkshire, by whom he had a daughter, who married Nathaniel Ryder, Esq., afterwards created Baron of Harrowby in the county of Lincoln. This gentleman was the son and heir of Sir Dudley Ryder, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; who having directed by his Will, that his son should not marry any person who had not 10,000*l.*, Mr. Ryder sent the lady a present of this sum before marriage, to enable himself to accomplish it.⁴ Another daughter married Dr. Anthony Hamilton, Vicar of this parish, in 1763, and afterwards Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, and Rector of Hadham, in the county of Herts.

The bishop removed the chapel in the palace at

¹ Catalogus Graduati Cantab. ² Cole's MSS. Brit. Mus. vol. xxx.

³ Catalogus Graduati Cantab. ⁴ Cole's MSS. Brit. Mus. vol. xxx.

Fulham to its present situation, fitted it up, and repaired several other parts of the building.

He published several single sermons on public occasions.

Dr. Robert Lowth, Bishop of London, was the second son of the Rev. William Lowth, Rector of Burton in Hampshire. He was educated at Winchester School, from whence he removed to New College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow. He proceeded A.M. in 1737, was appointed Poetry Professor at Oxford in 1742, collated Archdeacon of Winchester in 1750, and took his Doctor's degree in Divinity in 1754.¹

He afterwards accompanied the Duke of Devonshire to the Continent, and on his return home became a Prebendary of Durham and Rector of Ledgefield in that diocese. In 1765 he was appointed Bishop of St. David's, and in September of the following year, was translated to Oxford. In 1777 he succeeded to the see of London on the death of Bishop Terrick. The public expectation, although highly raised, was not disappointed on his elevation. In every branch of classical literature, and particularly in the Hebrew, he had long been distinguished, and the more enlarged scope of action now assigned to him, whether considered in regard to his writings, or to the conduct of his life, served only to stimulate that indefatigable zeal which he shewed at all times for the public good.

Bishop Lowth ranks among the foremost of the illustrious characters who have filled the episcopal

¹ Gent, Mag. 1787.

chair of London. To classical attainments, the most extensive, he joined private worth, accompanied by true piety. One of the first scholars of the age, eloquent as profound, his pen was chiefly directed to two objects; the first and principal, to translate and illustrate the inspired Hebrew writers; and, secondly, to give an Institute of English Grammar, and thereby to fix our language on just principles; this work, which was published in 1762, forms, from the effects which have resulted from it, an epocha in the language and literature of this country.

His lordship was unavoidably engaged in various literary controversies, in which he generally maintained the superiority by his learning and ability, and disarmed all acrimony by his mildness, moderation, and liberality; being, as he himself expresses, in a letter to Bishop Warburton, a true lover of peace and quiet, of mutual candour and benevolence.

The works of this great scholar are numerous, and principally on theological subjects. His last production appeared in 1778, under the title of "Isaiah; a new translation, with a Preliminary Dissertation, and Notes critical, philosophical, and explanatory."

He died at the episcopal palace of Fulham in 1787, after a long and painful illness brought on by intense study, and supported throughout with Christian fortitude and resignation.

Dr. Beilby Porteus was the youngest of nineteen children, and was born at York on the 8th of May, 1731. His parents were natives of Virginia in North

America, from whence they removed into England, and fixed themselves in the city of York in 1720. At the age of thirteen he was placed under the care of Mr. Hyde of Rippon, from whence he removed to Cambridge, and was admitted a Sizar of Christ's College. At the age of twenty-six he took orders, and married, in 1765, the eldest daughter of Bryan Hodgson, Esq. In the same year he was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the livings of Rucking and Withersham in Kent. He soon became deservedly celebrated by his eloquence in the pulpit; and by his abilities, and strict attention to his duty, rendered himself too conspicuous to remain long unnoticed. Accordingly in 1776 he was promoted to the bishopric of Chester; and in the same year he distinguished himself by his exertions to procure a more solemn observance of the Fast of Good Friday.

In 1787 he was translated to the see of London, which important station he supported with great ability and zeal, during the dreadful crisis of the French Revolution.

His lordship's residence at Fulham was distinguished by his constant and unwearied attention to the wants of the poor, and particularly to their instruction by the establishment of Sunday Schools; by his mild and unassuming manners, and by his ready aid to any work of benevolence and charity.

Of those excellent institutions, the Sunday Schools, he was the principal founder; and to his advice and assistance may be ascribed their general formation in the diocese of London.

The mildness of his private character accompanied him into public life ; he was easy of access, indulgent in the exercise of his episcopal functions, and ever ready to believe in others, the pure, honest, and upright motives by which he himself was at all times actuated. The recent “ Life of Bishop Porteus, by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson,” precludes us from saying more ; we refer our readers to that work, and have only to add that these observations are the result of our own knowledge and feelings, arising from a long residence on the spot.

This amiable prelate died at Fulham on the 14th of May, 1809, and was buried in the church-yard of Sunbridge, in Kent.

The bishop bequeathed his books to the see, and directed by his Will, that the profits of a complete edition of his works, after deducting the sum of 100*l.* each to the three trustees appointed by him to superintend the publication, should become the groundwork of a fund for the purpose of erecting a new Library at Fulham Palace. The copyright of the bishop's works, edited by the Rev. Robert Hodgson, with his Life prefixed, has been sold for the sum of 750*l.*¹

Dr. John Randolph, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church, was preferred to the bishopric of Oxford in 1799, translated to Bangor in 1807, and translated to this see in 1809.

¹ Lysons, Supp. p. 145.

CHAPTER VIII.

Historical Events, Fulham, Ancient Houses.

THE earliest historical event relating to this parish is the arrival of the Danes here in the year 879. In order to elucidate this event, which has been particularly noticed by several of our ancient historians, it may be useful to refer to that remote period of our annals.

The frequent inroads of the Danes held every part of the country in continual alarm, and the inhabitants of one county durst not give assistance to those of another, lest their own family and property should in the mean time be exposed by their absence to the fury of these barbarous ravagers. All orders of men were involved in this calamity; and the Priests and Monks, who had been commonly spared in the domestic quarrels of the heptarchy, were the chief objects on which the Danish idolators exercised their rage and animosity. Every season of the year was dangerous, and the absence of the enemy was no reason why any man could esteem himself a moment in safety.

Alfred the Great having at length defeated the Danes, and brought them to submission, incorporated them with the English, and converted them to Christianity; they were all admitted to baptism. The king answered for their chief at the font, gave him the name of Athelstan, and received him as his adopted son.

The success of this expedient seemed to correspond with Alfred's hopes: the greater part of the Danes settled peaceably in their new quarters: some smaller bodies of the same nation, which were dispersed in Mercia, were distributed into the five cities of Derby, Leicester, Stamford, Lincoln, and Nottingham, and were thence called Fif, or Fife-burghers.¹

During the negotiation which Alfred had been carrying on, another swarm of Danish rovers, from beyond the seas, sailed up the Thames, and landed at Fulham, where they remained the whole winter; and in the following year, finding the country in a posture of defence, being joined by the turbulent and unquiet part of their countrymen, retreated to their ships, and passed over into France and Flanders.²

An. DCCCLXXIX. Hoc anno profecti sunt Pagani ad Cyrenceaster ad Cippenham et ibi Commorati sunt uno anno. Eodem item anno in unum coacta est cohors paganorum (in hibernis) residit apud *Fullanhame*, juxta Tamesin. Hoc anno discesserunt pagani de Cyrenceaster in orientalem Angliam, eamque terram incoluerunt ac diviserunt. Eodem etiam anno, perrexerunt Pagani, qui olim in *Fullanham* commorati fuerunt transmare in Franciam ad Gandavum et ibi manserunt uno anno.³

Anno DCCCLXXIX. Novus Paganorum exercitus in Angliam veniens mansit in *Fullanham* juxta fluvium Tamesiæ.⁴

Anno DCCCLXXIX. Sæpe memoratus Paganorum exercitus à Cirenceastre ut promiserat egressus ad orientales accessit Anglos, ipsamque regionem dividentes inhabitare cæperunt. Ipso quoque anno immensus venit Paganorum exercitus de ultramarinis clima-

¹ Hume, vol. i. p. 83. ² Echard, vol. i. p. 84.

³ Chronicon Saxon. à Gibson, Oxon, MDCXCII.

⁴ Chronicon de Mailros. Gale. Script. post Bedam, vol. i. p. 144.

tibus in TAMENSI fluvio, qui adunatus est supradicto cuneo complices effecti quod pravorum est. Prædictus paganorum exercitus eodem anno transmarinus quoque regiones adiit, et apud Gant uno anno demoratus est.¹

Anno Domini DCCCLXXIX et regni Aluredi vij Dacorum exercitus, sicut Aluredi promiserat urbes de Chipenham et Cirecestre quæ sunt ad meridiem Wicciorum deserentes ad orientales Anglos se transtulerunt ubi magnas Dacorum exercitus de transmarinis partibus per Karolum regem Franciæ, qui partes suas intraverunt, fugatus, advenit et apud *Fullanham* reliquo Dacorum exercitus se adjunxit.²

Anno 878 prædictus Paganorum exercitus Scippenhame ut promiserat Cyrencestre adiit, ibique uno permansit anno. Eodem vero anno immensus Paganorum exercitus venit de transmarinis partibus in Tamesi fluvio et prædicto se cuneo sociavit.

Anno 879, Paganorum exercitus de Syrencestre, egressus ad orientales Anglos accessit ipsamque regionem dividentes inhabitare cæperunt Pagani qui in insula *Hame*, hiemavebant. Franciam visitare cæperunt et apud Gent uno anno perendinaverunt.³

Alfredi anno octavo ivit exercitus prædictus a Chipenham ad Cyrencestre et ibi hyemavit in pace. Eodem anno Wincigi, collegerunt novum exercitum et manserunt apud *Fulnham* juxta Tamesin. Anno vero sequente exercitus prædictus regis Godrum recessit a Cyrenceastre et pervenit in Eastangliam et terram illam obtinuit et divisit.

Eodem Anno exercitus, qui fuit apud *Fulnham* mare transit et ad *Gant* uno anno permansit.⁴

In the year 1642, in the beginning of November, while messages were ineffectually passing between the

¹ Simon Dunelmensis Historia de Gestis Regum Anglorum, p. 146, 147.

² Chronicon Joannis Bromton Abbatis Jornalensis. Col. 812.

³ Roger de Hoveden Annalium, pars prior, p. 234.

⁴ Hen. Huntingdon, p. 350, inter Scriptores post Bedam.

King and the Parliament, the King marched with his whole army to Colebrook, and on the 11th of the month advanced to Brentford; the fact is thus related by Lord Clarendon.¹

So the King marched with his whole army towards Brentford, where were two regiments of their best foot, for so they were accounted, being those who had eminently behaved themselves at Edge Hill, having barricadoed the narrow avenues of the town, and cast up some little breast-works at the most convenient places. Here a Welsh regiment of the King's, which had been faulty at Edge Hill, recovered its honour, and assaulted the works, and forced the barricadoes, well defended by the enemy. Then the King's forces entered the town, after a very warm service; the chief officers, and many soldiers of the other side, being killed; and they took there above 500 prisoners, eleven colours, and fifteen pieces of cannon, and good store of ammunition. But this victory, for considering the place it might well be called so, proved not at all fortunate to his Majesty.

The Parliament being much alarmed, ordered the Trained Bands of London to reinforce the Earl of Essex, whose army now amounted to 24,000 men. With this force, the Earl advanced to Turnham Green, where the two armies were drawn up facing each other for some hours. In the evening, however, the King drew off his army and retreated to Kingston, while that of the Earl of Essex remained at Turnham Green, Fulham, and in the neighbourhood. Ludlow

¹ Vol. ii. p. 57.

says, "The enemy took up their head-quarters at Kingston, where, by the advantage of the bridge over the Thames, they hoped to be able, though inferior in number, to defend themselves against a more numerous army if they should be attacked, and to put in execution any design they might have upon the City and places adjacent. To prevent which, our general caused a bridge of boats to be laid over the river between Putney and Battersea, which was no sooner finished than the enemy retired to Oxford."¹

The newspapers of the time have also thus recorded the circumstance: "Information was given that a bridge was making over the Thames, with flat-bottomed boates, from Fulham to Putney, that the Lord Generall's forces might march over the river into Surry, and be ready to attend the King upon all removes."²

"The Lord-Generall hath caused a bridge to be built upon barges and lighters over the river Thames, between Fulham and Putney, to convey his army and artillery over into Surry, to follow the King's forces; and he hath ordered that forts shall be erected at each end thereof to guard it; but for the present, the seamen with long boats and shallops, full of ordinance and musketeers, lie there upon the river to secure it."³

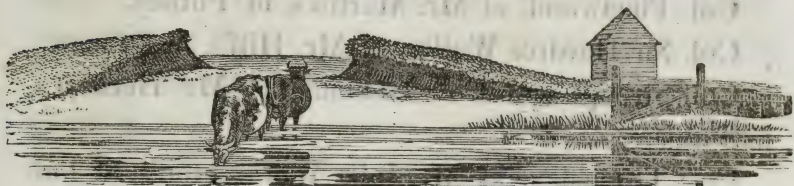
The site where this bridge was constructed is in the grounds now occupied by Col. Torrens and J. Bowden, Esq.; on the Putney side of the river, the "*Tete*

¹ Ludlow's Memoirs, vol. i. p. 54.

² Perfect Diurnall, November 15, 1642.

³ Memorable Accidents, Tuesday, 15 November, 1642.

du Pont" is still plainly discernable, and of which we have given a correct representation.



In the year 1647, when the kingdom was divided into three parties, equally jealous of each other, Cromwell resolving to watch the measures of the Parliament, and at the same time to keep an eye over the King, who was then at Hampton Court, fixed the head quarters of the army at Putney, to which place they removed from Kingston on the 27th of August.

The quarters of the General Officers are thus set down in a newspaper of that time, printed by authority of Parliament.

" This day the General removed the head-quarters to Putney, part of the army at further distance than before. The quarters for the General Officers thus :

The Generall, at Mr. Wimmersells, the High Sheriff, at Putney.

Lieut.-Generall, at Mr. Bonhunts, at Putney.

Commissioners-General, at Mr. Champion's, at Putney.

Lieut.-General of Ordnance and the Treasurer, at Mr. Curley's, at Putney.

Col. Rainsborough, at Mr. Rainsborough's, at Fulham.

Col. Hammond, at Mr. Terries, at Fulham.

Col. Fleetwood, at Mr. Martin's, in Putney.

Col. Sir Hardres Waller, at Mr. Hill's, in Fulham.

Col. Stroope and Col. Tomkins, at Mr. Herbert's, in Fulham.

Col. Truceday, at Mr. John Wolwerston's, at Fulham.

Col. Rich, at Mr. Porter's, in Putney.

Scoutmaster-Gen., at Mr. Hubben's, at Putney.

Qr.-Mr.-Gen. and Commiss.-General of Musters, at Major Cumberland's, in Putney.

Lieut.-Col. Cowell, at Mr. Deuk's, in Putney.

Col. Porter, at Mr. Seares', in Fulham.

Adjutant-Gen. of Foote, at Mr. Snowe's, in Fulham.

Adjutant-Gen. of Horse, at Mr. Cox, in the Parke.

Judge Advocate, at Mr. George Smith's, Putney.

Phisitions and Apothecaries, at Mr. Dashwood's, in Mortlake.

Com.-Gen. of Victuals, at Mr. White's, at Putney.

Commissary of Provinder, at Mr. Northall's, in More Clarke.

Chyrurgions and Martial-Generall, at Mr. Potter Fenn's, in Putney.

Agitators, at Hammersmith."

Letters from head-quarters, dated at Putney this day, thus :

"The King's Majesty keeps court yet at Hampton; the Dukes at Syon House; the Prince Elector at

Richmond; the Duke of York, with the Lords, were hunting in the new Parke at Richmond, where was good sport. The King cheerful, and much company there; after which, his Majestie dined with his children at Sion House, and returned to Hampton Court. I could wish the soldiers had money to pay their quarters."

Lord Clarendon's account is in the following words.¹

"The army of horse, foot, and cannon, marched the next day through the City, which, upon the desire of the Parliament, undertook forthwith to supply an hundred thousand pounds for the payment of the army, without the least disorder, or doing the lest damage to any person, or giving any disrespectful word to any man, by which they attained the reputation of being in excellent discipline, and that both officers and soldiers were men of extraordinary temper and sobriety.

So they marched over London Bridge into Southwark, and to those quarters to which they were assigned; some regiments were quartered in Westminster, the Strand, and Holborn, under pretence of being a guard to the Parliament, but intended as a guard upon the City.

The General's head-quarters were at Chelsey, and the rest of the army quartered between Hampton Court and London, that the King might be well looked to; and the council of officers and agitators sate constantly and formally at Fulham and Putney, to provide that no other settlement should be made for the Govern-

¹ Vol. iii. p. 51.

ment of the kingdom than what they should well approve."

It is also thus recorded in the newspapers of the day :

"The whole army this day advanced nearer to London; the General removed his head-quarters from Thistleworth, came to Hammersmith, and at the end of the town was met by the Commissioners of the City, who assured him that the City were well satisfied upon the agreement of his Excellencies advance; that the fortes, from Giles to the water-side, were acquitted by them, and delivered to the forces sent by his Excellency, who now had guard of them; and they desired of his Excellency an answer to their last letter, whereupon his Excellency returned back to Sir Nicholas Crispe's house, where a letter was agreed upon, as follows :¹

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am very glad to find so ready a compliance in answer to my last desire sent to the Common Councill, and have accordingly given order for three regiments of foot, and two of horse, to possesse those forts you mention in your last, and to lye thereabouts. I am with the rest of the army marched unto Hammersmith, in order to the security of the Lords and Commons.

"On Friday his Excellency returned to his late quarters at Hammersmith."²

While Fairfax had his quarters at Sir Nicholas

¹ Perfect Diurnall, Aug. 5, 1647.

² Kingdom's Weekly Intelligencer, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1647.

Crispe's, the following remarkable circumstance is related to have occurred :

“ A Cooke is in the custody of the Marshall, known to be a shifter, and one that lives by shirking ; he had about a fortnight since used the Lady Crispe's name to his Excellency, to invite him to dinner at Hammer-smith with the lady, and used Sir Nicholas his name to his lady, for the house. It is said the engagement was by some of France ; but such audacious fellows deserve to be made examples ; he pretended it to shew his skill with small cost, a poore excuse for so great a contempt. This youth is one of Melancholicus the mad priest's disciples.”¹

The Acts passed in the year 1657, for the security of the Protector's person, were then judged to be highly seasonable, since a new discovery was made of a desperate plot against his life. Miles Syndercomb, a leveller, having been cashiered in Scotland, combined with one Cecil and one Toope of Cromwell's Life Guard, to kill the Protector, and were always disappointed by wonderful and unexpected accidents. They hired a house at Hammersmith, where the road was narrow, to assassinate him on his journey from Hampton Court to London.

Syndercomb being betrayed by one of the Conspirators, resolutely denied the plot, but was condemned upon the statute of the 25th of Edward III. The prisoner was found dead upon the very morning appointed for his execution.

¹ Perfect Occurrences, Sept. 10, 1647.

Cromwell was very much disturbed at this accident; for, instead of getting an useful confession out of this bold man, as he fully expected, he found himself under the reproach of causing him to be poisoned, as not daring to bring him to public justice; and though he could not make the particular discovery he expected, he found this general one, that he himself was more odious to his army than he believed he had been.¹

The particulars of this affair are fully stated in the "Several Proceedings at the Tryal of Miles Syndercombe, *alias* Fish, at the Upper Bench Bar in Westminster Hall, on Monday, Feb. 9, 1656,"² from which we have extracted the following:

"Evidence to prove the Indictment.

"That they were upon the road five or six times on purpose, and in Hyde Park, with swords and pistols charged, and had notice given them by Toope of his Highnesse coming; that the hinges of Hide Park Gate were fyled off in order to their escape.

"That they took a house with a banquetting house at Hammersmith, to shoot him with guns made on purpose to carry ten or twelve bullets at a time; that Toope was to give notice of his Highnesse passing that way, and at which end of the coach he sat. "*John Call's deposition.*"

The prisoner, seeing the evidence so clear against him, had nothing material to say for himself by way of defence, yet carried himself very insolently at the bar; and when the court asked him, touching any of the matters proved against him, he would confidently deny what was laid to his charge.

¹ Echard. vol. ii. p. 790.

² Public Intelligencer.

The Sentence.

“ It is considered by the Court, that the said Miles Syndercomb, *alias* Fish, be sent from hence to the prison of the Tower of London, from whence he came, and thence be drawn upon a hurdle through the streets of London to Tyburn ; there to be hanged on the gallows, untill he be half dead, and then cut down, and his entrails and bowels taken out, and burnt in his own sight, and his body divided into four quarters, and be disposed of as his Highness shall think fit.”

It is impossible now to ascertain where the house was situated in Hammersmith, which Syndercomb had hired for the purpose of killing the Protector ; but it is supposed to have been an inn, situated at the corner of Golders Lane, near Shepherd's Bush, which was at that time the highway to London, and the road is very narrow at that place. The inn was pulled down about forty years ago.

These are the principal historical events which we have been able to collect relative to this parish ; we now proceed to the description of the town.

FULHAM TOWN

Consists of several streets, the principal of which is called in the more ancient parish books *Fulham Street*. About the year 1688 it appears to have been denominated *Bear Street*. It extends near half a mile in length from Fulham Bridge towards the London Road.

On the east side of this street is situated the Work-house.

Adjoining the bridge is a wharf for loading and unloading of goods, which is both narrow and inconvenient, but from its situation incapable of improvement.

Here is an extensive malt-house, in the occupation of Mr. Willis, who makes 5,000 quarters of malt annually. It contains a cistern capable of wetting 90 quarters of malt.

The narrow passage leading from the bridge is called Church Lane, in which is a beautiful cottage fitted up by the late Walsh Porter, Esq., now in the occupation of Lady Hawarden.

The back lane runs parallel with the principal street. Burlington House School, the property of Mr. Roy, has been a school for near a century, and was formerly occupied by Mr. Louis Vaslet, a Frenchman, who was buried in Fulham Church-yard.¹

Opposite this school are the Alms Houses, &c.

At the east end of this lane is the Fulham Pottery, carried on by Mr. White.

¹ He published a Treatise on Prosody.

Windsor Street

Leads from the high street into the King's Road. Here is situated the Boys' Charity School, and a handsome house, in the occupation of Mrs. Macphædris, on the opposite side of the way.

Elysium Row

Is a pleasant row of houses in the King's Road, so called from the amenity of its situation, being surrounded with gardens.

The Fulham Nursery

Extends along the south side of the King's Road, nearly as far as Parson's Green.

A row of good houses, extending from the High Street to the church, is called Church Row. At the west end is the Vicarage House, adjoining the churchyard, already mentioned; opposite to which is a handsome house, now in the occupation of Mrs. Batsford, as a Seminary for Young Gentlemen. It was built by the late Mr. Skelton, a person formerly of some consequence in this parish, who owed his rise to the following singular circumstance. Being in the service of Bishop Compton as foot-boy, he was the means of detecting a cook who had mixed poison in some broth for the bishop's table, in order to obtain the sooner a legacy which, he had learned, the bishop had bequeathed to him. The fact being discovered, the cook was discharged, and young Skelton was placed with an attorney, as a reward for his fidelity; and by

diligence, and good fortune, subsequently arrived at considerable property in this parish.

Bowack mentions that Robert Limpany, Esq., “ whose estate was so considerable in the parish, that he was commonly called Lord of Fulham,” resided in a neat house in Church Lane. He died at the age of ninety-four.¹ He was a merchant of eminence, and a Liveryman of the Stationers’ Company. He possessed considerable property in the town of Fulham, to which he was a great benefactor, and is said never to have instituted any legal process against any of his tenants; but if any pleaded poverty, he generously forgave them their arrears. He directed by his Will, that all the parishioners should be invited to his funeral.

Bowack, speaking of the town in 1705, says :

“ It seems at present to be in a declining and languishing condition, not but it boasts of a greater number of houses and inhabitants than was known in it formerly, but the buildings are not so magnificent as those more ancient, nor is here the many honourable and worthy families at present which used to reside upon this spot. It has been much augmented in number of houses of late, for the dwellings of tradesmen, and such as live by their labour, who are chiefly gardeners, farmers, husbandmen, and watermen; not that it wants good edifices, and considerable families to ennoble it. The houses of the common people are commonly neat, and well built of brick; and, from the gate of the Queen’s Road, run along on

¹ Gent. Mag. 1735.

both sides of the way, almost as far as the church. Also from the Thames side into the town stands an entire range of buildings; and upon the passage, leading to the church, called Church Lane, are several very handsome airy houses. But the buildings of this place run furthest towards the north, extending themselves in a street, through which lies the road a very considerable way towards Hammersmith; besides there are several other handsome buildings towards the east, called the Back Lane, and a great number of gardener's houses scattered in the several remote parts of the parish.

“ This place being so conveniently seated, both for passage to London and the pleasure of its walks, is filled during the summer season with abundance of citizens and considerable persons; where, as at its neighbour Putney, and several villages upon the Thames, they are handsomely accommodated with good lodgings to the great advantage of the inhabitants.”¹

¹ Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 40.

ANCIENT HOUSES.

Mr. Lysons, in his account of Fulham, mentions the following ancient houses.¹

William le Yungeman, by his deed (without date) confirmed a grant of Ralph de Ivinghoe to the Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral, of a house, garden, and three acres of land in Fulham.

A survey of this house and premises was given in to the commissioners for the sale of dean and chapter lands, July 25, 1649. It was then valued at 2*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* *per annum*, exclusive of the reserved rent, and was sold the same year to Thomas Matthew for the sum of 156*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* on behalf of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knt., who was the lessee.²

Warren de Insula, or De Lisle, who died anno 1383, was seised of a house in the parish of Fulham (held of John Saundford) and left an only daughter, Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Berkley. This house, by the name of Lord Lisle's Place, was afterwards the property of the victorious Earl of Warwick, Regent of France, who held it in right of his wife, Elizabeth Lady Lisle, daughter and coheir of Thomas Lord Berkley.³

John Campden and others, anno 1390, sold the reversion of lands and tenements in Fulham, after the death of Margaret, relict of Sir William Walworth, Knt., to William Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, and others.⁴

¹ Environs, vol. ii. p. 360, 361.

² Parliament. Surveys, Lambeth MSS. Library.

³ Esch. 17 Hen. VI. No. 54.

⁴ Cl. 13 Ric. II. pt. i. m. 11.

Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, who died anno 1397, was seised of a house and fifty acres of land in Fulham, held under the Bishop of London.¹

Stourton House, now called Fulham House, adjoined the bridge. In the year 1449, John Sherbourn,² and others, sold a house and garden at Fulham, then valued at *3s. 4d. per annum*, to John, the first Lord Stourton. His son, William Lord Stourton, died seised of it in 1478; and it probably remained in the possession of this family many years, as in 1533, Anne, a daughter of John Lord Stourton, was buried in the church.³

It is now the property and residence of Mrs. Sharp, the widow of the late W. Sharp, Esq., who made considerable improvements upon the premises, and built a beautiful cottage near the water-side, which communicates with the house and gardens by a subterraneous passage made under the narrow way, called Church Lane.

Mr. Sharp was a surgeon of the highest professional eminence in London; he was the son of Dr. Thomas Sharp, Archdeacon of Northumberland. After a number of years' successful practice, he retired to Fulham; where after adding to a life which seemed to have reached its termination, more than twenty-two years of exquisite personal enjoyment, and enlarged social usefulness, he died in a good old age. A funeral discourse was delivered at Fulham Church on Sunday, March 25, 1810, by the Rev. John Owen, the present Curate and Lecturer,

¹ Esch. Ric. II. No. 30.

² Esch. 17 Edw. IV. No. 55.

³ See page 68.

to which we beg leave to refer the reader for an admirable character of this eminent and worthy man.¹

Fulham House School was built originally for an inn, and was much frequented and resorted to about the commencement of his present Majesty's reign.

The public house in the High Street, known by the name of the *Golden Lion*, is the most ancient house in the town, and was built about the time of Henry VII., as appears from its corresponding style of building with that part of the palace built by Bishop Fitzjames.

The interior has undergone but little alteration, the wainscoting and chimney-pieces being in their original state, and still in good preservation. In a room above stairs is a curious carved mantle-piece, and there are two stair-cases within the walls now blocked up.

There is a tradition that this house was one time in the possession of Bishop Bonner, and that it had a subterraneous communication with the palace.

A house called *Holcroft's* was sold by Robert Limpany to Sir William Withers in 1708, being then newly built, and having a long avenue of trees in front. It was afterwards the residence of Sir Martin Wright, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, and was lately the property of his only surviving daughter, Mrs. E. Wright, but now vested in the devisees of Lady Guise. It is in the occupation of the Earl of Ross.

Claybrooke House, at the entrance of the town on the London Road, took its name from the family of Claybrooke, who resided on this spot, and had con-

¹ See p. 114.

siderable property in the parish in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. One of this family was buried in the church in the year 1587.¹ Sir Edward Frewen inherited this house on the death of his father, anno 1702. It afterwards became the property of Robert Limpany, Esq., and is now a boarding-school for young ladies, in the occupation of Mrs. Mayers.

Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Knt., anno 1708, was admitted to a copyhold house in Fulham, called *Goodricke's*, alias *Symond's*, situated on the east side of the High Street, on the surrender of William Thomas Clerk. This house having descended to Dr. Rawlinson, was left by him, anno 1754, to augment the salary of the Principal of Hertford College in Oxford. Having been for some time unoccupied, it was pulled down in March, 1794.² Dr. Rawlinson had originally left this house to the Antiquarian Society, but in consequence of some disgust, revoked the devise.

This site, after having laid waste for several years, for want of a sufficient title for building on, has been converted into gardens, and is now occupied by Mr. James Wilson.

At the *Kings Arms*, in the High Street, the great fire of London is annually commemorated on the first of September, and has been continued without interruption. It is said to have taken its rise from a number of Londoners who had been burnt out, and having no employment, strolled out to Fulham, and in their way collected a quantity of nuts from the hedges

¹ See page 68.

² Lysons, vol. ii. p. 365.

round Fulham field, and resorted to this house with them. A capital picture used to be exhibited on this day of that great conflagration.

On the banks of the Thames, east of the bridge, are the villas of the following personages:

The house next to the bridge, late the property of Sir Francis Millman, is now unoccupied, and in a ruinous condition.

Adjoining, is the mansion and gardens of the Right Hon. the Earl of Ranelagh, late the property of Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. who resided near half a century in this parish.

Sir Philip Stephens, who was descended from the Gloucestershire family of that name, was, in his early life, a clerk in the Sick and Hurt Office. In 1762 he was appointed Secretary to the Admiralty-Board; the duties of which office he performed with indefatigable attention for a period of thirty years, during various administrations. On his resignation in the year 1795, as a reward for his meritorious services, he was created a Baronet, and was made one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with a pension of 1500*l.* a year, from which situation he finally retired in 1808.

He died on the 20th of November, 1809, in his 87th year; the remainder of his baronetcy was granted to his nephew, Stephen Howe, Esq. who was Aide-du-Camp to the King, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 63rd Regiment of Foot, and Member for Yarmouth; but

this gentleman dying at Jamaica, in 1796, the baronetcy, on the death of Sir Philip, became extinct.

Lord Viscount Ranelagh married Sir Philip Stephen's only daughter, and to whom he bequeathed the whole of his property.

Sir Philip Stephens sat in nine parliaments for Sandwich, and was F.R.S. and F.S.A. He was buried in Fulham church, where there is a handsome marble tablet, erected to his memory.¹ His daughter, Lady Ranelagh, has since been interred in the same vault.

His son, Capt. Thomas Stephens, was unfortunately killed in a duel at Margate in 1790.²

To the east of Lord Ranelagh's is the pleasant mansion of Col. Torrens, late the Earl of Mulgrave's; and adjoining, is that of James Bowden, Esq.

The elegant mansion of the Countess of Egremont was almost wholly built by its late owner, Mr. Ellis, including in its centre a small house, which was the residence of the late Dr. Cadogan.

This learned physician, for many years, resided here during the summer months; he died at his house in George-street, Hanover-square, and was buried in the church-yard at Fulham, where there is a monument to his memory.

Dr. Cadogan's well known popular "Dissertation on the Gout" has passed through several editions; he previously published, in 1750, a small treatise on the nursing and management of Children, which much contributed towards abolishing some improper treat-

¹ See p. 90.

Gent. Mag. Lysons, Supp. p. 400.

ment both in feeding and dressing infants. His system was first adopted by the Managers of the Foundling Hospital, and by degrees became general throughout the country.

Further east is the villa of Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. now absent in Bengal; this seat had belonged for many years to the family of Chauncey.

Broom Houses is a little village on the banks of the Thames, and in view of the bridge at Fulham; here was formerly the seat of H. Lintot, Esq. from whence some called it Little Sussex, because this gentleman, in the year 1745, served the office of Sheriff for the County of Sussex.¹ It received its present name from the spot of ground being formerly covered with broom. It is now converted into gardens, and yields great profit to the cultivators, and is part of the Bishop of London's manor. The Countess Dowager of Lonsdale has an elegant house and garden here in full view of the Thames.

Colehill House, the elegant and much-admired residence and property of James Madden, Esq., situate in the road leading from Fulham to Hammersmith, was built in the year 1770, from a design of the present proprietor, and under the immediate direction and inspection of the late Mr. Holland, architect; the land which surrounds it formerly belonged to a market-gardener, but is now very beautifully and tastefully laid out in fields, gardens, and pleasure-grounds; the tenure is

¹ MSS. Account of Fulham in the possession of J. Britton, Esq.

copyhold of inheritance. There are two other handsome houses on the estate, held on leases from Mr. Madden; the one in the occupation of his Excellency the Count St. Martin de Front,¹ the Sardinian Ambassador; and the other, of Charles Kent, Esq., whose family has resided in it upwards of forty years.

It is universally allowed that no professional man ever rendered more substantial services to his country than the late Mr. Kent. In the year 1808, the gentlemen of Norfolk presented him with an embossed silver goblet, ornamented with the emblems of agriculture, the cover surmounted with the figure of Justice, holding the antient steelyard. This was presented to Mr. Kent by Thomas Dersgate, Esq., at a meeting held for this purpose; who in a short, but appropriate speech, stated, that he was deputed by the farmers and friends to agriculture in the county of Norfolk, to present him with this cup as a token of their respect and esteem; and Mr. Kent, in his reply, gave the following interesting account of his professional life:

“ My happy destiny threw me very early in life into what I may call the very lap of agriculture. In the capacity of Secretary to Sir James Porter, at Brussels, I had an opportunity to make myself well acquainted with the husbandry of the Austrian Netherlands, then supposed to be in the highest perfection of any part of Europe. No spot was there to be found that was not highly cultivated. The industry of the Flemings was

¹ His Excellency died while this sheet was passing through the press.

astonishing; and their care in collecting every sort of manure, that could be usefully applied, was highly commendable.

“Coming to England in the year 1766, Sir John Cust, the then Speaker of the House of Commons, requested of me some written account of the Flemish husbandry, with which he expressed himself much pleased; and he and my first great friend, the elder brother of the late Lord Anson, who was the true friend of merit, and the encourager of science, wherever he found it, advised me to quit the diplomatic path, and apply myself closely to agriculture, in which I had a handsome promise of assistance from the latter. I did not hesitate a moment in adopting their advice. About this time I made a most valuable acquaintance with the late Benjamin Stillingfleet, one of the greatest naturalists we had, who was considered as the English Linnæus. It was he who impressed me with the importance of taking nature for my guide, and of learning to deduce my ideas of the value of land, not from local inquiry, which might mislead my judgment, but from the wild plants and grasses; as these would invariably express the voice of Nature. Accordingly where I found the oak and elm as trees, and the rough cock’s foot, and meadow fox-tail, as grasses, I was assured that such land was good; and where I found the beril tree, the juniper shrub, and the maiden hair, and creeping-bent grasses, I was equally certain that such land was poor and sterile. In 1775 I published my “Hints to Gentlemen of Landed Property,” in which I characterized and described a great number

of different sorts of land by what grew upon them, and suggested the most obvious means of improving them.

“ I flatter myself this book has been the cause of considerable improvement, and will be of more when I am mouldered into dust. I now find myself employed as a land valuer upon a large scale ; but it is my satisfaction to reflect, that I did not undertake this office till I had satisfied my own conscience that I was capable of it. When a gentleman put his estate into my hands, I considered it was the highest trust he could repose in me ; it was leaving it to me to mete out his fortune, by allotting him what I thought proper upon the object submitted to me. It was therefore incumbent upon me to take care of his interest, at the same time there was another person who had an equal claim to justice from me, which was the occupier, who had a right to be recompensed for his labour, judgment, and capital.

“ In weighing these interests, where there was doubt, I confess I gave the turn of scales to the latter. Acting thus, the landlord and tenant in general expressed reciprocal satisfaction. I am much flattered by your approving of me as a land-valuer, and presume to hope, that you will also consider me as a land-improver. Allow me to say, that the embankment between the Lincolnshire washes, which secured land from the sea, to the amount of 200,000*l.* in value, was principally brought about and effected by my advice ; and there are many thousand acres of waste land in different parts of the kingdom that likewise owe their improvement to me. It is now forty years, gentlemen,

since I have been closely connected with this county. I have had the satisfaction to make a vast number of valuable friends ; and if I have any enemies, I trust they are but few. I have always acted from a conscientious consideration of the business laid before me ; and Shakspeare, the great judge of the human heart, says :

“ Above all, be to thine own self but true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou can’st not be false to any man.”¹

He was buried in the family vault in Fulham Churchyard. Upon the tomb is inscribed the day of his decease, and his age.²

Mustow, or *Munster House*, on the north side of the road leading to Fulham, was, during the greater part of the seventeenth century, the residence and property of Sir William Powell, Bart. who founded the Alms-houses, from whom it came to Sir John Williams, of Pengellhy, Monmouthshire, Bart. It is now the property of A. A. Powell, Esq., and in the occupation of M. Sampeyo, a Portuguese merchant.

It is said by tradition to have been a hunting seat of King Charles II. The garden-grounds round it were formerly a park, and part of the ancient walls are yet standing.

¹ Gent. Mag. Feb. 1811.

² See page 116.

Among the eminent persons who have resided in Fulham, are the following :

John Norden, a very able topographer, was Surveyor of the King's Lands in the reign of James I., for which he received a salary of 50*l.* a year.

He projected an " Historical and Chorographical Description of all England ;" but published only some detached parts of this work, describing some particular counties.¹ He was also author of the first " Pocket Companion, or Guide for English Travellers, 1621," 4*to.* His " Surveyors' Guide," a work of merit, is very uncommon.² His " Collections for Berkshire are among the MSS. of Bishop Moore, now in the University Library at Cambridge.³ He died about the year 1624.

John Florio, descended from an Italian family, the Florii of Sienna in Tuscany, was born in England, whither his parents fled from the persecution in the Valtoline, in the reign of Henry VIII.⁴ He was for some time a Member of the University of Oxford, where he taught the Italian and French languages. He instructed Anne, Queen of James I., in Italian, and was also retained as Tutor to Prince Henry. He was brother-in-law to Samuel Daniel, the Poet and

¹ *Speculum Britanniae*, Part. I., contains a Description of Middlesex, 1593; 4*to.* Part II. contains a Description of Hertfordshire. 1598.

² *Grang. Biog. Hist.* vol. ii. p. 29.

³ Gough's *Anecdotes of Topography*.

⁴ *Grang. Biog. Hist.* vol. ii. p. 38.

Historian, whom he recommended to the notice and favour of the Queen.

A detailed account of his works is in the "Athenæ Oxonienses," the most considerable of which are an Italian Dictionary, and a Translation of Montaigne's Essays. He died in 1625.

Mark Catesby was born about the latter end of the year 1679. He acquaints us himself that he had very early a propensity to the study of nature; and that his wish for higher gratifications in this way, first led him to London, which he emphatically stiles "the centre of science," and after impelled him to seek further sources in a distant part of the world.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society soon after his second return from America, and lived in acquaintance and friendship with many of the most respectable members of that body, being greatly esteemed for his modesty and ingenuity.¹

Some time before his death he removed from Hoxton to Fulham, probably with a view of being near the Botanic Gardens in this neighbourhood; to one of which, the Fulham Nursery, he contributed many valuable foreign plants.

George Cartwright; we have not been able to learn any thing more concerning him, than that he lived at Fulham between the years 1655 and 1661, and has obliged the world with a Play, called "Heroic Love, or the Infanta of Spain, a Tragedy," 1661.²

¹ Pulteney's Anec. of Bot. vol. ii. p. 229. ² Dram. Mirror, vol. i.

John Dunton was born at Graffham in Huntingdonshire, in 1659, of which parish his father was then rector. He was for some time a bookseller in London, but proving unsuccessful, he turned author and projector. His "Athenian Gazette," a sort of Review, has been celebrated in an Ode by Swift; and the "Narrative of his own Life" is a very curious performance, and abounds in literary history. He was a most voluminous writer, and it would be difficult to enumerate his various publications.

He resided at Fulham about the year 1690.

The following gentry have likewise, at various times, resided in Fulham, as appears from the parish books: Sir Edward Powell, Knt. and Bart.; Sir Gregory Norton, Knt.; Sir Thomas Burton, Knt.; Sir John Bennet, Knt.; Sir Edward Grevil, Knt.; Sir David Kirk, Knt.

"What is generally true of the gentry in all counties," says Fuller,¹ "that being in *continuo fluxus, labitur, labetur, in omne volubilis ævum*, is most true in this county, where the stream thereof runneth most rapid, to make more speedy room for succession; so that the gentry in Middlesex seem *sojourners*, rather than *inhabitants* therein. Is it not strange, that of thirty-three forenamed families, not three of them were extant in the shire one hundred and sixty years after; viz. *Anno Dom. 1593*, as appeareth by the alphabetical collection set forth by Mr. Norden in that year. I

¹ Worthies, Middlesex, p. 187.

impute the brevity, as I may term it, of such gentry in this county, to the vicinity of London to them, or rather of them to it, and hope that worshipful families, now fixed in Middlesex, will hereafter have longer continuance."

The following autographs of some of the inhabitants of this parish, are extracted from the parish books:

H. London
Rich: Stevenson Vic.
Richard Chubb.
Mordant
Isaac Knight Rector
Edmond Hareey.
Wm Lovell
Geo: Payne
J. Elwes.

CHAPTER IX.

Parson's Green, Peterborough House, Ancient Houses and Families, Pursers Cross.

PARSON'S GREEN.

THIS pleasant village takes its name from the rectory-house, which stands on the west side of the Green. It is surrounded with good houses; and here is held an annual fair on the 17th of August, which has been established from time immemorial.

Brightwells, Rightwells, or Villa Carey.

Peterborough House, at Parson's Green, described in ancient records as a capital messuage, called *Rightwells*, or *Brightwells*, was the property of John Tarnworth, Esq., Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, who died here in 1569, and was buried at Fulham. It afterwards belonged to Sir Thomas Knolles, who, in the year 1603, sold it, together with twenty-four acres of land adjoining, within a pale, for the sum of 530*l.*, to Thomas Smith, Esq., afterwards Sir Thomas, Clerk of the Council and Master of the Requests to James I.

Sir Thomas Smith was born of a good family at Abingdon in Berkshire, and received the first principles of education in the free-school of that place.

In 1563 he became a student of Christ Church, Oxford ; and after passing through his regular degrees, served the office of Proctor to the University in 1584.

About this time he was recommended to the notice of Robert, Earl of Essex, who made him his secretary, and entertained for him a high regard. His talents and abilities for business now became conspicuous, and soon obtained for him considerable preferment. He was made Clerk of the Parliament, and soon after one of the Clerks of the Council. In 1603 he was knighted by James I., made Secretary of the Latin Tongue, with a salary of *forty marks*, and Master of the Requests.

Sir Thomas died, in 1609, at his house at Parson's Green, which he had purchased of Sir Thomas Knolles, and was buried in the chancel of the church at Fulham, on the 7th of December following. A handsome monument was erected to his memory by his widow, Frances daughter of William, fourth Lord Chandos, who afterwards married Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter.

By this lady Sir Thomas had one son, who died in his minority, and one daughter, Margaret, who married Thomas Carey, second son of Robert, Earl of Monmouth. He bequeathed some mathematical instruments, and a considerable sum of money to the Bodleian Library for the purchase of books, and was also a benefactor to the poor of Abingdon, his native place.¹

After the death of Sir Thomas, the estate at Parson's Green was for some time in the possession of his widow and her second husband, Thomas, first Earl of

¹ Ant. Wood, vol. i.

Exeter, who died July 7, 1621-2.¹ Lady Exeter continued to reside in it till her death in 1633. She was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a stately monument to the memory of the Earl and his two wives.

The estate now came into the possession of Mr. Thomas Carey, the second son of Robert, Earl of Monmouth, who had married Sir Thomas Smith's only daughter. It is probable Mr. Carey rebuilt the house, as it was from that time known by the name of Villa Carey. Francis Cleyne, who came over to England in the reign of Charles I., was certainly employed to decorate the rooms. Mr. Carey died about 1635; and his widow, about 1640, married to her second husband, Sir Edward Herbert, Knt., Attorney-General to Charles I.² This gentleman was a firm and steady loyalist; and appears, from the parish books, to have resided at Parson's Green till the death of his royal master; after which he accompanied Charles II. in his exile, and was by him made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. In 1653 his name is found described as of Parson's Green among the loyalists whose estates were ordered to be sold. He died at Paris in December, 1657. By his lady he left issue, Arthur Herbert, created Earl of Torrington, Sir Edward Herbert, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the reign of James II., and who followed that misguided monarch to France in his abdication; and Charles, Colonel of the 23d Regiment of Foot, in the reign of King William, who behaved with great gallantry at the Battle of

¹ Collins's Peer. vol. iii. p. 117. ² Dugdale's Chron. Series, p. 111.

Leitrim in July 1691, and being taken prisoner was barbarously murdered by the Irish.¹

It does not however appear that the estate was sold, as ordered by the Parliament ; for in 1660 we find it in the possession of John Lord Mordaunt, who married the daughter and heiress of Mr. Carey above-mentioned.

The following description of the house and gardens is given by Bowack :

“ The Earl of Peterborough’s is a very large square regular pile of brick, and has a gallery all round it upon the roof. It was built by a branch of the honourable family of the Monmouths, and came to the present Earl in right of his mother, the Lady Elizabeth Carey, Viscountess de Aviland. It has abundance of extraordinary good rooms with fine paintings, but is most remarkable for its spacious gardens, there being above twenty acres of ground inclosed. The contrivance of the garden is fine, though their beauty is in great measure decayed ; and the large cypress shades, and pleasant wildernesses, with fountains, statues, &c., have been very entertaining.

“ In this garden is a natural curiosity, not to be paralleled, as is said in Europe ; viz. a tree which bears a yellow tulip of seventy-six feet high, and its stem about five feet nine inches in circumference. It is of almost sixty years growth, has a smooth grey sort of a coat, and a very fine green leaf.”² This tree died in

¹ Clarendon’s Hist. Rebellion, vol. vi. p. 611.

² Antiq. of Middlesex, p. 45.

the year 1756 of decay, being then a hundred years old; it was the first of the kind which had been raised in England, and was esteemed an object of great curiosity.¹

John Lord Mordaunt, of Ryegate, and Viscount Avalon, was the second son of John, the first Earl of Peterborough, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Howard, Lord Effingham.

He was famed for his signal exploits during the Usurpation, and engaged very early for the rescue of King Charles I. in that attempt with the Earl of Holland, as the Earl of Clarendon relates in his "History of the Grand Rebellion," and who gives this further account of him and his services:

"There was a young gentleman, John Mordaunt, the younger son and brother of the Earl of Peterborough; who, having been too young to be engaged in the late war, during which time he had his education in France and Italy, was now of age, of parts, and great vigour of mind, and newly married to a young and beautiful lady of a very loyal spirit and notable vivacity of wit and humour, who concurred with him in all honourable dedications of himself.

"He resolved to embrace all opportunities to serve the King, and to dispose those upon whom he had influence, to take the same resolution; and being allied to the Marquis of Ormond, he did by him inform his Majesty of his resolution, and his readiness to receive any commands from him. This was many months before the Marquis's journey into England."²

¹ Lysons, Supp. p. 433.

² Clarend. Hist. Rebellion.

Cromwell having notice of the Marquis's being in the kingdom, he sent for Mr. Mordaunt, and very strictly examined him, whether he had seen the Marquis of Ormond during his late visit to London; but Mr. Mordaunt found means to evade answering the question, and was permitted to return to his own lodging. Yet two days after, anno 1658, he was sent for again, and committed close prisoner to the Tower, on the discovery that preparations were making for an insurrection in the county of Sussex, in order to the restoration of Charles II.

On this discovery being made, several were taken up in all quarters of the kingdom, and a high court of justice was erected for the trial of the prisoners. Of this court, John Lisle, who had sat upon the trial of King Charles I., and continued an entire confident of Cromwell, was President.

Mr. Mordaunt was speedily brought to trial before this court; but his lady having found means for the escape of one of the principal witnesses against him, and his judges being divided in their opinion of his guilt, he was acquitted only by the casting vote of the President.¹

¹ As the speech of the President on this occasion is a curious specimen of the cant of the times, we have here extracted it:

“ And I have now to speak to you, Mr. Mordaunt, God hath appeared in justice, and God doth appear in mercy, as the Lord is just to them, so the Lord is exceeding merciful to you; and I may say to you, that God appears to you at this time, as he speaks to sinners in Jesus Christ; for, Sir, he doth clear sinners in Christ Jesus, even when they are guilty, and so God cleareth you. I will

“There was not in Cromwell’s time,” says Lord Clarendon, “the like instance, and scarce any other man escaped the judgment, that was tried before any high court of justice.” Cromwell was so highly offended at his acquittal, that, contrary to all the forms used by themselves, he caused him to be kept several months after in the Tower, and would willingly have brought him to be tried again, but he was however in the end prevailed upon to set him at liberty, and Mr. Mordaunt immediately embarked in the King’s service as frankly as before, and with better success.

He opened a correspondence with his Majesty, and used his utmost endeavours to form a party for his restoration.

After the death of Oliver Cromwell, the spirits of the King’s friends being raised, and very many of those who had served the Parliament being desirous to enter into amity with them, and to make a firm conjunction with them towards his Majesty’s re-establishment on the throne, Mr. Mordaunt had courage to go over to Brussels to concert measures for that purpose, and was received by the King with all that attention and courtesy, due to his rank and eminent services.

Towards the latter end of June, 1659, Mr. Mordaunt left Brussels, with a resolution that there should be a general rendezvous, throughout England, of all who would declare for the King, upon a day named, *viz.*

not say you are guilty, but ask your own conscience whether you are or no. Sir, bless God as long as you live, and bless my Lord Protector, by whose authority you are cleared.

“Sir, I speak no more; but, I beseech you, to speak to God.”

the 10th of July ; and the King intended upon the day appointed to be at Calais, and the Duke of York at Boulogne, waiting for the event ; but through the treachery of Sir Richard Willis, this well-concerted design was discovered and frustrated.

Notwithstanding this failure, Mr. Mordaunt, in company with Charles Stuart, Earl of Litchfield, (afterwards Duke of Richmond), Sir Adam Brown, and some few others, rendezvoused near Guilford, in Surry ; but Sir Francis Vincent being seized, and forces coming up before they could make head against them, they were obliged to disperse. Mr. Mordaunt and Lord Litchfield escaped to London, and lay concealed for some time in the house of Alderman Robinson ; but the rump Parliament, on September 3, 1659, ordered him and others to be taken as traitors, if they did not surrender themselves by a day then named.

During the short interval between the return of the secluded members and the convention of the Parliament that restored the King, Mr. Mordaunt performed many prudent acts towards the completion of that happy event ; and as Lord Clarendon relates, “ those of the King’s party who had sheltered themselves in obscurity, appeared now abroad, and conversed without controul ; and Mr. Mordaunt, who was known to be entirely trusted by the King, walked into all places with freedom ; and many of the Council, and some officers of the army, as Ingoldsby, Huntingdon, &c., made, through him, tender of their services to the King.”

His Majesty, in testimony of his faithful services, to the hazard of his life and fortune, and as a mark to future ages of his great loyalty, was pleased to advance him to the dignity of a Baron of this realm by the title of Lord Mordaunt of Ryegate, in the County of Surry, as also to the honour of Viscount Avalon in the County of Somerset, by Letters Patent, bearing date July 10, 1659.

When General Monk found that he could effectually shew his good-will to the King, and had entrusted Sir John Grenville with his intentions, Lord Mordaunt accompanied that gentleman to Brussels, and afterwards returned with him with the letters the King wrote to the General, the House of Commons, &c. Upon this occasion, the Common Council of London presented him, and Sir John Grenville, 300*l.* to buy each of them a ring in testimony of their respect.

Lord Mordaunt met the King on his landing at Dover; and when his Majesty arrived at Canterbury, on Saturday, May 26, his lordship and the Earl of Winchelsea brought up General Monk to his Majesty, who delivered him the Garter, and, at the same time, conferred the honour of knighthood on all three of them. And afterwards his Majesty constituted Lord Mordaunt Constable of the Castle of Windsor, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Surry, on June 30, 1660; which offices he held to the time of his death.

Notwithstanding, however, his great merit and services, he was vilified and traduced to the King, and was latterly numbered among the neglected

Loyalists. He resided chiefly on his estate at Parson's Green, where he died, in the 48th year of his age, on the 5th of June, 1675, and was buried in the Church of Fulham.¹

He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Carey, second son to Robert, Earl of Monmouth, by whom he had issue seven sons and four daughters.²

Charles, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, was the son of John, Lord Mordaunt, and was born in the year 1658. In his youth he entered into the Navy, and served under the Admirals Torrington and Narborough, in the Mediterranean, during the war with the state of Algiers. In 1675, he succeeded his father in his titles and estates. On June 4, 1680, he embarked for Africa with the Earl of Plymouth, and distinguished himself at Tangier, when it was besieged by the Moors. On the accession of James II. he distinguished himself by his zeal in the House of Peers against the repeal of the Test Act; and, disliking the proceedings of the Court, he obtained leave from the King to go over to Holland, as intending to accept the command of a Dutch squadron in the West Indies.

On his arrival at the Hague, he was one of the first of the English nobility who offered his service to the Prince of Orange in his intended expedition into England; and, as Bishop Burnet relates in his "History of his Own Times," he was among those whom that

¹ See his Epitaph, p. 37; and his Autograph, p. 282.

² Collins's Peerage, vol. iii. p. 207.

prince chiefly trusted, and by whose advice he governed all his actions.

He accompanied the Prince to England, and having been so instrumental in the Revolution, as soon as the Prince and Princess were established on the throne, he was sworn of their Privy Council, and made one of the Lords of the Bed-Chamber to his Majesty. And in order to attend at their coronation, as an Earl, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of the County of Monmouth, on April the 9th, 1689, having the day before been constituted First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury; and on May 30, in the same year, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Northampton. Also, on an Address of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London to his Majesty, he was commissioned to command the Royal Regiment of Horse, which the City had raised for the public service, of which his Majesty was graciously pleased to be Colonel; and their Majesties, with the Prince and Princess of Denmark, having accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City to dine at Guildhall, on October 29, 1689, the Royal City Regiment of Volunteer Horse, richly accoutered, commanded by the Earl of Monmouth, attended their Majesties from Whitehall into the City as a guard of honour.

In 1692, his lordship made the campaign in Flanders under King William; and in May, 1694, he was succeeded by Henry Lord Sydney, as First Commissioner of the Treasury. In 1697 he succeeded his uncle in the Earldom of Peterborough. In 1702 he was

designed for the West Indies, as Captain-General and Governor of Jamaica, and commander of the army and fleet for that expedition. On June 24, in the same year, he was again constituted Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire, and soon after sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council. In 1705, his Lordship was declared General and Commander in Chief of the Forces sent to Spain, and joint admiral of the fleet with Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and setting sail from England, May 24, touched at Lisbon on June 20, took on board there King Charles III. of Spain, whom, after stopping to refresh at Gibraltar, they landed in the Bay of Barcelona; where, after they had carried by storm the Fort of Montjovi, the place was surrendered to them by capitulation; and the Earl of Peterborough obtained great praise for his gallantry and conduct.

In 1706, when Barcelona was besieged by the Duke of Anjou, in person, and greatly distressed, his lordship, by his presence and example, gave life and vigour to the Catalans; and on May 11, 1706, forced the enemy to raise the siege, leaving behind them near two hundred brass battering guns, thirty mortars, a great quantity of bombs, shot, &c.; three thousand barrels of gunpowder, ten thousand sacks of corn, and all their sick and wounded men, whom the Marshall de Tesse, by a letter, recommended to the clemency of the Earl of Peterborough.

His compelling the Duke of Anjou, the late Philip V., King of Spain, and the French army, which consisted of twenty-five thousand men, to retreat before him,

though his own troops never amounted to ten thousand men; the possession he gained of Catalonia, of the kingdoms of Valencia, Arragon, and Majorca, with part of Murcia and Castile, giving opportunity to the Earl of Galway of advancing to Madrid without a blow, are undeniable proofs of his great valour, prudence, and conduct in military affairs. For these services he was declared General in Spain by King Charles III.; and that war being looked on as likely to be concluded, he received her Majesty's commission as Ambassador Extraordinary, with powers and instructions for treating and adjusting all matters between the two kingdoms.

The loss of the Battle of Almanza, April 25, 1707, under the Earl of Galway, and King Charles's affairs wearing an ill aspect, he was soon after recalled from Spain; and, on his arrival in England, an examination of his conduct took place; but, after the strictest investigation, it appearing that no blame could attach to him, but on the contrary, he had acted with great valour and prudence, he received the thanks of the House of Lords for his eminent services.

In the year 1710-1711, he was sent Ambassador to the Court of Turin, and other Italian states; and on his return to England was, on December 22, 1712, made Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards, then vacant by the death of Richard, Earl Rivers, and was installed at Windsor on August 4, 1713, a Knight Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter. In November following, he was sent Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of Sicily, and to negotiate

affairs with other Italian princes, where he continued till the Queen's death, and did not return till 1715.

In the reign of George I. he was constituted, May 25, 1722, General of all the Marine Forces in Great Britain; and on October 22, 1727, he had the same commission from his late Majesty. During these reigns he became a conspicuous Whig, but employed his time more as a wit than a politician.

His lordship married, first, Carey, daughter to Sir Alexander Fraser, of Dores, in the shire of Mearns in Scotland; and by her (who died on May 13, 1709, and was buried on the 20th of the said month, at Turvey in Bedfordshire) had two sons, John and Henry, and a daughter Henrietta, married to Alexander, Duke of Gordon, in Scotland.

He married to his second wife, the celebrated Anastasia Robinson.

The Earl of Peterborough was one of the strangest compounds that nature, in her most sportive moments, ever formed. Graceful in his manners, elegant in his person, and a favourite with the Muses, in his youth he seemed emulous to mix only with the rough and untutored brave tars of the ocean. Leaving the naval service, he charmed a listening senate with his oratory; and, in the reign of William III., we find him a military officer, and at the same time assisting in the Council.

His lordship's qualifications for the great enterprises he undertook, are too well known to be insisted on. They sufficiently appear from the various com-

missions with which he was entrusted. To the greatest personal courage and resolution, he added all the arts and address of a General; and to the most lively and penetrating genius, an extent of knowledge upon almost every subject of importance, within the compass of ancient or modern literature. In his campaigns in Spain, he astonished the proud Spaniards and patient Germans; even the sprightly French saw themselves excelled in courage, celerity, and stratagem.

With all these brilliant qualities, he was like no other human being; yet all human beings admired his sense, his wit, and his courage. He was insufferably haughty, and immoderately fond of popularity. An avowed Atheist, he gained the admiration of the friends of revealed religion. He was said to be without fear—"No," said his lordship, "I am not, but I never saw occasion to fear." Living on the borders of parsimony, he was always in debt; yet they who blamed, could not help admiring him.¹

He was in habits of friendship and intimacy with all the wits and learned persons of his time; and held a correspondence with Pope, Swift, Locke, and many other men of literature. His house at Parson's Green was ever open to their visits, and where they were always

¹ Il étoit galant come Amadis mais plus expeditif dans ses voyages, car il disoit qu'il étoit *l'homme de l'Europe qui avoit vu le plus de rois et le plus de postillons*. Quelqu'un le louoit un jour de ce que rien ne l'avoit jamais effrayé, Montrez moi d'it-il, un danger qui je croie sérieux et inevitable, vous verrez que j'ai autant de peur qu'un autre.—*Dictionnaire Historique*, tome ix.

certain of meeting a congenial society, and a hearty welcome.¹

Swift says, in one of his Letters to the Earl, “ You wander about so much, that I must *write at you*, if I cannot *write to you*; pray write me a letter, that I may show it to the wretches by whom I am surrounded in this country, and acquire respect from them by being considered as a correspondent of so great a man.”²

In another of his Letters to Gay, he says: “ When my Lord Peterborough, in the Queen’s time, went abroad upon his embassies, the Ministry told me, that he was such a vagrant, they were forced to *write at him by guess*, because they knew not where to *write to him*.”

The following *jeu d’esprit*, written by Swift, is characteristic of this singular man:

“ Mordanto fills the Trump of Fame,
The Christian world his deeds proclaim,
And prints are crowded with his name.

In journies, he outrides the post,
Sits up till midnight with his host,
Talks politicks, and gives the toast.

Knows every Prince in Europe’s face,
Flies like a squib from place to place,
And travels not, but runs a race.

¹ When the air of London began to affect his lungs, he went for some days to the Earl of Peterborough’s seat at Fulham, where he always met with a hearty welcome.—*Locke’s Life*, p. 30.

² Nichols’s Supp. to Swift, vol. ii. p. 116.

From Paris Gazette, *à la main*,
—This day arriv'd, without his train,
Mordanto in a week from Spain.

A messenger comes all a reek,
Mordanto at Madrid to seek,
—He left the town about a week.

Next day the post-boy winds his horn,
And rides through Dover in the morn,
—Mordanto's landed from Leghorn.

Mordanto gallops on alone,
The roads are with his followers strown;
This breaks a girth, and that a bone.

His body, active as his mind,
Returning sound in limb and wind,
Except some leather lost behind.

A skeleton in outward figure,
His meagre corps, though full of vigour,
Would halt behind him were it bigger.

So wonderful his expedition,
When you have not the least suspicion,
He's with you, like an apparition.

Shines in all climates like a star,
In senates bold, and fierce in war,
A land-commander, and a tar.

Heroic actions early bred in,
Ne'er to be match'd in modern reading,
But by his namesake, Charles of Sweden."

Anastasia Robinson was the daughter of Mr. Robinson, a painter, who resided in or near Golden Square. He had studied his profession in Italy, and instructed his daughter, when young, in the Italian language. Her taste and skill in music obtained for her a situa-

tion at the Opera, where her accomplishments attracted the attention of the Earl of Peterborough. Anastasia, however, resisted all the Earl's advances tending to an illicit connection; and she continued to sing in the Opera till the year 1723, when she retired from the stage, in consequence, as it is supposed, of her marriage with the Earl of Peterborough;¹ for she at that time went to reside at a house in Parson's Green, which the Earl took for herself and her mother. Sir John Hawkins says,² she resided at Peterborough House, and presided at the Earl's table, but she never lived under the same roof with him, till she was prevailed on to attend him in a journey, which he took a few years before his death, on account of his declining health.

During her residence at Fulham, she was visited by persons of the highest rank, under a full persuasion, founded on the general tenor of her life and conduct, that she had a legal title to a rank, which, for prudential reasons, she was content to decline. She held frequent musical parties, at which Bononcini, Martini, Tosi, Greene, and the most eminent musicians of that time, assisted; and they were attended by all the fashionable world.

It was some years before the Earl could prevail upon himself to acknowledge her as his Countess; nor did he, till 1735, publicly own what most people knew before: he then proclaimed his marriage like no other husband. He went one evening to the rooms at Bath,

¹ Burney's Hist. of Musick, vol. iii. p. 248.

² Hist. Musick, vol. v. p. 305.

where a servant was ordered distinctly and audibly to announce "Lady Peterborough's carriage waits." Every lady of rank and fashion immediately rose, and congratulated the declared Countess.

Lady Peterborough survived the Earl, and resided at Bevis Mount till her death in the year 1750.

Peterborough House was purchased in the year 1794 of R. Heaviside, Esq. by the late J. Meyrick, Esq., who pulled down the old mansion, and built the present house on the site. He died here in 1801, and was buried in Fulham Church.

Mr. Meyrick was appointed to the command of the Fulham Light Infantry Volunteers, which was raised in 1803, and consisted of eight companies. The colours were presented to the regiment by Mrs. Meyrick. During the whole time he had the command, he constantly enjoyed the confidence and esteem of every individual of the corps, and when he retired, it was with universal regret.

Upon Colonel Meyrick's resignation, the Earl of Ranelagh was appointed to the command; soon after which the corps began to fall off, and was finally dispersed.

Peterborough House is now the residence and property of Major Scott Waring, who purchased part of this estate, which was sold by auction in lots, after the death of Mr. Meyrick. The remainder is the property of P. Denys, Esq., and is occupied by Messrs. R. and W. Wilcox.

The first house on the east side of Parson's Green was built by Sir Francis Child, Lord Mayor of London, in 1699, who was buried in Fulham Church-yard; and was for many years the property of his family. It was for some time the residence of Admiral Sir Charles Wager, who afterwards removed to Stanley House, Chelsea, where he died.¹

Dr. Ekins, late Dean of Carlisle, also died here.

He was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow, and was Tutor to the late Earl of Carlisle. He published, in 1771, "A Translation of the Loves of Medea and Jason, from Appollonius Rhodius," in 4to., which possesses great merit.²

He held successively the rectories of Quainton, Sedgefield, and Morpeth, in Durham, and was made Dean of Carlisle.³

Mr. Cumberland, in his "Memoirs," thus mentions his intimacy with this family:

"I was also, at this time, in habits of the most intimate friendship with two young men of my own age, sons of a worthy clergyman in our neighbourhood, the Rev. Mr. Ekins. Jeffery, the elder, now deceased, was Dean of Carlisle and Rector of Morpeth; John, the younger, is yet living, and Dean of Salisbury.

"Few men have been more fortunate in life than these brothers, fewer still have probably so well deserved their good success. With the elder of these

¹ See Hist. of Chelsea, p. 385.

² Lysons, vol. ii. p. 393.

Le mpriere's Biog. Dict.

my intimacy was the greatest; the same passion for poetry possessed us both, the same attachment to the drama: our respective families indulged us in our propensities, and were mutually amused with our domestic exhibition. My friend Jeffery was in my family, as I was in his, an inmate ever welcome; his genius was quick and brilliant, his temper sweet, and his nature mild and gentle in the extreme: I loved him as a brother; we never had the slightest jar; nor can I recollect the moment in our lives, that ever gave occasion of offence to either. Our destinations separated us in the more advanced period of our time; his duties drew him to a distance from the scenes I was engaged in; his lot was prosperous and placid, and well for him it was, for he was not made to combat with the storms of life.

“ In early youth, long before he took orders, he composed a drama of an allegorical cast, which he entitled, “ Florio; or, the Pursuit of Happiness.” There was a great deal of fancy in it; and I wrote a Comment upon it, almost as long as the drama itself, which I sent to him as a mark of my admiration of his genius, and my affection for his person.”¹

This house was modernised by the late John Powell, Esq.; it is now the property of A. A. Powell, Esq., and the residence of J. Bayford, Esq., who purchased the lease of Mrs. Fitzherbert. On the lawn behind the house is a cedar-tree of rather remarkable growth; the girth of the main trunk is not particularly large, (9 feet 9 inches); about four feet from the ground it

¹ Vol. i. p. 165.

throws out six larger stems, each of which would form a considerable tree, the branches descend to the ground in every direction, and their whole circumference is about 120 feet.

Mr. Collinson, in his MS. Diary, remarks, that in the year 1756, a tulip tree, which he had given to Sir Charles Wager, having been raised from seed thirty years before, flowered for the first time, in his garden, opposite to Peterborough House. The tree was cut down several years ago.¹

The celebrated *Sir Thomas Bodley* lived at Parson's Green from 1605 to 1609.²

Sir Thomas Bodley merited much as a man of letters, but incomparably more in the ample provision he has made for literature, in the foundation of the Library at Oxford, which bears his name. He was employed by Queen Elizabeth in several embassies to Germany, Denmark, and the Hague. We have made the following extracts from the correspondence between him and Sir Francis Bacon, during his residence here :

“ *Sir T. Bodley to Sir F. Bacon.*

“ Sir,

“ As soon as the term was ended, supposing your leisure was more than before, I was coming to thank you two or three times, rather choosing to do it by word than letter, but I was still disappointed of my purpose,* as I am at this present upon an urgent

¹ Lysons, Supp. p. 433.

² Parish Books.

occasion, which doth tie me fast to Fulham, and hath now made me determine to impart my mind in writing.”

From Fulham, 1607.

Sir F. Bacon to Sir T. Bodley.

“ I pray you send me some good news of Sir Thomas Smith, and commend me very kindly to him.”¹

When the great Lord Bacon fell into disgrace, and was restrained from coming within the verge of the court, he procured a license, dated September 13, 1611, to retire for six weeks to the house of his friend, Sir John Vaughan, at Parson's Green. The King refused to renew the license at the expiration of the term. This could not be the Sir John Vaughan who was Lord Chief Justice in 1668. We know of no other who was Lord Chief Justice. In the parish books, the person to whose house Lord Bacon retired, is called “ *The Lord Vaughan*,” who probably resided in the house now occupied by Mr. Maxwell, as a Boarding School, and called *Albion House*, a spacious mansion, built in that style of architecture which prevailed at the commencement of the reign of James I.

Another adjoining house is occupied by M. L'Abbé Queque, as a Roman Catholic School. This is a large, regular, new-built, brick house, and is made very convenient.

There are also two or three other very handsome houses here.

¹ Cabala, page 68.

Sir Arthur Aston, an officer of note in Charles the First's army, was son of Sir Arthur Aston of Parson's Green. He was a great traveller, and made several campaigns in foreign countries.¹

Being returned into England about the beginning of the Grand Rebellion, with as many soldiers as he could bring with him, he took part with the King against the Parliament.²

He commanded the Dragoons in the battle of Edge Hill, and, with them, did his Majesty considerable service.

The King, having a great opinion of his valour and conduct, made him Governor of the Garrison of Reading, in Berkshire, and Commissary-General of the Horse,³ in which post he three times repulsed the Earl of Essex, who, at the head of the Parliament Army, laid siege to that place. But Sir Arthur being dangerously wounded, the command devolved on Colonel Richard Fielding.

Some time after, he was appointed Governor of the Garrison of Oxford, in the room of Sir William Pennyman, deceased. In September, following, he had the misfortune to break his leg by a fall from his horse, and was obliged to have it amputated;⁴ and on the 25th of December he was discharged from his command. After the King's death, Sir Arthur was employed in the service of King Charles II., and went with the flower of the English veterans into Ireland,

¹ Wood's Fasti. Oxon. vol. ii. Col. 45.

² Hist. of Rebellion, vol. ii. part i. p. 41. Edit. Oxon. 1721.

³ Ibid. p. 81.

⁴ Ibid. part ii. p. 526.

where he was appointed Governor of Drogheda; at which time, (as Wood tells us) " he laid an excellent plot to tire and break the English army ;" ¹ but at length Cromwell having taken the town, about the 10th of August, 1649, and put the inhabitants to the sword, Sir Arthur the Governor was cut to pieces, and his brains beaten out with his wooden leg.

The Manor of Rosamunds appears to have been aliened by Agnes Hasely to Henry Weaver, or Waver. Christian, relict of Sir Henry Waver, Knt., died anno 1480, being seised of the manor of Rosamunds, in Fulham, valued at ten marks *per annum*, and a tene-ment called Lane's Place, valued at 4*l.* (both held of the Bishop of London), the next heir to which estates was Christian, the daughter of her son Henry.

No later records relative to this manor have been discovered; but Mr. Lysons supposes it to be the estate at Parson's Green, adjoining the Rectory House, which was for many years the property of the Whartons; and after the death of Sir Michael Wharton, about 1725, was divided between his coheirs, of whom, or their representatives, it was purchased by the late John Powell, Esq. It was afterwards in the possession of William Roberts, Esq. It is now the property of Mr. Plaw, who purchased it of Mr. Roberts.

The site of the mansion belonging to this estate is said, by tradition, to have been a palace of Fair Rosamund.²

¹ Wood, *ubi supra*.

² Lysons, vol. ii. p. 359.

On the site of the house at the south side of Parson's Green, now occupied by Dr. Taylor, was an ancient mansion, which formerly belonged to Sir Edward Saunders, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in 1682.

It has since been celebrated as the residence of Mr. Samuel Richardson, who removed hither, in 1755, from Northend; where he composed some of his works, particularly the novels of "Clarissa Harlowe" and "Sir Charles Grandison."

Thomas Edwards, author of the "Canons of Criticism," being on a visit to Mr. Richardson, died here, January 2, 1757.¹

We are indebted for the following interesting account of Mr. Richardson, to Mrs. Barbauld's Life of him, prefixed to his "Correspondence," published by Sir Richard Phillips:

"Mr. Samuel Richardson is one instance, among innumerable others, of natural talents making their way to eminence under the pressure of narrow circumstances, the disadvantage of obscure birth, and the want of a liberal education. He was born in Derbyshire in the year 1689, but in what particular place cannot be traced out; as it is said, from some motive, known only to himself, he always avoided mentioning the town which gave him birth.

"His father descended from a reputable family in Surry, was a Joiner, settled in London, but who having taken some part in the Duke of Monmouth's

¹ Biog. Britan.

rebellion, on the execution of that unhappy nobleman, quitted London, and retired into Derbyshire.

“ Mr. Richardson was intended for the Church, but his father experiencing some heavy losses, was unable to afford him a suitable education; and at the age of sixteen he quitted school, and was left to choose his profession (as he tells us himself) with only the common school learning.

“ In 1706, he was bound apprentice to Mr. John Wilde, a Printer, of Stationers’ Hall. “ I served,” says he, “ a diligent seven years to it, to a master who grudged every hour to me, even of those times of leisure and diversion usually allowed by other masters to their apprentices. I stole from the hours of rest and relaxation my reading times for the improvement of my mind; and being engaged in a correspondence with a gentleman, greatly my superior in degree, and of ample fortune, who, had he lived, intended high things for me, those were all the opportunities I had in my apprenticeship to carry it on. But this little incident I may mention, I took care that even my candle was of my own purchasing, that I might not, in the most trifling instance, make my master a sufferer.”

“ The correspondence above mentioned must have been of great service to the young apprentice, in gaining that fluency of pen, he was remarkable for, though it appears he was deprived by death of the patronage he expected.

“ After the expiration of his apprenticeship, Mr. Richardson continued five or six years, working as a compositor in a printing-office, and at length took up

his freedom, and set up for himself; at first in a court in Fleet-street, from whence, as his business grew more extensive, he removed into Salisbury-court.

“ His punctuality, and the honour and generosity of his dealing, soon gained him friends, and his business greatly flourished. He printed for a while, “*The True Briton*,” a periodical paper, published, in 1723, under the auspices of the Duke of Wharton, and was for some time engaged in printing a newspaper called, originally, “*The Daily Journal*,” and afterwards “*The Daily Gazetteer* ;” through the interest of the Speaker, Onslow, who had a great regard for him, he also had the printing of the Journals of the House of Commons.

“ In 1754, he was chosen Master of the Stationers’ Company, an honourable and lucrative office. Previous to this time he had taken a country residence at North-End, from which he removed, in the year 1755, to Parson’s Green, where he fitted up a house. In Salisbury-court he took a range of old houses, which he pulled down, and built an extensive and commodious printing-office and warehouse. He now allowed himself some relaxation from business, and spent the greater part of his time at his country residence, where he was seldom without visitors.

“ In 1760, he purchased a moiety of the patent of Law-printer to his Majesty. From all these sources he was enabled to make a comfortable provision for his rising family.

“ He had taken in to assist him in his business a nephew, who relieved him from the more burdensome cares of it, and who eventually succeeded him,

“ He now had leisure, had he had health, to enjoy his reputation, his prosperous circumstances, and his friends. But his nervous disorders increased upon him, and his valuable life was at length terminated by a stroke of an apoplexy, on July 4, 1761, at the age of seventy-two. He was buried near his first wife, in St. Bride’s Church.

“ Mr. Richardson was twice married. His first wife was Allington Wilde, his master’s daughter, who died in 1731. By her he had five sons and one daughter, who all died in their infancy. His second wife was the sister of a Mr. Leake, a Bookseller at Bath, who survived him, and by whom he left four daughters.

“ This lady died at his house, at Parson’s Green, in 1773.¹

“ The genius of Richardson was not destined to be for ever employed in ushering into the world the productions of others. Neither city-feasts and honours, nor the cares of a family, and the management of so large a concern of business, could quench the spark that glowed within him.

“ He had very early a fondness for epistolary writing, and employed his pen occasionally for the booksellers. Two of them, his particular friends, Mr. Rivington and Mr. Osborne, in 1739, urged him to write for them a little book of familiar letters on the useful concerns in common life ; and hence sprung his “ History of Pamela,” which was published in 1740. It was received with the greatest applause by all ranks of people. The novelty of the plan, the strokes of

¹ Gent. Mag.

nature and pathos with which the work abounds, the simplicity of the language, the sentiments of piety and virtue that are brought forward, took at once the taste of the public. But "Pamela," captivating as was the publication, shewed only the dawn of our author's genius; it rose with new lustre in "Clarissa Harlowe," which was published eight years after. This work raised its author at once to the first rank among novelists.

"Mr. Richardson was now at the zenith of his fame, but his fancy was not exhausted, nor his powers of writing diminished; and after an interval of four or five years, "Sir Charles Grandison" appeared in 1753.

"Besides his three great works, Richardson gave to the world a volume of "Familiar Letters," a paper in the "Rambler,"[†] an edition of "Æsop's Fables, with Reflections;" and he was concerned in a few booksellers' publications.

"Mr. Richardson possessed a serious and warm regard for religion, which is conspicuous in all his works. He was sober and temperate, regular and assiduous in business, of high integrity, and undoubted honour; a careful kind father, and a good husband. For liberality, generosity, and charity, he claims unqualified praise. His generosity knew no bounds, but the necessary attention to the welfare of a growing family. He was a great promoter, if not the first mover of the Magdalen Charity; in short, his purse was ever open to any proper call upon it. In the qualities of courtesy and hospitality, he was excelled by no man. Two

[†] The 95th Number.

of his friends were nursed at his house in their last illness. In all the intercourses of civility he loved to be the obliger.

“ He was always fond of female society, and generally had a number of young ladies visiting at his house.

“ He used to write in a little summer-house, or grotto, within his garden, at North-End, before the family were up, and when they met at breakfast, he communicated the progress of his story, when every turn, and every incident, was eagerly canvassed.

“ It is no slight encomium, when speaking of the moral character of a man, that a too great love of praise should be enumerated as its only foible. Of the vanity of Richardson, he who peruses his correspondence and his life, can have no doubt; but let it be remembered, that he was an object of almost perpetual flattery, and that he had a host of virtues to counterbalance the defect.

“ As a writer, he possessed original genius, and an unlimited command over the tender passions; yet, owing to the prolixity of his productions, and the poverty of his style, his works are decreasing in popularity; and it is possible, though an event to be deplored, that these deficiencies may ultimately consign him to obscurity! So important is style to the preservation of literary labour.’

Mr. Richardson was in habits of intimacy with many eminent and literary persons of his time, particularly Dr. Young, Dr. Johnson, Aaron Hill, and

¹ Dr. Drake's *Essays on the Rambler*, &c. vol. ii. p. 72.

Arthur Onslow, Esq., Speaker of the House of Commons, and he also carried on a correspondence with many literary characters abroad.

In Dodsley's Collection are the following verses on an alcove at Parson's Green, by Mrs. Bennet, sister of Edward Bridgen, Esq., who married Richardson's daughter:

O favourite Muse of Shenstone, hear !

And leave awhile his blissful groves ;

Aid me this alcove to sing

The author's seat whom Shenstone loves.

Here the soul-harrowing genius form'd

His Pamela's enchanting story,

And here Clarissa died,

A martyr to our sex's glory.

'Twas here the noble-minded Howe,

With every generous passion glow'd,

And here the gentle Belford's eyes

With manly sorrows overflow'd.

Here Clementina, hapless maid !

With wild distress each bosom tears ;

And here the lovely Harriet own'd

A virgin's hopes, a virgin's fears,

Here Emily, sweet artless girl,

Fills every breast with strange delight,

And when we fear her early fall,

Secures her conquest by her flight.

Here sprightly Charlotte's hum'rous wit

Dispenses mirth to all around ;

But, ah ! we tremble whilst we smile,

Lest its fine edge herself should wound,

Here Grandison, to crown the whole,

A bright exemplar stands confest,

Who stole those virtues we admire

From the great author's glowing breast.

O sacred seat! be thou rever'd

By such as own thy master's power;

And, like his works, for ages last,

'Till fame and language are no more.¹

South Field Farm, near Parson's Green, has been in the possession of the family of Rench upwards of two centuries; and during the whole of that time has been occupied as a nursery and garden-ground. The father of the late Mr. Rench produced in this garden the first pine strawberry and Chinese strawberry, and also the first auricula ever blown in this country. He also instituted the first annual exhibition of flowers, and died at the age of ninety-nine years, having had thirty-three children.

The late Mr. Rench reared here the largest arbutus trees ever grown in England, several of which were fifty feet high, and was a successful cultivator of variegated hollies, and gave premiums for the discovery of new varieties.² He was the first who introduced the moss-rose tree into this country, the original plant of which is supposed to have been brought from Holland. This circumstance appears to have been hitherto unknown to any of our botanical writers. Gerard, in his "Herbal," makes no mention of the moss-rose, hence may be inferred its introduction was

¹ Dodsley's Poems, vol. v.

² Lysons, Supp. p. 447.

of a later date than his work ; Linnæus considers it as a variety only of *centifolia* ; Miller is of opinion, that the moss-rose, or moss-provence, as it is often called, is a perfectly distinct species ; which seems to be confirmed from the moss-rose being found in its complete single state in the Nursery of Messrs. Lee and Kennedy.¹

Mr. Rench planted the elm-trees now growing in the Bird-cage Walk, St. James's Park ; the plants of which were reared in this nursery. He married two wives, and had twenty-three children by the first, and twelve by the second ; and was able to walk sixteen miles in one day, after having attained the age of one hundred years.

He died in the year 1783, in the same room of the same house in which he was born, and was buried in Fulham Church-yard.²

Ivy Cottage.

This unique villa is the property of Sir Robert Barclay, Bart., and is situated on the King's Road, adjoining to Parson's Green. The whole, comprising about five acres, is enclosed in a ring-fence, and has the appearance, from its situation, of a complete wood. The grounds, garden, and pasture-land, are beautifully laid out. The farm is the exact model of one near Leyden in Holland. This villa is built in the gothic style, and consists of two stories. The entrance

¹ Obliginglly communicated by Mr. Sydenham Edwards, who has figured this plant for the Botanical Magazine.

² See page 168.

at the east end somewhat resembles, as to its exterior, the towers of the Old Temple at Paris.

The dining-room, in the lower story, is painted in the gothic style by a superior artist. In the north window is some very curious ancient painted glass, brought into this country at the commencement of the French Revolution, and was taken from the cathedral at Rennes in Brittany. In the upper story, the abbey-room over the dining-room, is also painted in an ancient gothic style, and is lighted by a beautiful painted window, the glass of which came out of the old cathedral at Caen in Normandy. Adjoining to this is a drawing-room very tastefully fitted up, and which communicates with the lawn below, by a curious staircase from the viranda in front of it. On the same floor is a large vaulted gothic library; the cieling and screen doors, that shut up the compartments for the books, are painted on canvas by a very able artist. The just proportions and decorations of this room are esteemed by connoisseurs to be executed in a most perfect and masterly style. In the south front of the Dutch farm is a gothic hall, elegantly painted, with a green-house adjoining.

There is a tradition that, on the site of this Bijou of a cottage, was formerly a house, the residence of Oliver Cromwell, which was then called *The Old Red Ivy House*. Part of the old walls of this building form the west side of the present cottage.

PURSER'S CROSS

Is situated on the Fulham Road, between Parson's Green and Walham Green. It is mentioned by this name, in the ancient parish books, so far back as 1602; but no satisfactory account can be given why it is so called.

High Elms House, usually called Fulham Park House, is the property of A. A. Powell, Esq., and occupied by Mrs. Bowen; it was built by the late Mr. Holland, and stands on part of the Manor of Rosamunds. An ancient house adjoining appears to be of the age of Elizabeth, and is commonly called *Rosamund's Bower*.

A respectable school is now kept here by the Rev. Joshua Ruddock, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who succeeded the late Rev. Thomas Bowen, M.A., Chaplain of Bridewell Hospital, and Minister of Bridewell Precinct.

Mr. Bowen was educated at Merchant Taylor's School, whence he was elected Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, 1766, and proceeded Fellow, in 1769; B.A., in 1770; and M.A., in 1774. In 1799, he was appointed Chaplain to Sir Richard Carr Glynn, Lord Mayor of London, before whom he preached seven sermons, which were printed. He was also the author of "Thoughts on the Necessity of Moral Discipline in Prisons, 1798." He died in the year 1800.¹

There is a benefaction arising to the poor of the parish from a part of the adjoining lands.²

¹ Gent. Mag.

² See p. 155.

Adjoining to this estate is situated

Mr. Ord's House and Gardens.

This garden was first planted in the year 1756, by its present possessor, J. Ord, Esq., late Master in Chancery. It is not a little extraordinary, that this garden should, within the space of fifty-six years, (such have been the effects of good management and a fertile soil), have produced trees, which are now the finest of their respective kinds in this kingdom. As a proof of this may be mentioned the following:

	Ft.	Inch.
<i>The Sophora Japonica</i> , planted anno 1756, then two feet high, now (1812) about fifty feet high, measures in girth, at three feet from the ground	10	1
It flowered first in 1807.		
<i>Gingko Biloba</i> standard, planted 1767	3	10
<i>A Tree</i> , the seed of which was given to Mr. Ord by the late Mr. Aiton, as the <i>Illinois Nut</i> , ¹ about forty feet high, sown where it stands in 1759	3	0

Among other trees very remarkable for their growth, though not to be spoken of as the largest of their kind, are:

	Ft.	Inch.
<i>The Juglans Nigra</i> , sown where it stands in 1757, above sixty feet high	10	0
<i>The Cedar of Lebanon</i> , about sixty feet high, sown in 1754, planted where it now stands in 1757	10	0
<i>The Rhus Vernix</i> , or Varnish Sumach	5	1
<i>The Willow-leaved Oak</i> , sown in 1757	5	10
<i>Fraxinus Ornus</i> , which is covered with flowers every year	3	10
<i>Gleditsia Triacanthus</i> , sown in 1759, produced pods two feet long in 1780, but the seeds imperfect	4	8

¹ The foliage more resembles the *Juglans Nigra*, than that of the *Illinois Nut*, in Kew Gardens.

	Ft.	Inch.
<i>Accacia Common</i> , sown in 1757, planted where it stands in 1758	7	7
<i>Ilex</i>	6	9
<i>Tulip Tree</i> , sown where it stands in 1758, flowered first in 1782	5	6
<i>Cyprus deciduus</i> , sown in 1760	5	6
<i>Corylus Colurna</i> , Constantinople Hazel, between thirty and forty feet high, bears fruit, but imperfect	3	2
<i>Virginian Cedar</i> , red; sown in 1758.....	4	0
<i>Guilandina Dioica</i> , or <i>Bonduc</i>	2	1
<i>Juglans Alba</i> , or White Hickery	3	1
<i>Lombardy</i> or <i>Po Poplar</i> , a cutting in 1766, near a hun- dred feet high	10	0
<i>Poplar</i> , planted in 1772	8	6

Here is also a very good collection of American plants; amongst others, a fine *Andromeda Arborea*, planted about eight inches high, in March 1804; now eleven feet eight inches high.

The *Glastonbury Thorn* flowered here on Christmas-day, 1793.

In the kitchen-garden is a moss-rose which has been much admired. Many years ago, Mr. Ord ordered his gardener to lay a moss-rose, which, when done, he thought looked so well, he would not allow the layers to be taken off, but laid them down year after year, till it covered the ground it does at present, viz. a diameter of forty-seven feet; want of room has confined it to its present size for several years.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that two *Agares*, or *American Aloes*, flowered in Mr. Ord's green-house this summer; the one of which was a beautiful striped variety. These plants had been here since the year 1756.

Mr. Joseph Johnson, a well known and respectable bookseller in St. Paul's Church-yard, had a country house at Purser's Cross. He died here in 1809, and was buried in Fulham Church-yard.¹

The following account of his life, written by his friend, Dr. J. Aikin, was published in the Gentleman's Magazine : ²

Mr. Johnson was born at Liverpool, in November 1738, of parents who were Dissenters of the Baptist persuasion. He was sent to London at the age of fourteen, and after some time was apprenticed with Mr. George Keith, of Gracechurch-street. He began business for himself in a shop on Fish-street-hill, a situation he chose as being in the track of the medical students resorting to the hospitals in the Borough, and which probably was the foundation of his connection with many eminent members of that profession. From that place he removed to Paternoster-row, where he lived some years in partnership, first, with Mr. Davenport, and then with Mr. John Payne. His house and stock were entirely destroyed by fire in 1770; after which misfortune he removed to the shop in St. Paul's Church-yard, in which he thenceforth carried on business, without a partner, to the time of his death.

The character Mr. Johnson established by his integrity, good sense, and honourable principles of dealing, soon raised him to eminence, as a publisher, and many of the most distinguished names in science and literature, during the last half century, appear in

¹ See page 168.

² Dec. 1809.

works which he ushered to the world. Of a temper, the reverse of sanguine, with a manner somewhat cold and indifferent, and with a decided aversion to all arts of puffing and parade; the confidence and attachment he inspired were entirely the result of his solid judgment, his unaffected sincerity, and the friendly benevolence with which he entered into the interests of all who were connected with him. Although he was not remarkable for the encouragement he held out to authors, the consequence of his being neither sanguine nor pushing, yet it was his invariable rule, when the success of a work surpassed his expectations, to make the writer a partaker in the emolument, though he lay under no other obligation to do so, than his own notions of justice and generosity. The kindness of his heart was equally conspicuous in all the relations of life. His house and purse were always open to the calls of friendship, kindred, or misfortune; and perhaps few men of his means and condition have done more substantial services to persons, whose merits and necessities recommended them to his notice. It is well known that Mr. Johnson's literary connexions have lain in great part among the free enquirers, both on religious and political topics. He was himself, on conviction, a friend to such large and liberal discussion, as is not inconsistent with the peace and welfare of society, and the preservation of due decorum towards things really respectable. But these were limits, within which, both by temper and principles, he wished to see such discussion confined, for turbulence and sedition were utterly abhorrent from his nature. When

therefore, for the unconscious offence of selling a few copies of a pamphlet, of which he was not the publisher, and which was a reply to one of which he had sold a much larger number, the opportunity was taken of involving him in a prosecution, that brought upon him the infliction of fine and imprisonment, it was by many considered as the ungenerous indulgence of a long-hoarded spleen against him, on account of publications not liable to legal censure, though displeasing to authority. It is gratifying, however, to relate, that, during the height of party animosity, so little was he regarded personally as a party man, that he continued to number, among his intimate friends, several worthy persons of opposite sentiments and connexions, who, with himself, were capable of considering a man's performance of the duties of life apart from his speculative opinions. Although the majority of his publications were of the theological and political class, yet the number of those in science and elegant literature, was by no means inconsiderable. Besides all the scientific writings of Dr. Priestly, he published many important works on medicine and anatomy, and others in different branches of knowledge.

Two Poets, of great modern celebrity, were by him first introduced to the public, Cowper and Darwin. The former of these, with the diffidence, and perhaps the despondency of his character, had actually, by means of a friend, made over to him his two volumes of Poems, on no other condition, than that of securing him from expence; but when the public, which neglected the first volume, had discovered the rich mine

opened in "The Task," and assigned the author his merited place among the first rate English Poets, Mr. Johnson would not avail himself of his advantage, but displayed a liberality which has been warmly acknowledged by that admirable, though unfortunate, person. It is proper to mention, that his true regard for the interests of literature, rendered him an enemy to that typographical luxury, which, joined to the necessary increase of expence, has so much enhanced the price of new books, as to be a material obstacle to the indulgence of a laudable and reasonable curiosity by the reading public. On this principle, he usually consulted cheapness rather than appearance in his own publications; and if authors were sometimes mortified by his preference, the purpose of extensive circulations was better served. Mr. Johnson was of a weak and delicate frame of body, and was much afflicted with asthmatic complaints, which visibly gained ground upon him as he advanced in years. The immediate cause of his dissolution was a pleuritic attack, under which he quietly sunk, after three days of patient suffering.

He was never married.

Here is also a capital house, the property and residence of *J. Druce, Esq.* a magistrate for this county.

Adjoining is a handsome house, the property of *S. Bull, Esq.*

A poor cripple, of the name of *Thomas Collins*, has taken up his daily station under the garden-wall of this house, for near forty years, and subsists on the charitable contributions of passengers.

It is said that a Cross formerly stood in this place ; but we have not found any proofs in corroboration of this tradition.



CHAPTER IX.

*Walham Green, North-End, No Man's Land, Ancient Houses
and Inhabitants.*

WALHAM GREEN

WAS formerly called Wendon Green, and was afterwards varied to Wandon, Wansdon, Wandham, and Walham Green. It was first so called in the Court Rolls of Fulham Manor, in 1693, but is still in writings occasionally called Wansdon Green. It takes its name from the

Manor of Wendon.

Nicholas Philpot and William Huntley, anno 1449, aliened all their lands called Wendon, Rosamund's, and Lanes, in the parish of Fulham, to Sir Thomas Hasely, Deputy Marshal of England, and Clerk of the Crown. Two years afterwards, Agnes Hazely, being then the relict of Sir Thomas, demised her Manor of Wendon to Henry Weaver for thirty years, and soon after granted it to him in fee.¹

William Essex died seised of this manor, anno 1481; and it continued in his family till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it appears to have been aliened to John Tamworth, Esq., who resided at Parson's Green;²

¹ Lysons, vol. ii. p. 418.

² See page 283.

and who, in 1565, settled the Manor of Wandowne upon his wife Christiana.

In the year 1574, Thomas Sidney being in possession of this manor, sold it to Sir Thomas Knolles; the latter aliened it, anno 1603, to Noadiah Rawlin and William Danson.

This estate has been since divided, and great part of it is now the property of Messrs. W. and J. Stocken.

This village consists of one principal street, through which the London Road passes. The buildings and population have considerably increased of late years. There were, till very lately, some ancient houses standing in this village, two of which, erected in 1595, (as appeared by a date on a truss in the front of one of them,) were pulled down during the last summer. They were curious specimens of the style of architecture of the age in which they were erected.

The common run of houses previous to the reign of Elizabeth, especially among the middling sort of people, were built with wood. They generally made large porches before their principal entrance, with a great hall and large parlours; the frame-work was constructed of timber of such enormous size, that the materials of one house, as they built anciently, would make several of equal size according to the present mode of building. The common method of making walls was to nail laths to the timber-frame, and strike them over with rough plaster, which was afterwards whitened and ornamented with fine mortar; and this last was often beautified with figures and other curious devices. The houses in the cities and towns, were

built each story jetting forth over the former story, so that when the streets were not very wide, the people at the top from opposite houses, might not only talk and converse with each other, but even shake hands together. Their houses were covered with tiles, shingles, slate, or lead; except in the city of London, where shingles were forbid.¹

In the house now occupied by Mr. King, formerly resided Mr. Bartholomew Rocque, an eminent Florist; he was a brother of Mr. Rocque the Surveyor, who published several very useful maps, &c., particularly a "Map of London and its Environs in 1748."

In the London Magazine for June 1749, are some verses written by Mr. B. Rocque, of which the following are the concluding lines :

" Hail, happy Isle, and happier Walham Green,
Where all that's fair and beautiful are seen!
Where wanton zephyrs court the ambient air,
And sweets ambrosial banish every care;
Where thought nor trouble social joy molest,
Nor vain solicitude can banish rest.
Peaceful and happy, here I reign serene,
Perplexity defy, and smile at spleen;
Belles, beaux, and statesmen,² all around me shine,
All own me their supreme, me constitute divine.
All wait my pleasure, own my awful nod,
And change the humble gard'ner to the god."

¹ Strutt's Manners and Customs of the People of England, vol. ii. p. 85.

² Alluding to the names of his flowers.

There is a large pond adjoining the road in the centre of this village, which it has lately been in agitation to fill up, and to erect upon the site a Chapel of Ease for the use of the inhabitants, they being at so great a distance from the mother-church.

Here are several good houses, one of which is the property of J. Gregory, Esq., called *York House*, occupied by Mrs. Yates, as a Boarding School for young Ladies; and another large house in Farm Lane is the freehold property of Mr. Francis Stockton.

Mr. Thornton has lately made considerable improvements here, and has built several new houses.

There is a large *Ale Brewery* carried on here by Messrs. W. and J. Stocken, which was first established about half a century ago by the late Mr. Oliver Stocken.

A small chapel for the *Wesleyan Methodists* has lately been erected on the Fulham Road, near this place.

NORTH END.

This village extends from Walham Green to Hammersmith, and contains some good houses on both sides the road, which have been successively occupied by several eminent and remarkable characters.

Mr. *Jacob Tonson*, the celebrated bookseller, had a house for some time at North-End.

Jacob Tonson acquired a large property as a bookseller, and had the character of being remarkably liberal to authors. He was Secretary to the Kit-Cat Club, held originally at Christopher Cats, who kept

the Fountain Tavern in the Strand, but afterwards at Barn Elms in Surry. The Duke of Somerset, presenting him with his portrait, all the other members of this celebrated club did the same; they were engraved in mezzotinto, and published in 1733 by Faber. The paintings are now the property of William Baker, Esq., late M.P. for Hertfordshire.

Mr. Tonson lived to the age of eighty, and died at Ledbury in Herefordshire in 1735. Mr. Nichols, in the first volume of his *Literary Anecdotes*, has given a long account of him and his family.

The house formerly occupied by *Mr. J. Richardson*, of which a view is given in his "*Correspondence*," is situated near Hammersmith Turnpike. It has been lately altered, and is now occupied as two houses.

In the year 1718, Hicks Borough surrendered a messuage at North-End, called *Browne's House*, which had been formerly Lord Griffin's, to Sir John Stanley, Bart., from whom it passed, anno 1735, to William Monk, Esq. It was afterwards the property of Francis Earl Brooke, who aliened it to the late Marquis of Downshire. It was purchased in the year 1761 by the late Sir Gilbert Heathcote, who expended great sums of money in the embellishing it, and improving the gardens, and made it one of the most delightful retreats in the vicinity of London.

The plan and disposition of the grounds excited universal admiration.

The late Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., married

in 1749 Margaret, youngest daughter of Philip, late Earl of Hardwicke, who died in child-bed in 1769, and secondly, in 1770, the only daughter of Robert Hudson, Esq., many years an East India Captain and Director. Sir Gilbert died in November 1785, and was buried at Normanton in the County of Rutland.

The Dowager Lady Heathcote continued to reside here till the year 1796, when the present Baronet sold this estate for 11,000*l*. The house has been since pulled down, and the gardens converted into brick-fields.

The road adjoining these premises has been very much raised, as appears by an ancient wall, the top of which is not more than eighteen inches above it.

Foote's House.

The house now occupied by Capt. Cormand was erected by *Mr. Foote*, who resided here for many years, and expended several thousand pounds upon the building and improving of this his favourite villa.

This celebrated dramatist, called the English Aristophanes, was a native of Truro in Cornwall. His father was Member of Parliament for Tiverton in Devonshire; and his mother being heiress of the Dinely and Goodere families, in consequence of an unhappy and fatal quarrel between the two brothers, came into the possession of a considerable estate.

He received the rudiments of his education at Worcester College, Oxford, which owed its foundation to his second cousin, Sir T. Cooke Winford. From thence he removed to the Temple, with the intention of studying the Law; but the general dryness of that

study, clashing with his natural vivacity of temper, prompted him to look forward to the stage, as a more eligible resource to favour his inclination and fortune.

He chose the part of Othello to make his first appearance in ; but we find him soon after abandoning Tragedy, and striking out into a new untrodden path, in which he at once hit off the tone of his genius, afforded entertainment to the public, and emolument to himself. This was by taking on himself the double character of author and performer, in which capacity, in 1747, he opened the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, with a dramatic piece, called "The Diversions of the Morning." This piece consisted of nothing more than the introduction of several well known living characters, whose manner of conversation and expression this author had very happily hit off.

This performance was stopped after the second night, through the interest, and at the request of Mr. J. Lacey, at that time Patentee of Drury Lane Theatre ; but the author, being patronised by many of the principal nobility and others, this opposition was over-ruled, and with the alteration of the title of the piece to that of " Mr. Foote giving Tea to his Friends," he performed it upwards of forty mornings to crowded and splendid audiences.

In the following season he produced another piece of the same kind, entitled " An Auction of Pictures." Thus successful, he continued to amuse the town annually with his performances, and a variety of pieces somewhat more regular, all suited to his own particular talent, or in allusion to the manners of the day.

In 1760 he performed "The Minor," at the Haymarket, with such success as determined him to apply for a patent to enable him to open it as a regular summer theatre whilst the others were shut up. This measure he at length accomplished in the year 1766, chiefly through the following means. Being on a visit at Lord Mexborough's Seat, he had the misfortune to break his leg by a fall from his horse. This accident so affected the Duke of York, who was one of the party, that his Royal Highness interested himself very warmly in his favour.

In 1776, he drew a character intended for the Duchess of Kingston, a lady whose conduct was then much canvassed before the public, but she had influence enough to obtain a prohibition of the representation of the piece; and in the controversy which this incident occasioned, imputations the most foul were thrown out against his character, and a legal process instituted against him; but the accusation was proved to originate in malice, and he was honourably acquitted.¹

This celebrated contest excited more attention than perhaps any literary *jeu d'esprit* of the age in which it was agitated; much abuse and dirt was thrown on both sides; to which of the parties the greatest quantity adhered, the reader may be enabled to judge by a reference to the Memoirs of the respective parties. For the honour of human nature and manhood, we trust that the taunts of the Duchess were undeserved; and that the verdict of a British Jury will at all times be able to efface the vindictive sarcasms of an indignant female.

¹ Life of the Duchess of Kingston, p. 42.

The shock however preyed upon his spirits, and he resolved to dispose of his patent to Mr. Colman, which he accordingly did in the year 1777.

A few days afterwards Mr. Foote was seized with a paralytic fit while on the stage, from which he recovered sufficiently to spend the summer at Brighton, and from thence, on the approach of winter, he was advised to visit France. He accordingly proceeded to Dover, on his way to Calais; but on his arrival was unable to proceed farther, and after a few hours illness, died there on the 20th of October, 1777. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

As an author, his dramatic works are all to be ranked among the *petit pieces* of the theatre, as he never attempted any thing which reached to the more perfect drama; they are sometimes loose, negligent, and unfinished, seeming rather to be the hasty productions of a man of genius, than the finishings of an accurate dramatist, yet they contain strong marks of comedy, and exhibit more character than the writings of any of his contemporaries.

In his private character, Foote was respectable; and the wit and humour of his conversation were very powerful. Dr. Johnson, (as Boswell relates,) met him for the first time at Fitzherbert's. "Having no good opinion of the fellow," says he, "I was resolved not to be pleased, and it is very difficult to please a man against his will. I went on eating my dinner, pretty sullenly affecting not to mind him, but the dog was so very comical, that I was obliged to lay down my knife and fork, throw myself back in my chair, and fairly laugh it out. Sir, he was irresistible."¹

¹ Boswell's Life of Johnson.

As an actor, his powers of imitation were so great as to give additional force to his merit as a dramatist.

Few authors can boast of having written so many pieces; some are still occasionally represented, and though much of their satire is lost, they still afford amusement and entertainment. His dialogue, in general, is terse, easy, and witty, but abounds in such personalities, and licentiousness of language, as would not now be tolerated on the stage. His scenes teem with true humour; and, under the mask of infinite pleasantry, convey the strongest satire. He borrowed liberally from Moliere, but made all his own by his peculiar powers of humour and originality. His works have been collected and published in four volumes, octavo.¹

Mr. Bartolozzi came to reside, in the year 1777, in the house opposite to Foote's Villa. His benevolent disposition was shewn in many instances, and the poor of the neighbourhood frequently experienced his liberality.

Francis Bartolozzi was born at Florence in 1730, and received his first instruction in drawing and design from an artist named Feretti, in his native place. From hence he went to Venice, and studied engraving under Joseph Wagner. He very early made great progress in his profession, and etched and engraved, in a superior style, a number of landscapes and other subjects, after Marco Ricci, Zuccarelli, and others, which were published at Venice by Wagner. He

¹ Cooke's Life of Foote, Lempriere's Biog. Dictionary.

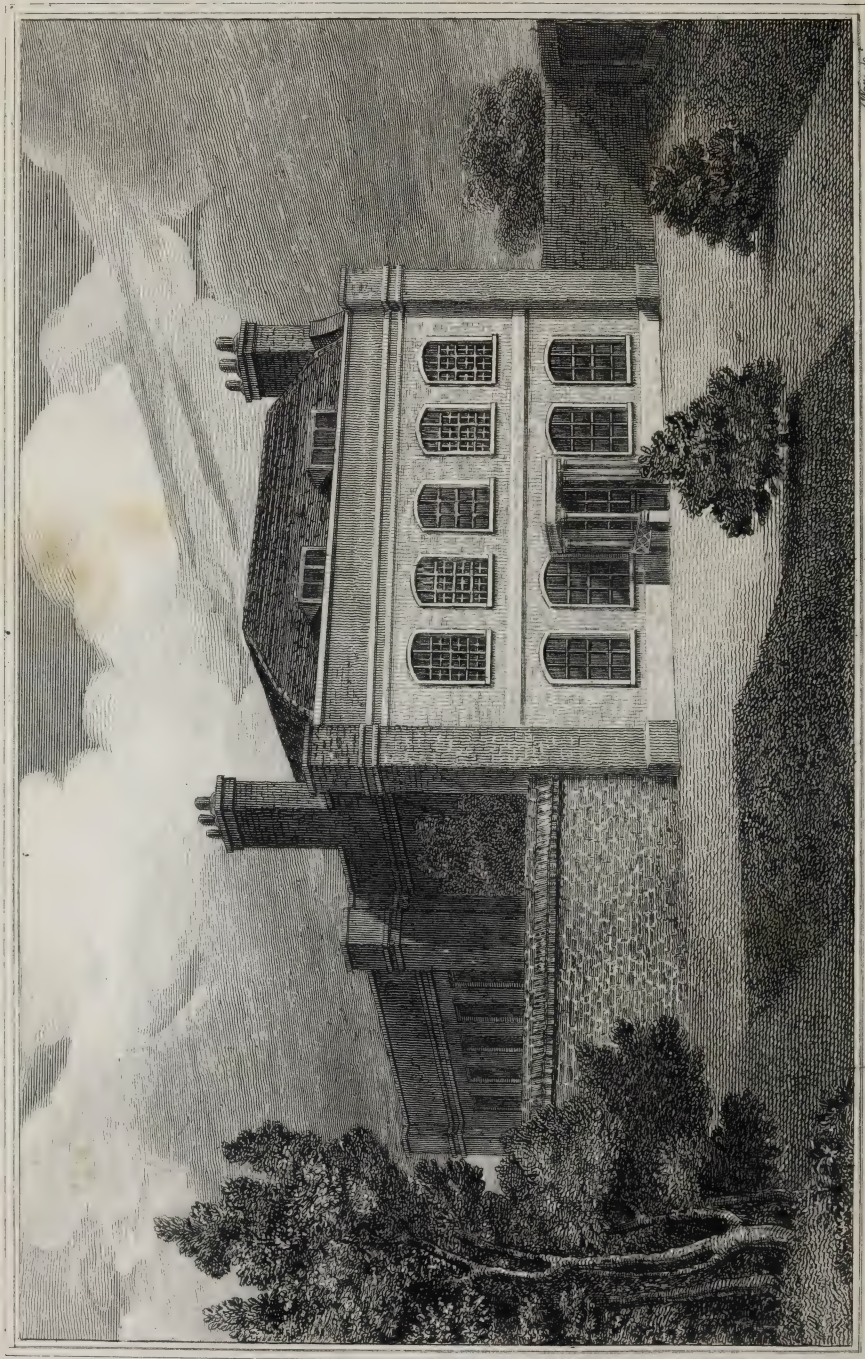
afterwards went to Florence and Milan, where he was for some time employed by the booksellers and print-dealers.

About 1764 he came to London, where he soon found employment more suitable to his talents, and where he has successively published those numerous and excellent works which have raised him to the highest rank in his profession.

To enumerate his prints here would be foreign to our purpose. He has been equally successful in the distinct excellencies of chalk and line engraving. To the greatest accuracy of delineation, this eminent artist has united a clearness and freedom of stroke, a force and delicacy of expression, and a taste and power in the effect of his works, which have never been excelled.

Bartolozzi is one of those fortunate artists, to whom his own times have rendered justice, and whose talents have been remunerated in the great price his works have constantly brought. During his stay in England he has instructed a number of pupils, many of whom have exhibited great and splendid talents. Several of these have resided, or still continue to reside, in the neighbourhood of North-End, particularly Mr. Delatre, Mr. Vandemburgh, Mr. Scheneker, Mr. Tomkins, &c.

A few years since he was invited to Lisbon by the Prince Regent, who settled on him a handsome pension, which was continued to him by the French on their invasion of Portugal in 1807, with pressing invitations to settle in France. He still remains at Lisbon, where he continues to employ his unabated talents. He is a Member of the Royal Academy, and Governor of the Society of Engravers.



*Norman House,
North-end Fulham*

NO MAN'S LAND.

This village contains about six houses, and is situated between Fulham Field on the west, and North-End on the east.

Here is an ancient house, once the residence of the family of Plumbe, several of whom were buried in Fulham Church. They resided here in the reign of Elizabeth, as appears from Norden's *Speculum Britanniae*.

Normand House.

Here is also a capital house, now called *Normand House*, a view of which is annexed, surrounded by a wall inclosing about eight acres of land. Over the principal gateway, in the centre of the arch, is the date, 1664, cut in the brick. This place is said to have been used as an hospital for persons recovering from the great plague in 1665.

It is now in the occupation of Mr. Jonas Hall and Miss Pope, and is appropriated for the reception of insane ladies; for which purpose it appears well adapted from its retired situation and salubrious air.



CHAPTER X.

Hammersmith, General Description, Ancient Houses and Inhabitants.

THE Hammersmith Division, or Side, as it is called, of Fulham Parish, is situated on the great western road, and extends thence to the river-side. It includes Brook-Green, Pallenswick, or Stanbrook-Green, and Shepherd's Bush. It is rather more populous than the Fulham Side.

During the Interregnum, it was proposed to make the hamlet parochial, and to add to it Sir Nicholas Crispe's house, and a part of North-End, extending from the common highway to London unto the end of Gibbs's Green.¹

The Hammersmith Division contains about 1540 acres of land exclusive of waste, of which about 750 are arable, about 540 under grass, and about 250 occupied by market-gardeners. The method of cultivation pursued here is similar to that already described in Fulham.²

Hammersmith, standing about a mile north-west of Fulham, (says Bowack), called in Domesday-Book

¹ Lysons, vol. ii. p. 401. ² See p. 13.

Hermoderwode, and in ancient deeds in the Exchequer, Hermoderworth, which is an evidence of its antiquity, because it was in that time a place well known. We shall not attempt accounting for the present name of it, Hammersmith, which is somewhat odd, unless supposing time has melted those rough Saxon sounds will do, which indeed seems more probable than several conjectures we heard about it, or that ridiculous account firmly believed by some of the inhabitants of Fulham and Putney, as well as of this place; viz. that the two churches of the two first named places were, many ages since, built by two sisters of gigantic stature, who had but one hammer between them, which they used to throw over the river, from one to another, when they wanted it; but one time, in its fall, it happened unfortunately upon its claws and broke them, so that the pious work must have unavoidably stood still if they could not have got it mended; but going to a smith that lived at this place, he set all to rights again; and for such a public piece of service, it has ever since retained the name of Hammersmith. This fantastic relation is inserted only for the reader's diversion, and to let him see the force of tradition, and how strangely the ignorant may be imposed upon, especially if there is the least shadow of truth to support it, as there is here, the towers of the two churches being exactly alike, and proportionable, though Fulham is the largest, built of the same stone, and, by the condition of both, about the same time, and the name of Hammersmith colours the

whole story admirably well, and puts its certainty with them out of doubt.¹

This village is situated upon the Thames, and extends north as far as the great western road; it has several good houses in and about it, inhabited by gentry and persons of quality, and for above a hundred years past has been a summer retreat for nobility and wealthy citizens, especially from about the years 1620, and the late unnatural rebellion, as will appear bye and bye.

It stands within the parish of Fulham as before mentioned, to which church this chapel here is a chapel of ease; therefore its bounds are already taken notice of in that parish, and consequently its whole limits known, when the reader is acquainted where it is divided eastward from Fulham, which division begins at the Thames a little to the east of this place, and runs irregularly towards the north and north-east, as far as the parish of Acton.²

When the inhabitants of Fulham and the inhabitants of Hammersmith did mutually agree to divide the parish, it was also agreed that a ditch should be dug as a boundary between them, it being the custom of those days to divide districts in this manner; whereupon a ditch was dug for the above purposes.

This water-course begins a little to the west of the elegant seat of the late Bubb Doddington, Esq.; there it is formed into canals, fish-ponds, &c.; out of his gardens it crosseth the road from Fulham Field to Hammersmith, and so in a meandering course bearing westerly

¹ Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 47.

² Ibid. p. 48.

and northerly, it crosseth the London Road opposite the road leading to Brook-green, and from thence, on the north side of the London Road, it runs easterly, and falls into Chelsea Creek at Counter's Bridge.

It was at this time that Hammersmith was constituted a hamlet, and had a constable appointed to preside over it. But it was not till it had a chapel that it grew populous, and then the hamlet provided for its own poor.¹

The town of Hammersmith consists of several streets, the principal of which is King-street; in the centre of which is an open space called the Broad-way, from which Queen-street branches to the south and leads to the church, and Love-lane leads to Brook-green on the north.

King-street commences at Counter's Bridge, and extends to Stanford-Brook-lane westward upwards of a mile and a half in length, and through which passes the Bath or great western road.

On the south side from Counter's Bridge, nearly half a mile belongs to the Fulham side of the parish; that part which is in Hammersmith division commences at the Black Bull public-house.

The north side of King-street comprehends Brook-green Terrace, Dorville's-row, Grove-place, and Westcroft-place. In the center of the Broad-way is the Hammersmith Coffee-house, where the petty sessions for the Kensington division of the county are usually held.

¹ MS Account of Fulham, in the possession of J. Britton, Esq.

The town has been greatly improved within these few years, having been paved by the Trustees of the Brentford roads. These and other improvements have been principally made under the direction of Richard Hill, Esq., a magistrate for the county, resident here, and Treasurer of these roads.

In Norden's time, there was an hospital at Hammersmith, of which not a trace now remains. It stood, as appears by his Survey, by the side of the western road near Stanford Brook.

Among the Cartæ Antiquæ, at the British Museum, is a bond of John Payne, Proctor of the hospital at Hammersmith, dated 1578, to account for alms which he had a license to collect in the counties of Buckingham and Northampton.

The Spittleman at Hammersmith is mentioned in the Churchwarden's Accounts, anno 1591.¹

Convent of English Benedictines.

This Nunnery, which is situated in King-street, near the Broad-way, is said, by tradition, to have existed before the Reformation, and escaped the general destruction of religious houses, from its want of endowment; it was re-established in the reign of Charles II., and took its rise from the following circumstance:

In the year 1669, Mrs. Beddingfield, a relation of the first Baronet of that family, in conjunction with another lady set up a Boarding-School at Hammersmith for young ladies of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

¹ Lysons, vol. ii. p. 421.

This school had been previously established in St. Martin's Lane, and was removed here on account of the retired situation and salubrity of the air. There are now forty young ladies educated here.

Soon after its institution, the governesses and teachers having voluntarily obliged themselves to the observance of monastic rules, it obtained the name of a nunnery, which claim it still keeps up, many devotees having from time to time taken the veil, and doomed themselves to voluntary seclusion.

The famous Titus Oates had a commission to search the nunnery in the year 1680, and his Report is thus related in two newspapers, published at that time, of opposite principles :

“ Information being given to Dr. Oates that at a house in Hammersmith, near London, several suspicious persons did usually meet, he went immediately thereupon and acquainted the Lords of the Council with it; upon which they issued out a warrant to one of his Majesty's Messengers, who, taking to his assistance one of the justices of the peace of the County of Middlesex, and as many other officers as was thought convenient; and, accompanied with Dr. Oates and his servants well armed, they went to Hammersmith, and going privately into the town, they sent for Justice Yersbey, who, with a head constable, and other officers, together with Dr. Oates and the Messenger, went to Mrs. Beddingfield's house, who is a kinswoman of Beddingfield the Jesuit, and upon search they found divers children of several persons of quality, and three or four women to attend them; Mrs. Beddingfield

herself did not appear, they being told that she was gone beyond sea; but there was an ancient gentlewoman in the house, who it seems was left as governess, whom the Justice ordered to appear the next day. Upon further search, several popish books were seized upon, with an altar-stone, and some other trinkets belonging to Popish priests, which were all left in the hands of the Justice. They then proceeded to the top of the house, and there, between two houses, they found an outlandish person, who said he was a Walloon, and that he belongs to the Spanish Ambassador. This person, together with the Governess, were ordered to appear before the Council, and the Justice at the same time to attend with the Examinations taken before him. This house went under the name of a Boarding School, yet we are told that Dr. Oates, and some others, have had an account, that under that pretence there is a private nunnery maintained, to educate the children of several of the Popish nobility and gentry in the Romish superstition and idolatry.”¹

“ A house in Hammersmith having been much frequented by persons, whose mien and garb rendered them suspected, Dr. Oates was informed that several Jesuits and Priests lay there concealed, but on strict search found no man there but an outlandish gentleman, who appeared to be Secretary to the Ambassador of the Spanish King, upon the list of his servants in the Secretary’s Office,

¹ No. 55, Domestic Intelligence, or News both from City and Country, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1679-80.

“ It seems the mistress of the house, who is much admired for her extraordinary learning, beyond her sex and age, understanding excellently well the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and several modern languages, being also very well read in most parts of philosophy and the mathematics, has been often visited by ingenious men, foreigners and others, her admirers, which gave occasion to the information against her; but being examined before his Majesty in Council, and making oath that she harboured no such obnoxious persons as had been suggested by Dr. Oates, she was immediately acquitted, and the gentleman was delivered to the Ambassador his master.”¹

In the year 1795, when Robespierre was at the head of the revolutionary government of France, all the nunneries were suppressed, their property confiscated, and the nuns turned out into the world without resources, and without friends. Among others, who suffered under the tyranny of that sanguinary monster, were the English Benedictines of Dunkirk, who, with two other communities of Nuns, were placed under arrest, and sent to Gravelines, where they remained in a most perilous situation during eighteen months, subjected to every kind of privation and insult.

At length the death of Robespierre, who fell by the hand of the public executioner at Paris, effected a change in the government, and soon after the English Benedictines obtained leave to quit that unhappy country, and found an asylum on English ground :

“ Misfortune’s refuge, and the Muse’s seat.”

¹ The True Domestic Intelligence. Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1679-80.

In Robespierre's Pocket-Book was found inscribed the names of these ladies, and from which it appeared that they had been doomed to an early destruction.

Soon after their arrival, they were settled here. The present Lady Abbess is a native of Yorkshire; and the number of religious at present in the convent is sixteen.

The convent is of considerable magnitude, and is approached from the entrance by an arcade in imitation of cloisters. In a small room are portraits of Mrs. Beddingfield and a lady, the first foundresses.

At the eastern extremity is the chapel, which was new-built in the year 1811, at the expence of 1600*l*. which was defrayed by voluntary subscription. It is a handsome edifice, about fifty feet long and twenty-four feet wide; there are eight windows bordered with stained glass, which produce a good effect.

There is a large garden behind the Nunnery, the upper part of which is parted off for a burial-ground; the stones are laid flat on the turf; the sisters are placed, as is usual, among Roman Catholics, with their feet to the east; the priests alone have their heads towards the altar.

There are about twenty grave-stones with short inscriptions, from which we have selected the following:

Mary Magdalen,
Prujean
Lady Abbess
of the
Benedictines
late of Dunkirk,
Died 15 May, 1812,
in the 87th year of her age.

May she rest in peace.

Here lies the Body of
The Right Reverend
Lady Mary Anne
Clavering,
Late Abbess of the English
Benedictine Dames of
Pontoise,
Who died the 8th day of
November, 1795,
in the 65 Year of her Age.

May she rest in peace.

Here lies the Body of
The Reverend Nichs. Clavering,
who died Oct. 18,
1805, aged 77.

May he rest in peace.

This gentleman was a brother of Lady Clavering ;
he came from France with the community, and boarded
in the convent till the time of his death.

Here lies the Body of
Dame M. Teresa Armstrong,
who died July 24, 1800,
aged 73 years.

At the east end of the burial-ground stands an ancient wooden Cross about five feet high; on which is represented, in twenty-four compartments, the Passion of Christ. This relic was brought from France, and is held in great veneration by the Religious.

The Independent Meeting,

Which is situated in the Broad-way, and of which Mr. Raffles was Pastor, was established about the time of the Revolution. David Miller, author of a History of Religious Knowledge, called "Miller's Propagation of the Gospel," and some controversial works, particularly in defence of the divinity of Christ, was Pastor of this Meeting.¹

Queen Street,

In which the Chapel of St. Paul, already described,² is situated, leads out of the Broad-way, southerly, to the Thames, where there is an open wharf for landing of goods.

On the west side of this street is situated the Parsonage House.

About the year 1738, it was in agitation to erect a large square, and other streets, leading from the high road towards the chapel parallel with Queen-street.

¹ Lysons, Supp. p. 157.

² See p. 118.

The magnitude of these plans, however, prevented them from ever being carried into execution. The original designs and elevations are now in the possession of Mr. Gomme.

The Turnpike near the Church was erected in the fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, and is under the controul of the Kensington Trust.

The church-yard is separated from the street by a dwarf wall, and is planted with trees. It contains a great number of tombs and monumental inscriptions, from which we have selected the following :

Daniel Malthus, 1717; Sydenham Malthus, 1757; John Elrington, 1724; Edward Trevor, Esq. 1746; John Thornhill, Esq. 1757; John Thornhill, jun. Esq. 1779; Thomas Coleman, Gent. 1757; Samuel Bever, Esq. 1762; John Hammet, Esq. 1765; Mrs. Catharine Green, 1768; John Nicholas, Esq. 1770; Isaac Dupuy, 1771; Zephaniah Holwell, Esq. 1771; Mr. John Edwards, 1772; Elizabeth Genevieve, 1773; Mr. James Travers, 1774; John Davis, Esq. 1775; John Harris, Esq. 1778; Anna Maria Elizabeth Rose Du Parce La Francesina, 1778; Henry Record, 1778; William Lewis, 1780; Mr. Thomas Rowley, 1781; Francis Degen, Esq. 1783; Rev. Joseph Bolton, 1783; Mr. David de Charms, 1783; Thomas Cowper, Esq. 1784; Elizabeth Weltje, 1790; Joseph Herne, 1799; Mrs. J. Cotton, 1801; Mrs. Charles Thom, 1801; Mr. Wilmer Willet, 1803; Mrs. M.A. Willet, 1804; Mrs. J. Richardson, 1803; Lawrence La Forest, 1803; Mrs. M. Palmer, 1805; Mr. James Roberts, 1806; Mr. J. Hilbert, 1808; Miss M. Walmesley, 1807; Mr. Charles Grover, 1810; Mr. H. S. Forster, 1808; Mr. F. L. Parr, 1810; Mrs. L. Girdler, 1811; Mr. J. Price, 1810.

This church suffered greatly by the storm which happened in the year 1780; part of the tower was blown down, the two great windows in the chancel

were entirely destroyed, and other damages were done. The whole expense of the repairs occasioned by this disaster, amounted to nearly 1300*l*.

Butterwick House

Is situated in Queen-street, facing the Church, and was formerly the residence of Edmund Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave, and Baron of Butterwick, who died at Hammersmith in the year 1646. It appears, that William Chalkhill conveyed this house and premises in the year 1666, by the name of the Manor-house and Farm of Butterwick, to Robert Moyle, Esq.; Walter, son and heir of Robert Moyle, in the year 1677, conveyed it to the Trustees for the use of Anne Cleve; who, in 1700, aliened it to Henry Ferne, Esq., Receiver-General of the Customs.

Mr. Ferne modernised the house, and added some apartments towards the north. They were intended, as it is said, for the residence of Mrs. Oldfield, the celebrated actress, to whom Mr. Ferne was at that time much attached, but the connection was broken off before the building was completed.¹

This house was afterwards the property of Edmund Turnor, Esq. of Stoke Rochford, in the County of Lincoln, who married one of Mr. Ferne's daughters and co-heirs, and was sold by him, in 1736, to Elijah Impey, Esq., whose son Michael, brother of Sir Elijah Impey, late Lord Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, lately resided here.

¹ Lysons, vol. ii. p. 416.

In the garden belonging to this house is a fine cedar of Libanus, the girth of which, at three feet from the ground, is ten feet seven inches.

This mansion is now the property of Sir Elijah Impey's family, and is divided into two houses; the ancient part is occupied by the Miss Atwoods, as a Boarding School for young Ladies.

Bradmore House.

The north part is occupied by the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, as a school, and is called Bradmore House. The apartments on the north are much admired for the beauty of the architecture. The principal front is ornamented with four stone columns, two of the Corinthian, and two of the Doric order. The brick-work is executed with great elegance, and is divided into several compartments surmounted by a pediment. Over the whole is an elegant stone balustrade. The approach to the principal room is by a flight of stone steps, at the bottom of which is a niche in red brick-work, supported by two fluted columns of the Ionic Order; in the center of the niche, is a head of Silenus. The whole is an admirable piece of workmanship. The principal room is thirty feet long, and is used as a school-room. The present proprietor has expended considerable sums in repairing and embellishing this splendid building.

In this garden is another large cedar, which measures in the narrowest part nine feet in girth.

Edmund Lord Sheffield, was knighted by the Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral, for his distinguished bravery in the engagement with the Spanish Armada, in 1588. He was afterwards made Governor of the Brill, one of the cautionary towns delivered by the states of Holland to Queen Elizabeth. In the 14th of James I. he was constituted Lord President of the North; and on the 7th of February 1625, was created by Charles I., Earl of Mulgrave. He died in 1646 at the age of eighty. Lord Mulgrave was singularly unfortunate in his family; four of his sons being drowned, and the fifth son, Sir John Sheffield, (who was the father of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham), was killed by a fall from his horse in his own riding house.¹

Edward Sutton Lord Dudley resided at Hammersmith about 1614, as appears from the parish-books. He succeeded his father in 1586. He married Theodosia, daughter of Sir James Harrington, Knt., by whom he had three daughters, and one son, Ferdinando, who was made Knight of the Bath at the creation of Henry Prince of Wales in 1610. Sir Ferdinando died in his father's life-time, leaving an only daughter, "for whom her grandfather," says Dugdale, "had little regard, betaking himself wholly to a concubine, on whom he begat divers children; and so far wasted his estate in support of her and them, that he left not much of that fair inheritance which descended to him;

¹ Lysons, vol. ii. p. 409.

and it is so clogged with debts, that for the disengaging thereof he married Frances, his grand-daughter and heir, to Humble Ward the son of William Ward, a wealthy goldsmith of London, Jeweller to the late Queen.”¹

Lord Dudley died June 23, 1643.

Ralph Eure, Lord Eure, was also resident here about the same period, and succeeded to the title in 1593. He married Mary, the only daughter of Sir John Dawney of Sesay, in Yorkshire; and in the 5th year of James I. he succeeded Lord Zouch, as Lord President of Wales. It appears, also, he had another wife, not mentioned by Dugdale, as Mr. Chamberlayne, in a letter to Sir Ralph Winwood, Jan. 9, 1612, says, “The Lord Ewer is newly married to the Lady Hunsdon, Sir Richard Spencer’s sister.” This was the widow of George, second Lord Hunsdon, who died September 9, 1603.²

Lord Eure died about 1617.

Sir L. Jenkins, when he retired from public business, came to reside here, where he died in the following year.³

Sir Leoline Jenkins was born at Llantrissant in Glamorganshire. As his father’s circumstances were but narrow, and he was a distant relation of David Jenkins, the famous Welsh Judge, that gentleman contributed

¹ Dugdale’s Baronage, vol. ii. p. 217.

² Mem. Peers of England in the Reign of James I. p. 328.

³ Lysons, vol. ii. p. 406.

something towards his education. He was sent to Oxford, and about the time he took his bachelor's degree, Sir John Aubrey sent for him to his house at Llantrithied to instruct his eldest son ; he also took several other young gentlemen under his care. He returned to Oxford with his pupils, and afterwards travelled with Mr. Lewis Aubrey. On the resignation of Dr. Francis Mansell, soon after the Restoration, he was elected Principal of Jesus College, and to which he was afterwards a Benefactor. He soon after retired to London, and was made Judge of the Admiralty and of the Prerogative Court. In 1669 he was sent Ambassador to France, and in 1673 was sent to Cologne in quality of Plenipotentiary with the Earl of Arlington and Sir Joseph Williamson. In 1675, he was appointed Plenipotentiary at Nimeguen, together with Lord Berkeley and Sir William Temple ; and in 1680 he succeeded Mr. Henry Coventry in the office of Secretary of State.

He died September 1, 1685, aged sixty-two.¹ His body was removed to Oxford ; and having lain in state in the Divinity School, a funeral oration was pronounced over it by the public orator previous to its interment in Jesus College Chapel.²

Dr. William Sheridan, brother to Dr. Patrick Sheridan, Bishop of Cloyne, who had been successively Chaplain to Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and to James, Duke of Ormond, the Viceroy ;

¹ Granger, vol. iii. p. 351. Aubrey's MSS. Ashmolean Museum.

² Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe in 1669, and translated to Kilmore in 1681; but declining to take the oaths at the Revolution, he was deprived in 1690. He was a man of abilities, as his sermons prove, and a great loss to the church of his native country. He came over to England, and probably was befriended by his patron the Duke of Ormond, until his death, which happened at Hammersmith, where he had some time resided. He was buried in Hammersmith church-yard October 3, 1711. He published three volumes of sermons, besides some that were printed singly.

The Rev. Mikepher Alphery was born in Russia, and descended from the Imperial line; a powerful faction in that country rendering his stay there unsafe, he was sent to England with two brothers, who died of the small-pox at Oxford. It is said that he was more than once invited back to Russia, to take upon him the government of that country; but preferring a retired life to the cares of state, he entered into holy orders, and held the living of Woolley in Huntingdonshire, of which he was dispossessed by the Puritans, who turned him out of doors, and exposed both him and his family to much immediate distress. After which he removed to Hammersmith, and continued there till the Restoration. It is probable he had a large family and many children at the time of his sufferings; for it appears by the Register of his Parish, that he had eight baptized during his abode there before the Rebellion.

His fifths were duly paid to him by his successor,

which were, it is presumed, his chief support, until the year 1660, when he returned to his living, and continued upon it some time; but at length retired to Hammersmith, to the house of his eldest son, and died there. He was universally commended and well spoken of by such of his ancient parishioners who remembered him.¹

Sir Philip Meadows was employed by Oliver Cromwell, in 1657, as Envoy to Denmark, where he negotiated a reconciliation between that court and Sweden; for his success in which, the King of Denmark made him a Knight of the Order of the Elephant.

He was knighted by Charles II. in 1662. In the reigns of William and Mary, and Queen Anne, he was one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and Knight Marshall, which latter office was enjoyed by his son and grandson.

Sir Philip died in 1718, at the age of ninety-four, and was buried at Hammersmith; his son also reached the age of eighty-seven, and his grandson ninety-three.

Sir Philip published a narrative of the principal actions in the wars between Sweden and Denmark, 8vo, in 1677, and wrote a small Tract on the right of transferring allegiance, which is amongst Smith's MSS. in the Bodleian Library.²

Lady Annabella Howard was widow of Sir Robert Howard, the dramatic writer. She was the Hon.

¹ Walk. Suff. Clergy, p. 181.

² Lysons, vol. ii. p. 415.

Mrs. Dives, one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Mary. Sir Robert, who was a younger son of the first Earl of Berkshire, had four wives; and at the time of this his last marriage, must have been above seventy years of age. After Sir Robert's death, which happened in 1698, his widow married the Rev. Edward Martyn, and resided at Hammersmith, as appears by his Will in the Prerogative Office.¹

Lady Howard was buried here, Sept. 7, 1728.

Lower Mall

Faces the river, and consists of about twenty good houses, nearly in the centre of which are several fishermen's huts, called Little Wapping, that detract much from the value of this part of the village, which must be considered as a most beautiful spot, commanding extensive views of the Surry hills and the adjacent country.

In the garden belonging to a house in this Mall, formerly Dr. Michael Hutchinson's, and late in the occupation of Mrs. Cotton, are two remarkably fine catalpa-trees; one of them measures six feet six inches, and the other six feet two inches in girth.²

This house is at present unoccupied.

About the year 1684, *Sir Samuel Morland* purchased a house at Hammersmith near the water-side, now occupied by Dr. Bathie, and known by the name of *Walbrough House*. He was created a Baronet in 1661 for his signal services to Charles II. during his

¹ Lysons, Supp. p. 155.

² Ibid. p. 154.

exile; and in 1679, a pension of 400*l.* was settled on him and his lady for their lives. He was one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, and was presented with a gold medal, and made Master of the Mechanics in 1681. He contrived an engine for raising water under the statue of Charles II. in the great court at Windsor Castle,¹ and invented the drum-cap stands for weighing heavy anchors, the speaking-trumpet, and several useful engines. He died, and was buried at Hammersmith in 1696.

Sir S. Moreland gave a pump and well adjoining to his house for the use of the public, which benefaction was recorded upon a tablet fixed in the wall.² This pump has been removed, and the stone tablet is preserved in the garden of the house.

Sir Edward Nevill, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, purchased Sir S. Moreland's house, and came to reside here in 1703. Sir Edward died in 1705.

High Bridge.

Between the Lower and the Upper Mall, is Hammersmith Creek, which runs to the main road, and then keeps its course to a little village called Standford.

Over this creek, and almost at its conflux with the Thames, Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of London, in the year 1751, took down the old and ruinous bridge, and erected the present bridge of oak, which bids fair for a duration of one hundred years.³

¹ Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii. p. 84.

² See page 187.

³ MS. Account of Fulham in the possession of J. Britton, Esq.

In a room in *The Dove Coffee-house*, situated facing the water-side between the two Malls, Thomson wrote part of his "Winter." He was in the habit of frequenting this house, during the winter season, when the Thames was frozen, and the surrounding country covered with snow.

This fact is well authenticated, and many persons visit the house to the present day. Some lines were written in a room in honour of the poet, by A. Murphy, Esq.

Upper Mall.

Here are several capital houses enjoying beautiful views over the Thames, which have been formerly in the possession of many eminent and illustrious characters.

Queen Catherine, Dowager of Charles II., resided, for some years, in the summer season, at a house in the Upper Mall, which, in Bowack's time, belonged to a Mr. Nash, and was lately an academy in the occupation of Mr. Jones.¹ The house has since been

¹ The Queen Dowager's garden at Hammersmith has a good green-house with an high erected front to the south, whence the roof falls backward. The house is well stored with greens of common kinds; but the Queen not being for curious plants or flowers, they want most of the curious sorts of greens; and in the garden there is little of value but wall-trees. Monsieur Hermon Van Guine, is a man of great skill and industry, having raised great numbers of orange and lemon-trees by inoculation with myrtles, Roman bayes, and other greens of pretty shapes, which he has to dispose of.—*Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 182.

taken down, except the banqueting-house, which has been converted into a grapery in the garden of the present owner, F. Anderson, Esq.

The manners of this Princess, especially on her first appearance at Court, retained a strong tincture of the convent, and were but ill formed to please, much less to reclaim, the polite and dissolute Charles. She at first rejected the English dress and the attendance of English ladies, and chose to appear in the formal habit of her own country. The lively and entertaining author of Count Grammont's Memoirs has thus described her: "The new Queen added but little lustre to the Court, either by her person or her retinue, which consisted of a Lady of the Bed-chamber, six frightful creatures, who call themselves Maids of Honour, and a Duenna as frightful as the rest. There were besides six Almoners, four Bakers, a Jew Perfumer, and a certain officer apparently without employment, that called himself the Infanta's Barber.

"Catherine was however a woman of good sense, and employed all her care to please the King, by procuring diversions and amusements, and such complaisant obliging actions as her affection made natural to her."¹

The town residence of the Queen Dowager was at Somerset House during the reign of James II. She returned to Portugal in 1692.

In 1685, *Mr. Isaac Le Gooch*, a Dutch Merchant, the proprietor of the house now in the occupation of

¹ Mem. de Grammont, chap. vi.

G. Dunnage, Esq., bequeathed a moiety of the rent of it towards the support of the Minister of Hammersmith.¹

In the reign of Queen Anne, that eminent physician, *Dr. Radcliffe*, purchased this house, where he resided several years; it was his intention to found an hospital upon these premises, and the building was actually in great forwardness, but was left unfinished at his death.²

Dr. John Radcliffe was a native of Wakefield in Yorkshire, and was born in 1649. His parents, having a numerous family, were unable to afford him much education; and some of the neighbouring gentry, observing him to be a boy of excellent capacity, were induced to put him to school at their own expence. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to University College, Oxford, where he made a considerable proficiency in the studies of Botany, Chymistry, and Anatomy. He afterwards became Fellow of Lincoln College, and commenced practice as a Physician. Several circumstances conspired to render his residence at Oxford unpleasant, he therefore went to London, where his practice became general. He was appointed Physician to King William, and was patronised by many of the nobility.

Dr. Radcliffe was equally celebrated for his wit and his prescriptions; the former blazed forth with native frankness, without respect to place or persons; he

¹ See p. 161.

² Lysons, vol. ii. p. 407.

once told King William, “ I would not have your *two legs* for your *three kingdoms*.” His constitution was strong, and he had a turn for conviviality. He was a firm friend, and several acts are recorded of his benevolence. It is believed that he distributed large sums in private charity among the nonjuring Clergy.

At his death he bequeathed the principal part of his property to the University of Oxford, where his Library is a sufficient monument to his memory.

He died Nov. 1, 1714, and was buried in St. Mary’s Church, Oxford, with a solemnity commensurate to his munificence to that University.¹

Sir Clifton Wintringham, Bart., Physician to his Majesty, and Physician General to the Army, resided for some time in the house which had been Dr. Radcliffe’s, and died there Jan. 10, 1794.²

William Lloyd, D.D., was educated at St. John’s College, Cambridge, and became Chaplain to the British Factory at Lisbon. In 1675 he was promoted to the Bishopric of Llandaff, and translated to Peterborough in 1679, and to Norwich in 1685. He was deprived of his Bishopric at the Revolution for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance.

Bishop Lloyd was esteemed a man of great piety and learning, and a most excellent preacher. He resided at Hammersmith for some years before his death, where he experienced the friendship and bene-

¹ Noble Cont. Granger, vol. i. p. 225. ² Lysons, vol. ii. p. 407.

volence of his neighbour, Dr. Radcliffe, who at one time made him a present of 500*l*. He presented to his college a great number of books, both printed and in manuscript. He died January, 1709-10.

Sir George Warburton, the third Baronet of this family, in 1700, married Diana, the daughter of Lord Alington, at Hammersmith Church. This gentleman represented Cheshire in several Parliaments in the reigns of Anne and George I. Sir George resided for some years in a house at Hammersmith belonging to his father-in-law, Lord Alington, which has been described as a large house with fine gardens.¹

William Alington, who was created an Irish Peer in 1646, by the title of Lord Alington, was the son of Sir Giles Alington of Horseheath, in the County of Cambridge, where the family had resided for some centuries. This Sir Giles Alington did penance at Paul's Cross, and in St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, in 1631, for marrying his own niece ; the same punishment was also inflicted on the lady, and Sir Giles was fined in the Star Chamber 12,000*l*., which sum is said by a writer, not favourable to the Stuart family, to have been shared between Queen Henrietta Maria and the Earl of Holland.

William Lord Alington, in 1665, built a magnificent mansion at Horseheath, after the design of Webb, at the expence of 70,000*l*. This splendid house was, in 1777, pulled down, and the materials sold.²

¹ Lysons, Supp. p. 155.

² Lysons, Camb. p. 217.

West Middlesex Water-works.

The West Middlesex Water-works Company, whose works are established at this place, was one of the many projections of the Dodds, to whose industry, perseverance, and ingenuity, the metropolis is certainly indebted. This work was originally proposed by Mr. Robert Dodd, and by his plans was intended to have been established between the King's Road and Fulham Road, close to the west side of Poole's Creek, from whence the water was to have been derived. Its declared object was to have given a supply of Thames water; and accordingly an Act of Parliament was applied for, and obtained (46 Geo. III. c. 11.), empowering such works to be constructed, and constituting the subscribers thereto a joint stock company, with power to raise a capital of 80,000*l.* by 100*l.* shares, which was accordingly done. On commencing the works, it was found that Poole's Creek, being a common sewer, and opening to a very muddy part of the Thames, the water taken hence would be subject to many impurities, independant of which, the distance of that place from the principal population, was considered so great, that it was deemed more prudent to construct the works in a situation where they would sooner come into action, and particularly where better water could be obtained; accordingly, after diligent search, a piece of freehold ground between Beavor Lane and Hope Lane, at Hammersmith, between the main road and the Thames, was selected; and here, in December 1806, the works were commenced under

Mr. William Nicholson, as Principal, and Mr. John Millington, as Resident Engineer.

A piece of ground, containing nearly three acres, at the back of Theresa Terrace, was excavated into two capacious reservoirs and two steam-engines of twenty horse power, each were erected by Messrs. Fenton, Murray, and Co. of Leeds, in a plain, neat, and commodious brick building in Hope Lane, which likewise contains work-shops proper for such an undertaking. The water, which is of a very fine quality, is taken from the Thames, on a fine gravel bottom, by a brick tunnel running under Hope Lane, rather below the depth of Low-water-mark; and after settling in the reservoirs, is, by means of the steam-engines, distributed through pipes to the neighbourhood for some miles around; viz. over the whole of Hammer-smith, Turnham Green, Chiswick, Kensington, together with the Gore and Gravel-Pitts, Little Chelsea, and Brompton; but the works have never been completed to the other parts mentioned in the Act of Parliament, as their distance would preclude the possibility of such extension ever paying the proprietors.

The Company, however, on account of the monopoly enjoyed, and exorbitant prices demanded by the New River and other Companies, at the north and north-west parts of the metropolis, and at the earnest solicitations of many of the inhabitants there, felt an inclination to extend their works to those parts, and with this view constructed a most elegant and capacious reservoir, containing an acre of surface by twenty-one feet deep at the top of the hili at Kensington Gravel-

Pitts, nearly behind Holland House, the surface-water of which is 111 feet above high-water-mark in the Thames; and as this reservoir is constantly filled by the engines at Hammersmith, it affords a most valuable acquisition of water to the metropolis, for by its great elevation it is constantly ready to flow in cases of fire, and gives the Company an opportunity of supplying water to the tops of most of the houses in London, a luxury unknown, (without forcing pumps) till introduced by this Company, though it has since been attempted by most of the other Water Companies. This reservoir, and the other works, were completed under Mr. Ralph Walker and Mr. Millington, who was then appointed principal engineer, early in the winter of 1809, and were publicly opened on the 4th of December of that year, by George Byng, Esq., and William Mellish, Esq., Members for the County, attended by an immense concourse of spectators.

The works being so far completed, the Company applied to Parliament in the spring of 1810, for an extension of their powers; and notwithstanding an obstinate resistance by some of the London Companies, succeeded in obtaining an Act (50 Geo. III.) to enable them to raise a further sum of 160,000*l.* and to extend their pipes and other works by the Uxbridge road, into the several parishes of St. James and St. Ann, Soho, Westminster, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Clement Danes, St. Paul, Covent-garden, Paddington, St. Pancras, St. George, Bloomsbury, and St. Giles's in the Fields; and accordingly an immense number of iron pipes have been laid down in these parishes, and very great

encouragement has been given to the undertaking, insomuch that the two twenty-horse steam-engines were found inefficient for the London supply ; in consequence of which the Company have lately erected an additional engine of seventy-horse power, made in the most complete manner by the celebrated Bolton and Watt of Soho, by the water-side at the end of Hope-lane ; on the site of which, till lately, stood some extensive lime-kilns and works, said to have been first established for the building of Hampton-court Palace, and which were lately purchased by the Company and pulled down, and they have, at a very considerable expence, just completed a twenty-one-inch iron main pipe from the new engine house to the reservoir at Kensington, and from thence by the Uxbrige-road to Oxford-street, where it branches by most capacious iron pipes into all the parishes above named, not only affording them a most copious supply of pure soft water, but likewise the greatest safety in cases of fire, as by a clause in the last Act the three principal mains in London are to be kept constantly charged with water.

To this Company are the public indebted for the first general adoption of iron pipes ; for although they had before been partially used by other Companies, yet the West Middlesex set the example, which has since been followed by almost all of them. The inconvenience of perpetually opening the streets for the repair of wooden pipes is known to every inhabitant of London, but where iron pipes are used, this will be at an end, for when once they are well laid and jointed, they have been known to remain upwards of a century

without repair. The Company is governed by a Committee of Twelve Directors, who change by rotation, and their office is in Berner's-street, Oxford-street.

Hammersmith Terrace

Is a pleasant row of houses with an elevated terrace behind the gardens, serving as a private promenade to the inhabitants.

In the last house on the Terrace, resided many years, *Arthur Murphy, Esq.* This venerable ornament of British literature was born at Cork in Ireland, and descended from a very respectable family in that country. He was sent very early in life to the College of St. Omer's, where he remained till his eighteenth year, and was at the head of the Latin Class when he quitted the school. He was indeed an excellent Latin scholar, and very well acquainted with the Greek language. Soon after his return to Ireland he was sent to this country, and placed under the protection of a near relation high in the mercantile world. It was intended by this gentlemen, that Mr. Murphy should engage in commercial pursuits, but literature and the stage soon drew his attention, and wholly absorbed his mind.

Mr. Murphy was tempted to venture upon the theatrical boards, and he made his first appearance at Covent-garden, on the 18th of October, 1754. During that season he performed several of the principal characters in Tragedy and genteel Comedy, as Hamlet,

Macbeth, King Richard, Jaffier, Archer, &c.; and he sometimes played the same character which was performed by Garrick at the other house. Although he is said to have possessed several requisites for the stage, and always displayed judgment, yet he wanted those splendid powers, which are essential to the acquisition of fame and fortune in that arduous walk of life. He was however wholly undeserving of the attack on his talents as an actor, which Churchill directed against him; and Mr. Murphy answered the scurrilities of this energetic, but coarse bard, in a very humorous "Ode, addressed to the Naiads of Fleet Ditch;" and in a very spirited poem, entitled, "Expostulation," modestly, but firmly vindicated his literary character.

He however withdrew from the stage in 1756; and that he might not be obliged to rely solely on the exertions of his pen, as an author, he resolved to study the Law, and entered himself a member of Lincoln's Inn. He was in due time called to the Bar, and maintained a very respectable rank in his profession. The dramatic Muse, however, so much engaged his attention, that the Law was always a secondary consideration.

Mr. Murphy commenced his career, as an author, in 1752, by a periodical work, called "The Gray's Inn Journal," and soon after came forward as a political writer, though without putting his name to his productions; these were "The Test," and "The Auditor," in which he powerfully supported the measures of Government. About the same time, he

turned his thoughts to dramatic composition, and brought out, in 1756, a Farce, called "The Apprentice," which still keeps possession of the stage. Following the bent of his genius, he continued to write occasionally for the theatre for many years, during which he produced above twenty dramas.

He was most successful in comedy, although of his tragedies, "The Orphan of China," and "The Grecian Daughter," are still occasionally acted. His Comedies of "All in the Wrong," "Know your own Mind," and "The Way to Keep Him," are esteemed among those of the first rank of Modern Dramas; and his Farces of "The Citizen," and "Three Weeks after Marriage," continue to be popular.

To his celebrity as an essayist and dramatic poet, we have now to add the reputation which he has acquired as a biographer and a translator. In the year 1762, he published a very ample and interesting "Essay on the Life and Genius of Henry Fielding," prefixed to an edition of that author's works; in the year 1792, he produced, in a style and manner still superior, "An Essay on the Life and Genius of Dr. Johnson;" and a few years before his death, in 1801, he presented to the world a "Life of Garrick." In his capacity of biographer, and editor of Dr. Johnson and his works, he has exhibited much judgment and taste, in union with an extensive knowledge of human life and manners.

If proof were wanting of the high classical attainments of our author, they would be satisfactorily found

in his elegant and elaborate versions both in verse and prose.

Among his poetical efforts in this department, his imitation of the thirteenth Satire of Juvenal, entitled "Seventeen Hundred and Ninety-one," and his Latin Versions of Pope's Temple of Fame, and Gray's Elegy, stand conspicuous for their beauty, taste, and spirit. About the year 1767, he gave to the public a well-executed Version of the Belisarius of Marmontel; in 1793, he produced a Translation of Tacitus in four volumes quarto, and a Version of Sallust, which he had prepared for the press, has been printed since his death.¹

Mr. Murphy had many disputes with contemporary wits, but though he never quietly received a blow, he was never the first to give one. Mr. Jesse Foote, his executor, and to whom he entrusted all his manuscripts, sums up his character in the following words: "He lived in the closest friendship with the most polished authors and greatest lawyers of his time; his knowledge of the Classics was profound; his Translations of the Roman historians enlarged his fame; his dramatic productions were inferior to none of the time in which he flourished. The pen of the poet was particularly adorned by the refined taste of the critic. The moderation of his ambition, and the modesty of his nature, inclined his genius to court the refinement of study in preference to the pursuits of an active life. As a man of high talents and a warm heart, he lived

¹ Dr. Drake's Essays on the Rambler, &c. vol. ii. p. 248.

honoured, and as a very devout Christian, he was long resigned to the will of his Creator.”¹

Mr. Murphy resided for several years at Hammer-smith Terrace, but during the latter part of his life at Knightsbridge, where he died on the 18th of June, 1805, aged seventy-eight, and was buried in this Chapel, near the remains of his mother, to whom, whilst living, he had shewn the highest degree of filial attachment.

At the time of his death he was one of the Benchers of Lincoln’s Inn, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts. The latter situation was given him in a very handsome manner by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, with whom he had long been in the habits of friendship, and who had been a fellow-sufferer with him under the keen lash of Churchill.²

Mr. Robert Macfarlane, who resided at Hammer-smith, but within the Fulham Side district, was killed in the year 1804 by a chaise driving over him on the London Road during the Brentford Election, and he was buried in Fulham Church-yard.

Mr. Macfarlane was educated in the University of Edinburgh, and came to London at a very early period of life. The first volume of his *History of George III.* was published in 1770, and the fourth in 1796. Though this work cannot be denied to possess the merit of utility, yet it cannot be said to entitle its author to the character of a first-rate historian. In 1796 he published, by way of specimen, the first Book of his “*Timora*.” Mr. Macfarlane possessed a very reten-

¹ *Monthly Mag.* July 1805.

² *Lysons, Supp.* p. 152.

tive memory, which enabled him to give to the world, with fidelity, some of the finest speeches in Parliament during Lord North's administration and the American War, in which laborious duty he was succeeded by his friend the late Mr. William Woodfall. Until these few years he kept an excellent Seminary at Walthamstow, at which some of the ablest men, now in the various professions of the Law, the Church, the Navy, and the mercantile world, received their education. For the last two years he was engaged in translating into Latin the Poems of Ossian.

To his friend Mr. Macpherson, the editor of those celebrated Poems, he rendered considerable assistance in that undertaking. His last work, of which he received the first proof-sheet only a few hours before he died, is entitled, "An Essay, proving the Authenticity of Ossian and his Poems."¹

Philip James De Loutherbourg was born at Strasbourg about 1730. His father was a miniature painter, and resided at Paris, where he died in 1768. De Loutherbourg was a pupil of Casanova, and very early distinguished himself as a painter of battles, huntings, and landscape.

He was admitted into the Academy of Painting at Paris about 1763; soon after which he came over to England, and resided here till his death.

Mr. De Loutherbourg was held in great esteem for the uniform propriety of his conduct, as well as for his extraordinary abilities as an artist. He had been

¹ Gent. Mag.

so long in this country, that he might be almost considered as a native; he was so in his habits and his principles. His excellence, as a landscape painter, deserves the highest panegyric. He looked at nature through a warm imagination, and hence sometimes gave a glow and richness to the scenery which he represented, that appeared gaudy and extravagant in the eyes of a cold critic: but where he contented himself with a close and exact representation, nothing could be more faithful, more animated, or more beautiful, than the productions of his pencil. He was equally skilful in the representation of bold, grand, and stupendous scenery, as in that of an ordinary and rustic cast. He was particularly excellent in cattle, and all the animals that are connected with ordinary life; and his works were generally enriched with objects of that description, as well as with human figures, which he sometimes represented in the common pursuits of life; often in situations that indicated a strong sense of humour, and always with appropriate character. Though a foreigner, all his human figures are in countenance, as well as manners, completely English, a circumstance very rare among foreign artists, and perhaps peculiar to him and the late Mr. Zoffani.

To oblige his friend Garrick, he enriched the drama of the Christmas Tale with scenery painted by himself, and introduced such novelty and brilliancy of effect, as formed a new æra in that species of art.

Mr. De Louthembourg was for many years a Member of the Royal Academy. He died at his house on Hammersmith Terrace, March 11, 1812.

His collection of pictures, drawings, &c., was sold by auction in June following; among which were the celebrated paintings of the Siege of Valenciennes, and Earl Howe's Victory, executed by Mr. De Louthembourg to perpetuate British fame, and the triumph of our fleets and armies, and from which the well known engravings were taken.

From the Lower Mall, the following ways branch up to King-street, Red-cow-lane, Plough and Harrow-lane, and Angel-lane. In Plough and Harrow-lane, a Meeting House was erected in the year 1810, for the Wesleyan Methodists. Not far distant, and facing the High Road, is situated Ebenezer Chapel, so called from an Hebrew word signifying the stone of help.

The Upper Mall communicates with King-street by Hog-lane and Beavor-lane. Lime-Kiln-lane and Black-Lion-lane lead to the Terrace and to Chiswick.

Near the High Bridge there is a Quakers' Meeting.

Trinity Chapel, belonging to the Anabaptists, is situated near Dorville's Row, and was built in the year 1787.

In the year 1804, the inhabitants of Hammersmith were much alarmed by a nocturnal appearance which, for a considerable time, eluded detection or discovery. In the course of this unfortunate affair, two innocent persons met with an untimely death; and as this transaction engaged the attention of the public in a high degree, we shall relate the particulars of it.

An unknown person made it his diversion to alarm the inhabitants in January 1804, by assuming the figure of a spectre. This sham ghost had certainly much to answer for; one poor woman, who was far advanced in her pregnancy of a second child, was so much shocked, that she took to her bed, and survived only two days. She had been crossing near the church-yard about ten o'clock at night, when she beheld something, as she described, rise from the tomb-stones. The figure was very tall, and very white! She attempted to run, but the supposed ghost soon overtook her; and pressing her in his arms, she fainted; in which situation she remained some hours, till discovered by the neighbours, who kindly led her home, when she took to her bed, from which, alas! she never rose. A waggoner belonging to Mr. Russel, was also so alarmed while driving a team of eight horses, which had sixteen passengers at the time, that he took to his heels, and left the waggon, horses, and passengers in the greatest danger. Neither man, woman, or child, could pass that way for some time; and the report was, that it was the apparition of a man who cut his throat in that neighbourhood above a year ago. Several lay in wait different nights for the ghost; but there were so many bye-lanes and paths leading to Hammersmith, that he was always sure of being in that which was unguarded, and every night played off his tricks to the terror of the passengers. One Francis Smith, doubtless incensed at the unknown person who was in the habit of assuming this supernatural character, and thus frightening the superstitious inhabitants of the

village, rashly determined on watching for, and shooting the ghost; when unfortunately, in Black-lion-lane, he shot a poor innocent man, Thomas Millwood, a brick-layer, who was in a white dress, the usual habiliment of his occupation. This rash act having been judged wilful murder by the coroner's inquest, Smith was accordingly committed to goal, and took his trial at the ensuing sessions at the Old-Bailey, Jan. 13, 1804. The Jury at first found him guilty of manslaughter, but the crime being deemed murder in the eye of the law, the Judge could only receive a verdict of guilty or acquittal. He was then found guilty, and received sentence of death, but was afterwards pardoned on condition of being imprisoned one year.



CHAPTER XI.

*Manor of Pallenswick, Pallenswick Green, Shepherd's Bush,
Brook Green.*

THE Manor of Pallenswick, now corruptly called Paddingswick, is situated at Pallenswick or Stanbrook Green, and extends to the western road. In the year 1373, William Gresle Clerk, and others, granted the Manor of Pallynswick, which had formerly belonged to John Northwych, Goldsmith of London, to John Bernes and others, as Trustees, perhaps, for the celebrated Alice Perrers, or Pierce, a lady of much note in the court of Edward III. whose property it appears to have been at the time of her banishment, anno 1378, when it was seized by the Crown. The Survey of the Manor, taken at that time, describes it as containing forty acres of land, sixty of pasture, and one and a half of meadow.¹ The manor-house, which was probably Alice Perrers's country-seat, is described as well built, and in good repair, and containing a large hall, chapel, &c. Alice Perrers, having afterwards procured a reversion of her sentence, returned to England, being then wife of William Lord Wyndesor, to whom King Richard, anno 1380, granted the manor of Pallynswick. There is no further mention of it till the year 1572, when John Payne,

¹ Lysons, vol. ii. p. 356.

Esq. died seised of it, leaving William his son and heir.

In the year 1631, the manor, or capital messuage of Pallengswick, with its appurtenances, was sold by John Payne, Esq. for the sum of 2,600*l.* to Sir Richard Gurney the brave and loyal Lord Mayor of London, who died a prisoner in the Tower anno 1647.

His widow, three years afterwards, sold it to Maximilian Bard, Esq. It continued in that family till the year 1747, when it was aliened by Henry Laremore, Trustee under the Will of the Right Hon. Lady Persiana Bard to Thomas Corbett, Esq. Thomas Powell, Esq., Devisee in Trust for Thomas Corbett, aliened it anno 1754, to Arthur Weaver, Esq., who sold it again, in 1759, to Henry Dagge, Esq., author of "*Considerations on the Criminal Laws*," who leased it to Lord Chancellor Northington. It was purchased of Mr. Dagge, anno 1765, by the late proprietor, John Dorville, Esq. The manor-house, called of late Ravenscourt, is of the style and date of the French Architect, Mansart, and till within these few years was surrounded by a moat. It is now the property and residence of George Scott, Esq., who is making considerable improvements in the grounds, under the direction of Mr. Repton.

Alice Perrers, or *Pierce*, had been one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to Queen Philippa, and was a lady of extraordinary beauty and accomplishments. In Rymer's *Fœdera*¹ is a grant to her of

¹ Vol. vii. p. 28.

some jewels belonging to the deceased Queen, dated at Woodstock, August 8, 1373. After the death of the Queen she acquired such an ascendancy over King Edward, as has induced most of our historians to suppose she was his mistress; but Dr. Barnes, in his History of Edward III. thinks it improbable, both from the character and age of the King, and because she afterwards married the Lord Windesor, a person of great property and consequence. As his account of her is curious, we shall here insert it:

“ But because hereafter we shall have occasion to speak further of this Madam Alice Perrers, especially since by our vulgar historians she hath been constantly misrepresented; I shall here, once for all, make a more particular enquiry, who and what she was. That she was not King Edward's concubine (as most of our writers, one taking it from another, too boldly affirm) may appear not only from the utter improbability of the matter itself, which we shall shew, but also from the reputation of her person, which was so great after she was taken in marriage,¹ by a considerable Baron of this Realm, the Lord William Windsor,² who, in the forty-third of this King, was constituted his Lieutenant of Ireland, but afterwards became much more notable. Now I say it is neither probable, that King Edward, who never else is said to have gone astray, even in the flower of his age, especially while his beloved Queen lived, which was within five years of this time, (except only that story

¹ Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 434.

² Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 509.

of his being enamoured on the fair Countess of Salisbury, which we have utterly exploded), should now, in the very impotence of his age, burn in flames to which he had so seldom indulged. And it is as improbable, that so noble a Baron as Sir William Windsor, should afterwards take in marriage so notoriously infamous a woman, had she been thought at that time such a lewd and impudent strumpet, as many would make her. But the Records themselves are nothing so severe upon the reputation of this lady, as appears from these words:

“ Dame Alice Perrers was introduced before the Lords, and by Sir Richard Scroop, Knt., Steward of the King’s Household, charged for pursuing of matters contrary to order taken two years before; namely, that no woman should, for any advantage, present any cause in the King’s Court, on pain of losing all they had, and being banished the realm for ever; that particularly she had procured Sir Nicholas Dagworth to be called from Ireland, whither he had been sent, and at the same time procured from the King restitution of lands and goods to Richard Lyon, Merchant of London, whereas the same lands having been forfeited by him, had been given to the King’s own sons. To all which the same Dame Alice replied, that she had not pursued any such thing for any advantage of her own; whereupon divers officers, counsellors, and servants to King Edward the Third, being examined, proved that she had made such pursuit, and that, in

¹ Rot. Par. i. Rich. II. n. 41, &c. vid. MS. and Sir Robert Cotton’s Abridgement, p. 158. n. 41.

their conceits, for her own private gain. And so the Lords gave judgment against the said Lady; that, according to the order aforesaid, she should be banished, and forfeit all her goods and lands whatsoever."

"But," as Sir Robert Cotton goes on, "to say truth of the devil, is counted commendable; and therefore surely (says he) the Record against the Lady being very long, proves no such heinous matter against her; only it shews how she was in such credit with King Edward the Third, that she sat at his bed's head when others were fain to stand at the chamber door; and she moved those things unto him, which they of the Privy Chamber durst not; and further (says he) those two points, for which she was condemned, seemed very honest; only her misfortune was, that she was friendly to many, but all were not so to her. This Record is strange, and worthy of perusal.¹"

The monarch was wholly employed in procuring diversions for his mistress. Entertainments were daily made at an immense expense. Above all, a Tournament held in Smithfield gave great offence, where Alice, to whom her old lover had given the name of "Lady of the Sun," appeared by his side in a triumphant chariot, and attended by many ladies of quality, each leading a knight by his horse's bridle. This Tournament lasted for seven days.

The Parliament bitterly complained of the King's profusion, and even petitioned him to remove from his person Alice Perrers, which he thought proper to comply with; but she was soon recalled to Court, and

¹ Barnes's Reign of Edward III. p. 873. Camb. 1688.

regained her former influence ; and Peter de la Marre, a Knight of Herefordshire, who had expressed himself in Parliament too freely respecting the Lady, was, at her solicitation, confined in Nottingham Castle, where he remained till the beginning of the next reign.

In the first of Richard II., she was again accused in Parliament, all her estate was confiscated to the King's use, and herself condemned to banishment ; but having an able and intriguing head, she quickly found means to be recalled and restored to her estate. She married, not long after, William Lord Windsor.

Sir Richard Gurney was created a Baronet Dec. 14, 1641, being then Lord Mayor of London, and was described as Sir Richard Gurnard, *alias* Gurney, Knt.

At the time of the purchase of this estate he wrote his name Gurnard, and was called in the indenture, Richard Gurnard, Citizen and Cloth-worker of London. He signalized himself by his loyalty to Charles I. and of course fell under the displeasure of the Parliament. "The House of Commons, not forgetting the great offence committed against them by Sir Richard Gurney the Lord Mayor, in causing his Majesty's Commission of Array to be proclaimed in divers parts of the City ; therefore they preferred several articles of impeachment against him, for which he was by sentence of the Peers, not only degraded from the office of mayoralty, but likewise for ever rendered incapable of bearing any office, or receiving any further honour, and also to remain a prisoner in the Tower

of London during the pleasure of the House of Lords."¹

He remained there till his death in 1647.

PALLINGSWICK GREEN

Is part of the Manor of Pallingswick, and is situated between the western and Uxbridge roads. It contains a few houses, chiefly occupied by gardeners.

At the east corner of the Green is situated the ancient manor-house, in which formerly resided William Payne, Esq., lord of this manor, and in this house he held his courts, which have been discontinued since his time. He bequeathed the island in the River Thames called Mackinshaw, to the use of the poor of this parish, and erected a monument in his life-time for himself and in memory of his wife in Fulham Church.²

Tradition has assigned the site of this house as having been a hunting seat of Edward III. His arms, richly carved in wood, stood, till within these few years, in a large upper room, but they fell to pieces upon being removed when the house was repaired; the crest of Edward the Black Prince, which was placed over the arms, is still preserved in a parlour, and is in good preservation; it has been repaired by Mr. Dobson, the present proprietor of this house. It is very probable that this piece of carving was an appendage to the ancient manor-house when it was in the possession of Alice Pierce.

¹ Maitland's London, p. 221.

² See p. 89.

Stanford Brook Green, and *Gaggle Goose Green*, are two small rural villages, situated to the north of Pallingswick Green, and leading to the Uxbridge road. They are chiefly inhabited by market-gardeners.

Bradmoor and Leamoor.

Under this name are comprehended all those fields, gardens, and brick-fields, which lie between the north side of King-street and Shepherd's Bush. Part of these lands are commonable, or Lammas Land, the inhabitants enjoying, from time immemorial, a right of turning in their cattle.

The ancient high road commenced at Turnham Green near the Pack-horse-Inn; it passed through Stanford-Brook-Green, Pallingswick-Green, and Bradmoor. It is now very narrow and impassable, though considerable sums have been expended on its repair. It joins the main road near Shepherd's Bush; at the corner of which stood, about forty years since, an ancient inn, where all the country travellers stopped in their journies to and from the metropolis.

This is supposed to have been the house, that Syndercombe hired for the purpose of shooting Cromwell; the place answering to the description, we have already given of this transaction.[†]

All that part of the old road, which is situated on the east of the road leading to Shepherd's Bush, is now called Blithe-lane, and joins the western road, at Hammersmith Turnpike.

† See page 261.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH.

This pleasant village stands on the Uxbridge Road. It has been much improved within these few years in buildings, which, from their size and respectability, promise to become, when inhabited, an important addition to the hamlet.

Turwen's-lane leads from this place to Wormholt-Scrubs. It is about a mile long; and during the last summer the military have been employed in making an excellent road to the Scrubs, which is now finished. A detachment of the Tower Hamlets Militia was encamped on this common, while they were making the road.

In the year 1803, a Mr. Filingham let some of his lands adjoining to the Scrubs to a market-gardener, and for whom he promised to make a way across for his horses, carts, &c. The copyholders of the manor having learned that this trespass was about to be made, ordered posts and rails to be put down immediately, in order to prevent any horses or carts coming from Mr. Filingham's premises. Upon which an action was brought in the Court of King's Bench by Mr. Filingham, with the intention of obliging the parish to make him proper roads and ways to his lands. After a long trial a verdict was found for the defendant, thereby establishing the exclusive right of the inhabitants of this parish to the use of these Scrubs.

This cause excited great interest; it was tried before

Lord Ellenborough and a Special Jury, and some of the most eminent Counsellors of the day were employed, among whom were Messrs. Erskine, Garrow, Gibbs, and Marryatt.

The Grand Junction Canal passes through the northern part of the Scrubs, over which is a bridge leading to Holsdon Green and the Harrow Road, which form the northern boundary of this parish.

Since the completion of the canal and bridge, a Tavern has been built, chiefly for the use of persons travelling on this navigation.

Manor of Wormholt Barns.

A part of the demesnes of the Manor of Fulham, called the Manor of Wormholt Barns, and containing 423 acres, was leased by Bishop Bonner in 1549, on the very eve of his first deprivation, to Edward Duke of Somerset, for two hundred years. This lease having been vested in the Crown in consequence of the Duke's attainder, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1599, to Simon Wilks, who assigned one moiety of his interest in it to Thomas Fisher, and the other to Sir Thomas Penruddock; the whole became afterwards the property of George Penruddock the son of Sir Thomas, and passed from him to John Needler. A short time before the expiration of Bonner's term, a fresh lease was granted, according to the usual tenor of church leases, to Henry Laremore.

This estate is now divided into two parts. The lease of Wormholt Woods is now vested in the heirs

of the late Mr. Bramley, and that of Wormholt and Eynham's Lands in the family of Mr. Marryatt.¹

BROOK GREEN.

This is a pleasant village, with some good houses. An annual fair is held here on the first of May, and lasts three days. It commands, on the north, good views of the surrounding country, including Harrow Church, Hampstead, and Highgate.

Here is a Roman Catholic Chapel and School, called The Ark, which has been many years in the occupation of Mrs. Bailey. Here are also the residences of John Stanford Girdler, Esq., Magistrate; Mrs. Thomson's, formerly an eminent School for young Ladies; and Isle's Alms-houses.

A private road from this place leads to Blithe House, an ancient mansion, now in the occupation of Mrs. Wyatt as a Roman Catholic School. It is surrounded with large gardens, and has a communication with Blithe-lane, leading to Shepherd's Bush.

This house was reported to have been haunted; and many strange stories were related of ghosts and apparitions having been seen here, but it turned out at last, that a gang of smugglers had taken up their residence in it, supposing that this sequestered place would be favourable to their illegal pursuits.

¹ Lysons, Supp. p. 147.

Mr. James Elphinston resided at Hammersmith a few years before his death, which happened in 1809. From a Memoir of his Life, written by Mr. Dallas, and published in the Gentleman's Magazine for November 1809, we have extracted the following account of this gentleman :

Mr. James Elphinston was the son of the Rev. William Elphinston, and was born at Edinburgh, December 6, 1721. His mother's maiden name was Honeyman; she was the daughter of the Minister of Kinef, and the niece of Dr. Honeyman, Bishop of Orkney. His sister married the late William Strahan, Esq., the King's Printer.

Mr. Elphinston received his education at the High School, Edinburgh, from whence it is presumed he went to the college in that metropolis, and where, or soon after he left it, he became the Tutor of Lord Blantyre. He took a pleasure in boasting of being a Tutor when he was scarcely seventeen years old. About the time he came of age, he was introduced to the celebrated historian, Carte, whom he accompanied in a Tour through Holland and Brabant to Paris, where he remained some time an inmate in the house of his fellow-traveller and friend, received great civilities, and perfected his knowledge and practice of the French language, in which he not only conversed, but wrote both in prose and verse, with the facility and elegance of the most accomplished natives.

On his leaving France he repaired to his native country, and soon after became Tutor to the eldest

son of James Moray, Esq. of Abercairny in Perthshire. How long he remained here is uncertain; but, in the year 1750, he took an active part at Edinburgh in the circulation of Dr. Johnson's "Rambles;" the numbers of which, with the author's concurrence, he republished in Scotland, with a translation of many of the mottos by himself. Dr. Johnson was highly gratified with the successful zeal of his friend, and transcribed himself the mottos for the numbers of the English edition when published in volumes, affixing the name of the translator, which has been continued in every subsequent edition.

In 1750, Mr. Elphinston lost his mother, of whose death he gave a very affecting account in a letter to his sister, Mrs. Strahan. This being shewn to Johnson, produced from his pen one of the most beautiful letters of condolence ever written. This debt Mr. Elphinston had a melancholy opportunity of repaying about two years after, when Johnson lost his wife; and again, in 1759, on the death of his mother, nor was it paid in coin less sterling.¹

In 1751, he married Miss Gordon of Auchintoul, and about two years after his marriage he left Scotland, and fixed his abode near the metropolis, first at Brompton, and afterwards at Kensington, where, for many years, he kept a school in a large and elegant house opposite to the King's Gardens, and which, at that time, stood the first on entering Kensington.

In the year 1753 he made a poetical version of the younger Racine's Poem of Religion, which, at

¹ See the Letters in Gent. Mag. Dec. 1809, p. 1115.

the suggestion of Richardson, he sent to the author of the *Night Thoughts*, whose applause it received, both for the utility of the work, and the spirit of the translation. He about this time composed an *English Grammar* for the use of his pupils, which he afterwards published in two duodecimo volumes.

In 1763 he published a Poem, entitled, "*Education*."

It was impossible for a man like Mr. Elphinston to live at Kensington without adding to the number of his friends the great character who was the Rector, Dr. Jortin; whose death, in 1770, was severely felt by him.

In March, 1776, he gave up his school, but continued to reside in the same house for some time longer, employing himself in a translation of *Martial*. He removed from Kensington in 1778, and in the same year lost his wife. On this event his grief was deep; and, to draw him from his despondence, he was advised to visit Scotland. He accordingly gave up his residence in London, disposed of his furniture, and in a short time set out on his journey. At Edinburgh and Glasgow he gave a Course of Lectures on the English Language, and he remained in Scotland till the autumn of 1779, when he returned to London. He now published his "*System of Orthography*," under the title of "*Propriety Ascertained in her Picture; or, English Speech and Spelling rendered mutual Guides*;" and determining to support his theory by practice, from this time for the rest of his life, whatever he published or wrote was committed

to paper in his new mode of spelling. It is to be regretted that this bold, romantic, and perhaps impossible scheme, was attempted by one whose complete knowledge of the English Tongue might have been turned to such great advantage in other branches of philological disquisition. Nor is it to be denied, that while Dr. Franklin was his great, if not his only supporter in his new system, Dr. Johnson and other friends, who respected, and loved him, saw with pain that he not only lost his time, but injured his purse.

In October, 1785, Mr. Elphinston married Miss Falconer, daughter of the Rev. James Falconer, and the niece of Bishop Falconer.

In the year 1787 he once more visited Scotland, where he was again received with affection and respect; and after a short stay returned to England, and fixed his residence at Islington, where he continued for some years cultivating friendship, by social intercourse and epistolary correspondence; and where, having preserved a large collection of letters during the space of forty years, he amused himself in his leisure, with arranging and publishing a selection of them.

In the spring of 1792, he removed to Elstree in Hertfordshire; and about 1805, for the convenience of being nearer town, he took a house in Theresa Terrace, Hammersmith, where he continued till his death, which took place on the 8th of October, 1809, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He was buried in Kensington Church-yard, at his own request, near the grave of his friend, Dr. Jortin.

Mr. Elphinston's works were numerous; he was

a great scholar, and an excellent critic ; but it is as a man and a Christian that he excelled ; as a son, a brother, a husband, and a father to many, though he never had children of his own, as a friend, an enlightened patriot and a loyal subject. His manners were simple, his rectitude undeviating. In his person he was middle-sized and slender, and had a peculiar countenance. He never complied with fashion in the alteration of his clothes, the colour of which, except when in mourning, was invariably drab : his coat was made in the fashion that reigned when he returned from France ; he always wore a powdered bag-wig, and walked with a cocked-hat, and an amber-headed cane ; but these foibles were all obliterated by the genuine kindness of his heart, and the benevolence of his soul.



MANUFACTORIES.

Hammersmith is of no great importance as a manufacturing place, probably owing to its vicinity to London, and to its principal river frontage being occupied by gentlemen's houses, which constitute the Upper and Lower Malls, situations which formerly were no doubt held in high estimation, from the style of the houses, and the high and lofty trees growing before them, which add greatly to the beauty of the river in this place. The chief produce of Hammersmith, like the other parts of the parish of Fulham, consists of vegetables and fruit, which are daily sent up in immense quantities to Covent-garden market; garden-farms alone being cultivated here, and these are carried on to a great extent. The principal artificial production of this place is bricks, the soil north of the Hammersmith Road being chiefly of fine brick-earth; very extensive plots of it are employed in this manufacture; and they are either conveyed away by barges, or carted to the metropolis in vast quantities. The principal concerns in this line are carried on by Messrs. James and George Scott, Messrs. Birds, Captain Joseph Thomas, Mr. Cromwell, Captain Connard, and Mr. Hunt. Among the manufactories, if they can be so called, we may mention two considerable brewhouses, one at the Creek, conducted by Mr. Joseph Cromwell, and one nearly opposite, in the town, the property of Messrs. Shoubridge and Cooper, which last contains a remarkable and very fine

well of pure soft water; it is 240 feet deep, yet the water keeps constantly at about six feet from the surface of the ground, and from this source a great number of the inhabitants used to procure their water prior to the establishment of the West Middlesex Water-works, and some even now prefer it, as the water is said to be softer and more fit for the purposes of washing, than even that of the river. There is in the town, likewise, a considerable iron-work and foundery carried on by Messrs. Taylor and Millington, (the latter of whom was engineer to the West Middlesex Water-works). This is situated opposite Webb's-lane, and although but little seen from the road, occupies a considerable space behind the houses, and may perhaps be ranked as the principal manufactory in the place, from the number of hands employed in it; mills, steam-engines, pumps, and machinery of every kind are made, as well as a great variety of smaller articles, both in iron and wood.

The immense cast-iron cylinder, (31 feet long by 10 feet internal diameter), weighing upwards of 40 tons, which has just been fixed at the back of Drury-lane Theatre, as a reservoir to the ingenious apparatus contrived by Colonel Congreve for the protection of that theatre from fire, was made at this place, and taken by land-carriage to town, on account of the difficulty which would have arisen from landing it in town, had it been taken by water. As this apparatus has excited considerable interest in the metropolis, it may not be unacceptable to our readers, to subjoin an

account of it as published in "The Times" newspaper, of Saturday, Nov. 21, 1812:

"The cylinder is intended for an air-tight reservoir, the capacity of which is upwards of 400 hogsheads. This reservoir, fed by a ten-inch main from the York-buildings Water-works in the Adelphi, will be underground, and is connected with every part of the theatre through a ten-inch main, branching into pipes of varying diameters, from seven to four inches, according to the liability of such parts to accident by fire, and to the quantity of combustible matter contained in them. This main, and its branches, are so constructed, that the water of the reservoir may be admitted, in its full force, into any particular branch or branches, according to the part in which the fire may happen, by a register outside the building; and the power by which the contents of the reservoir are forced through these different channels, is as follows:

"The reservoir is to be furnished with a powerful condensing air-pump; and being half filled with water, such a condensation of air will be produced in the other half of the reservoir, (equal to about six atmospheres,) as will, on the opening of the sluice of the great main, be sufficient to force the whole of the water contained in the reservoir into any, even the highest part of the house; and as this compressed air will be well guarded from escape, the small loss, by absorption, or otherwise, will be such, that the required condensation may be kept up by very little occasional attention to the condenser. By this arrangement, therefore, it follows,

that, whether the steam-engine of the York-buildings Water-works is working or not, at the time of any fire breaking out in the house, a sufficient power is always at hand to throw a vast body of water instantly into the heart of the building, and, indeed, to the precise spot on fire; and the quantity so provided is equal to what the steam-engine itself, which is one of seventy-horses power, would throw in half an hour. Now the proprietors of the York-buildings Water-works have contracted with the Committee of Drury-lane Theatre, on any alarm, to set their engine in full work into the reservoir, in less than twenty minutes; so that, in fact, should not the first application of water from the reservoir extinguish the fire, a continued and unlimited supply is thus actually provided, which, not only from its concentrated action on the particular part on fire, but from its quantity, it is impossible to conceive any incipient fire capable of resisting for five minutes, *and which therefore must be considered as affording an absolute security.*

“ But this proposition will be the more confirmed, when the mode of dispersing the quantity of water over the different parts of the house is explained. The stage is divided into eight different compartments, each of which may be deluged, independently of the rest, by the opening of particular cocks, or valves, so as to avoid doing more mischief to the scenery, &c., by water, than the extent of the fire requires, though in case of more extended conflagration, the whole may be drowned at once by opening all the valves, and thereby supplying a series of transverse branch-pipes, fed by

two six-inch mains, running from one end of the roof to the other, these branch pipes being pierced, throughout their whole length, with three rows of holes in each pipe, of nearly half-inch diameter : so that if the whole of the perforated branches which protect the stage and scenery, were set on at once, they would, for the security of this part of the house alone, pour down 2,000 streams of water, each stream equal to that of a small fire-engine, forming a shower which, from its force, direction, and quantity, must immediately deluge, and render incombustible, every part of the scenery and machinery upon the stage.

“ In addition to this, there are various cocks, with hoses and branches, which may be brought to any part in aid of the shower.

“ On the same principle, the Frontispiece, Prosce-nium, and Spectatory, are secured from above, by branches from the six-inch mains, and below, by large cocks and hoses, connected within a seven-inch main, which runs under the floor of the Pit, and up the walls of the corridors, as high as the Two Shilling Gallery. Three of these cocks and hoses are placed under trap-doors in the Pit, and four of them in closets on the first circle, which not only command this part of the spectatory, but also the saloon, coffee-rooms, stair-cases, &c., while the One Shilling Gallery is secured by a perforated pipe which passes round the front of its cieling, is fed by the two upper six-inch mains, and is capable of deluging the whole of it in a few seconds. The outside of the roof is also provided with a number

of hoses to secure the house externally from any fire that may happen in the surrounding buildings.

“ In addition to the above means, the spectatory is further guarded by a singular contrivance, which is concealed by the Apollo’s head in the centre of the Pit cieling; it consists of a four-inch pipe, eight feet long, with a rose at each end, and with large holes in its sides, from which, the water rushing with great force, causes this pipe to revolve on its centre, upon the same principle of action as the fire-work, called the Catharine-wheel, and thus, by its rotatory motion to throw the various streams rushing from it to a great distance in every direction; so as in a very short time to wet the whole inside circle of boxes, pit, &c. The painting-rooms, carpenter’s-shops, inside of the roof, mezzonene, stage, and vault, with all the machinery contained in those parts, are secured by similar means; and it must here be repeated, that the whole of this apparatus may be worked, and the water dispersed by it, laid on, or taken off at pleasure, by *a single person* acting on the different valves, by means of a series of levers contained in a small engine-house *on the outside of the building*, where he is in perfect security, and where, if he can but read, though he never saw the engine before, he may put it in full action; the levers, commanding the valves or cocks of the different branches, being inscribed with the names of the different parts of the house which they have the power of inundating.

“ It remains only to be added, that *every part* of this engine is in itself fire-proof, being constructed

wholly of cast or wrought iron, and that, being principally supported in the main walls, its action would continue unimpaired amid surrounding flames, while the building itself should hold together. In fine, to give a definition of this machine, in a few words, it may be stated to be a vast fire-engine, the least moving power of which is the action of seventy horses, though capable of being applied in full force by a single person, who has, in case of alarm, according to the extent of danger, the power of *immediately* dispersing *throughout* the interior of the building, the immense body of water which it projects, or of concentrating its action to any given spot; by the possession of which power, the fire itself is not only attacked by a deluge of water *in its very focus*, but, at the same time, has all its means of spreading cut off by the inundation of the surrounding parts."

Among the other manufactories, we may notice a considerable Soap Work, which was carried on by Messrs. Birbeck and Hawes, on the water-side, at Lanes-End, but which was burnt down two years ago, and has not been re-established. The premises are now used as a coal-wharf. There are here several Bleaching-grounds for Wax carried on by Richard Hill, Esq., Mrs. Romano, &c., where the wax is by melting, washing, and exposure to the air on the grass, brought from the yellow and opaque state of bees-wax, to the fine white, known by the name of virgin-wax.

Here is likewise a curious process carried on by Messrs. Pope, Smith, and Co., upon whale-bone,

which is split into fibres exactly resembling bristles, and which have of late been very much used for all kinds of brooms and brushes, while the finer part of the whale-bone is split into thin and highly-polished shreds, of which very beautiful bonnets are made for ladies' wear.

A very great number of those wooden chairs, known by the designation of Windsor-chairs, are made here, together with rustic seats, &c., by Webb and Bruce, and Mr. Carter.

These, added to the ordinary trades which are carried on in all places, constitute the manufacturing establishments of this place.



CHAPTER XII.

Brandenburgh House, Craven Cottage.

AT a house separated from Brandenburgh House by a small creek, now called *The Refuge*, and formerly part of Sir Nicholas Crispe's estate, resided Sir Charles Frederick, K.B. He was nephew to Jane Duchess of Athol, and a man of distinguished taste in the polite arts. Sir Charles died here Dec. 18, 1785. After his death the house was purchased by Sir Archibald Macdonald, the present Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who resided here a few years, and then sold it to the Margrave of Brandenburgh. It was lately occupied by Mr. Le Texier, well known for his excellent reading of French Plays.¹

Sir Nicholas Crispe, about the beginning of Charles the First's reign, built a most magnificent mansion by the water-side at Hammersmith; the expense of which is said to have amounted to near 25,000*l*.

This house was plundered during the early part of the civil war. When the army was stationed at Hammersmith in the beginning of August 1647, Fairfax took up his quarters here, Sir Nicholas Crispe being then in France.

¹ Lysons, vol. ii. p. 405.

Sir Nicholas, however, lived to enjoy his villa once more in peace ; but his nephew sold it, anno 1683, to Prince Rupert, who gave it to his beautiful mistress, Margaret Hughs, a much admired actress in the reign of Charles II. It continued to be her property near ten years, after which she sold it, with other premises, to Timothy Lannoy, a scarlet dyer, and George Treadway. In the year 1709, Anne, relict of George Treadway, in consideration of the sum of 6,900*l.* quitted claim to all the premises purchased jointly as above-mentioned.

Sir Timothy Lannoy died anno 1718, and his son James in 1723. Jane Lannoy, widow of James and daughter of Sir John Frederick, married to her second husband James Murray, Duke of Athol.

In the year 1740, Leonora, only daughter of James Lannoy, Esq., sold the house at Hammersmith, then in the tenure of the Duke and Duchess of Athol, to George Dodington, Esq., afterwards Lord Melcombe, who repaired and modernized the house, giving it the name of La Trappe, and built a magnificent gallery for statues and antiques, the floor of which was inlaid with various marbles, and the door-case supported by two columns, richly ornamented with *Lapis Lazuli*.

After Lord Melcombe's death, this place descended, under his will, to Thomas Wyndham, Esq. It has since been the property of Mr. Sturt, and was purchased, in the year 1792, by his Serene Highness Christian Frederick Charles Alexander, Margrave of Brandenburgh-Anspach and Bayreuth ; and since the death of his highness in 1806, the

Margravine, sister of the Earl of Berkely, and relict of William Lord Craven, has made it her chief residence.

Sir Nicholas Crispe, the son of a very eminent merchant in the city of London, was born in the year 1598, and bred, according to the custom of those times, in a thorough knowledge of business, though heir to a great estate. He made a considerable addition to this by marriage, and being a man of an enterprising genius, ever active and solicitous about new inventions and discoveries, was soon taken notice of at Court, was knighted, and became one of the Farmers of the King's Customs.¹

When the times afterwards grew dark and cloudy, and the King's affairs were in such distress he knew not how to turn himself for want of money, Sir Nicholas Crispe, and his partners in Farming the Customs, upon a very short notice, raised him the sum of 100,000*l*.

After the war broke out between the King and Parliament, and in the midst of all the calamities and distractions with which it was attended, he continued to carry on an extensive trade with foreign parts, which produced to the King nearly 100,000*l*. a year, besides keeping the ports open, and ships in them constantly ready for his service.

All the correspondence and supplies of arms, which were procured by the Queen, in Holland, and by the King's Agents in Denmark, were consigned to his care, and by his prudence and vigilance, speedily and safely

¹ Biog. Britan.

conveyed to their respective destinations. Nothing could exceed the zeal and ardour which he displayed in his sovereign's cause. In matters of secrecy and danger he seldom trusted to any hands but his own; and sometimes when he was believed to be in one place, he was actually at another; when he wanted intelligence, he would be at the water-side with a basket of flounders upon his head, and often passed between London and Oxford in the dress of a butter woman on horseback, between a pair of panniers. He was the principal author of that well-laid design, for publishing the King's Commission of Array at London, which Mr. Waller, through fear, betrayed.

By the discovery of this business, Sir Nicholas found himself obliged to declare openly and plainly the course he meant to take; and having at his own expense raised a regiment of horse for the King, he put himself at the head of it, and soon distinguished himself as remarkably in his military career, as he had ever done in his civil capacity.

When the Siege of Gloucester was resolved on, Sir Nicholas Crispe was charged with his regiment of horse to escort the King's Train of Artillery from Oxford, which important service he most gallantly performed. About this time he was unfortunately engaged in a duel with Sir James Ennyon, which terminated fatally to the latter; and though the circumstances attending it clearly justified his conduct to the world, and he was also honourably acquitted by the sentence of a court-martial, yet the concern it gave

him was such as he could not shake off as long as he lived.

He continued to serve with the same zeal and fidelity during the year 1644, and in the spring following, when a treaty was set on foot at Uxbridge, the Parliament thought fit to mark him, as they afterwards did in the Isle of Wight Treaty, by insisting that he should be removed from his Majesty's presence; and shortly after they proceeded to an act of greater severity, for, April 16, 1645, they ordered his large house in Breadstreet to be sold. Neither was this stroke of their vengeance judged a sufficient punishment for his loyalty, since having resolved to grant the Elector Palatine a pension of 8,000*l.* a year, they directed that 2,000*l.* should be applied out of the King's revenue, and the remainder made up out of the estates of Lord Culpepper and Sir Nicholas Crispe, which shews how considerable a fortune he had left to their mercy.

The King's affairs at length growing desperate, and Sir Nicholas finding himself no longer able to render him any service, embarked with Lord Culpepper and Colonel Monk, and in a few days landed in France. But he did not long remain there; for having good friends, who interfered in his favour with those in power, he was permitted to return home, having first submitted to a composition. Upon his return, he began immediately to make every effort to retrieve his shattered fortunes, by engaging again in business with the same spirit and success as before. His principal trade was to the Coast of Guinea, where he built, at his own expense, the Fort of Cormantine.

In this season of prosperity he was not unmindful of his royal master's wants then in exile, but contributed cheerfully and liberally to his relief, when his affairs seemed to be in the most desperate condition.

After the death of Oliver Cromwell, he was principally concerned in bringing the City of London, in her corporate capacity, to give the encouragement that was requisite, to leave General Monk without any difficulties or suspicion as to the sincerity and unanimity of their inclinations.

After receiving the King's Letter, in May 1660, Sir Nicholas was afterwards appointed, with nine Aldermen and the Recorder, to wait upon his Majesty, and to tender him the duty and allegiance of the Citizens of London. His Majesty received these gentlemen very graciously in their public capacities, and afterwards testified to them separately the sense he had of their past services.

Upon the King's Restoration, Sir Nicholas Crispe was reinstated as Farmer of the Customs. As Sir Nicholas was now in years, and infirm, he spent a great part of his time at his noble seat at Hammer-smith. The last testimony he received of his royal master's favour, was his being created a Baronet, April 16, 1665; but he did not long survive it, for he died, February 26, the following year, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, leaving a very large estate to his grandson Sir Nicholas Crispe.

His corps was interred with his ancestors in the parish church of St. Mildred, in Bread-street, and his funeral sermon was preached by his reverend and

learned kinsman, Mr. Crispe of Christ Church, Oxford, but his heart was sent to the Chapel at Hammersmith.¹

The character of Sir Nicholas has thus been drawn by a contemporary writer ; and though partly a repetition of what we have said, yet it is too curious to omit it altogether :

“ Amongst the worthy citizens of those times, who, in the midst of the most epidemic corruption, escaped the smallest stain of infection, was Sir Nicholas Crispe, a gentlemen descended, both by father and mother, from the richest families in the city, in which they had borne the highest offices ; to which, however, Sir Nicholas did not aspire. He came very young into business, and with a larger fortune than most men carry out of it. He had excellent notions of commerce, and he knew how to reduce them to practice, and to bring whatever he engaged in up to them. He was the most general trader of his time, but was principally concerned in the commerce to Guinea, which was immensely profitable to him and his associates. He was very remarkable for interesting himself in all domestic arts and manufactures, for any improvements, in which he gave extraordinary gratuities. All new inventions he also encouraged ; and the art of brick-making, as since practised, was his own, conducted with incredible patience, through innumerable trials, and perfected at a very large expense.

“ His principles were equally sound in religion and politics ; and as he derived these from a good education,

¹ Biog. Brittan.

so their effects not only appeared early, but were conspicuous through the course of his whole life. In 1630, he gave in money and materials, towards building the new chapel at Hammersmith, 700*l.*, besides being at the expense of adorning the roof with the arms of the Crown, and sprinkling it with roses, thistles, and flowers-de-luces, all effaced in the troublesome times that ensued. Himself, with his partners in the Customs, having advanced 100,000*l.* to the King, were fined 150,000*l.* to the Parliament, which was levied to the last farthing upon their estates.

“ He loved exercise, and was remarkable for the pains he took to render his company, in the London trained-bands, as well disciplined as any troops could be; and this natural inclination to military affairs, proved very serviceable to him, when he became a Commander of Horse in the Royal Army. He was basely betrayed to the Earl of Essex at Cirencester, who surprised him with the small force he commanded, and gained thereby an advantage fatal to the King’s design upon Gloucester, and which, to say the truth, had a very unhappy influence on the general state of his affairs.

“ When Sir Nicholas was obliged to quit the kingdom, and fly into parts beyond the seas, he made his private misfortunes turn to public benefits, by making such nice enquiries into agriculture, manufactures, and mechanic arts, as enabled him, upon his return, to make vast improvements in England of every kind, by his instructions, and through his encouragement,

the farmers and gardeners of Middlesex changed their old system for a better.

“ At his expense the banks of the river were secured, and the channel cleansed ; by his communication new inventions, as to water-mills, paper-mills, and powder-mills, came into use. After the Restoration, he caused to be erected, at his own expense, in the south-east corner of the Chapel at Hammersmith, near the pulpit, a very neat and beautiful monument of black and white marble, eight feet in length, and near two in breadth, upon which he placed a brass bust of his beloved master, with a short and plain inscription underneath. He also directed, that after his decease, his own heart, in token of undying affection to his royal master, should be there in a white urn entombed. He spent £5,000*l.* in building his noble seat, which attracts all eyes from the river. It was there he spent the calm evening of his day, in honour and repose, loved by the great, prayed for by the poor, universally esteemed by all ranks of people ; and being full of years and glory, with much patience and piety, resigned his soul to the mercy of his Creator, in the sixty-seventh year of his life.”¹

Mrs. Margaret Hughs, for whom Prince Rupert purchased the house of Sir Nicholas Crispe, was an actress of some celebrity, belonging to the King's Company, and one of the earliest female players in England.

¹ Characters of eminent Citizens of London, p. 98, 99.

The prejudice against women appearing on the stage, continued so strong, that, till near the time of the Restoration, boys constantly performed female characters. In 1659, or 1660, women were first introduced on the scene. The first woman that appeared in any regular drama on a public stage, performed the part of Desdemona. Mrs. Hughs played this part in 1663, when the Company removed to Drury-lane, and obtained the title of the King's Servants, but whether she performed with them while they played at the Red Bull, or in Vere-street, has not been ascertained.¹

Mrs. Hughs attracted the attention of Prince Rupert, and eventually became his mistress. Count Anthony Hamilton, in his *Memoirs of Count Grammont*, has thus mentioned the circumstance:²

“ Prince Rupert found charms in the person of a Player, called Hughs, which brought to reason, and almost subdued his natural fierceness. From this time farewell alembics, crucibles, furnaces, and all the black trinkets of chemistry; farewell all mathematical instruments and speculations. Nothing was now in request with him but fine clothes, scented powder, and essences, for the impertinent gipsy had a mind to be attacked in form; and proudly resisting money, in order to sell her favours at a dearer rate, she made the poor Prince act a part so unnatural, that he was not like himself.”

Prince Rupert had by this lady a daughter, named Ruperta, born in 1671, who married Emanuel Scroop

¹ Malone's *History of the Stage*.

² Chap. x.

Howe, a Brigadier-general in the reign of Queen Anne, and Envoy Extraordinary to the house of Brunswick Luneburg.

Sir Timothy Lannoy, who purchased Sir Nicholas Crispe's house, about the year 1693, and died here in 1718, was a silk-dyer of considerable eminence; which business had been carried on by his ancestors for many generations. John de Lannoy was Mercer to Queen Elizabeth.

James Lannoy, the son of Sir Timothy, was an eminent Turkey Merchant. He died in 1724, and lay in state at his house in Hammersmith. He was buried in the church in a very sumptuous manner, the procession being lighted by two hundred wax tapers.¹ His widow, Jane, married to her second husband, James Duke of Athol.

James Duke of Athol succeeded his father in 1724. In 1733, he was Lord Privy Seal for Scotland, and one of the Sixteen Peers. In 1736, he claimed the Barony of Strange, on the death of James Earl of Derby, which being allowed, he took his seat in the House of Peers in March 1737. In 1763, his Grace was constituted Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland. He married, in 1726, Jane, daughter of Sir John Frederick, and widow of James Lannoy, Esq., who died in 1748. The Duke died January 8, 1764.²

¹ British Journal, Jan. 25, 1724.

² Collins's Peerage, vol. vii. p. 16.

George Bubb, Esq. was the son of an apothecary in Dorsetshire, and nephew to George Dodington of Eastbury in that county, a gentleman of very considerable fortune, who had been one of the Lords of the Admiralty during the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and George the First. Mr. Bubb was born in 1691, and received his education at Oxford, where he distinguished himself among the wits of the day. He was initiated very early into public life. In 1715, he was elected Member for Winchelsea, and soon after was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Spain, in which capacity he signed the Treaty of Madrid.

After residing some time in Spain, he returned to England in 1717, and by the death of his uncle, in 1720, he came into the possession of a very large estate in the County of Dorset, on which he built a magnificent seat at the expense of 140,000*l.*, which was often the residence of the first writers of the times, and the beauties of which have been frequently celebrated by them.¹ On this great accession of property, he took the surname of Dodington.

In 1722, he was chosen Member for Bridgewater, and in 1724 he was made a Lord of the Treasury, and appointed to the lucrative office of Clerk of the Pells in Ireland. At this period he closely connected himself with Sir Robert Walpole, and in 1726 published a poetical Epistle addressed to that Minister, which is only remarkable for its servility and flattery.² In

¹ See the works of Thomson, Young, Pitt, Lyttleton, and others.

² Dodsley's Poems, vol. vi. p. 129.

1734, he was elected Member for Weymouth, and in 1737, he took a very decided and laudable part in the contest between George II. and the Prince of Wales, in the question about the augmentation of his allowance, and for a jointure to the Princess. In this transaction, of which we have a narrative by himself,¹ he appears to have acted with spirit, propriety, and consistency.

At this time he became cool towards Sir Robert Walpole; we therefore are not surprised to find, that in 1740, he was dismissed from his post in the Treasury, and he now engaged in opposition to his former friend. But, on the downfall of Sir Robert, Mr. Dodington's expectations of preferment seem not to have been gratified, as he continued to act against the Ministry, and was principally concerned in forming the broad-bottom opposition which afterwards prevailed against the new administration. On their accession to power, in 1745, he was made Treasurer of the Navy, and sworn of the Privy Council. He might now have continued in favour with the Court during the rest of his life, had not an incident given occasion to a change in his conduct.¹ On the 8th of March, 1749, the Prince of Wales sent a message, offering him a full return to his favour, and the principal direction of his affairs. After two days' consideration, he agreed to the proposal, and immediately resigned his office of Treasurer of the Navy. Highly elated with the flattering prospect before him, he proceeded to communicate the intended arrangements to his

¹ Diary, written by himself.

² Ibid.

friends, and to secure their support. An opposition, however, was almost immediately formed in the Prince's household against him, and a month had scarcely elapsed before he found reason to complain, and he foresaw there was no prospect of doing any good.¹ He however continued in the Prince's service till death deprived the world of the Prince, and the whole band of dependants, who had built their expectations on his accession to the Crown, were thrown into the utmost despair.

For some time Mr. Dodington determined to meddle no more with public affairs; but his anxiety to be restored to Court favour could not long be restrained. He made several efforts to regain the favour of Ministers, and offered his services without reserve, but he still remained neglected and unprovided for. He intrigued and united alternately with Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and their friends. With the former he at one time had nearly concluded an engagement, when a sudden change in the political world, in 1755, induced him to accept of his former post of Treasurer of the Navy under the Duke of Newcastle. On the change of ministry in the following year, he was once more left in the lurch; and from this time he gave up all hopes of establishing himself at Court until a new reign.

On the accession of his present Majesty, Mr. Dodington was very early received into the confidence of Lord Bute, and in 1761 he was advanced to the Peerage by the title of Lord Melcombe. Though he had certainly at this time the means of gratifying whatever views of ambition he had

¹ Diary.

conceived, yet he did not take any ostensible post. He contented himself with basking in the sunshine of Court favour, and secretly directing the motions of those who stood foremost in the administration.

Lord Melcombe died at Hammersmith on the 28th of July, 1762, and was buried there the third of August following.¹

The following inscription to his memory was placed on an Ionic pillar, in the gardens of his house at Hammersmith :

To the Memory
Of the Right Hon. George Dodington
Lord Melcombe.

In his early years he was sent by K. George I.
Envoy Extraordinary to K. Philip V. of Spain, 1715 ;

Afterwards appointed, in commission with others,
One of the Lords of the Treasury,

Twice Treasurer of the Navy to K. George II.
And Privy Counsellor.

In 1761, created a Peer, and of the Cabinet to
K. George III.

He was raised to these honours,
(Himself an honour to them)

Rather by his exemplary merit and great abilities,
Often experienced both in the Senate and Council,

Than either by birth or fortune ;

And if wit and true humour can delight,

If eloquence can affect the heart,

Or literature improve the mind ;

If universal benevolence hath its charms ;

No wonder

He lived admired and beloved by all that
knew him,

And died by all lamented,

In the year 1762, aged 71.

¹ European Mag. June 1784.

Thomas Wyndham, Esq., his heir;

Ordered this Inscription,

In grateful remembrance

Of his friend and relation.

Lord Melcombe is allowed to have been generous, magnificent, and convivial. To a few friends and dependants he was heartily attached. In the common course of his political life, he was insincere and faithless. He was better as a private gentleman than a politician. His reigning passion was to be well at Court, and to this object he sacrificed every circumstance of his life. His talents do not appear to have been distinguished by much brilliancy, but he certainly possessed a considerable share of cool judgment and reflection. He associated much with those who were able to confer fame. Thomson inscribed one of his Seasons, Young addressed one of his Satires to him.¹ His great failing was want of respect to himself. His talents, his fortune, his rank, and his connections, were sufficient to have placed him in a very elevated situation of life, had he regarded his own character, and the advantages which belonged to him; by neglecting these, he passed through the world without much satisfaction to himself, with little respect from the public, and no advantage to his country.²

Mr. Cumberland, while residing with his father at the rectory house, Fulham, formed an acquaintance

¹ See a further account of his associates and dependants in Sir John Hawkins's *Life of Dr. Johnson*, p. 329.

² *European Mag.* June, 1784

with this celebrated nobleman; and has devoted some pages of his entertaining Memoirs to the delineation of his character :¹

“ In the adjoining parish of Hammersmith, (he says,) lived Mr. Dodington, at a splendid villa, which by a rule of contraries he was pleased to call *La Trappe*, and his inmates and familiars the Monks of the Convent; these were Mr. Wyndham his relation, whom he made his heir; Sir William Breton, Privy-Purse to the King; and Doctor Thomson, a physician out of practice. These gentlemen formed a very curious society of very opposite characters; in short, it was a *trio*, consisting of a misanthrope, a courtier, and a quack.

“ Mr. Glover, the author of *Leonidas*, was occasionally a visitor, but not an inmate, as those above-mentioned. How a man of Dodington's sort came to single out men of their sort (with the exception of Mr. Glover) is hard to say; but though his instruments were never in unison, he managed to make music out of them all. He could make and find amusement in contrasting the sullenness of a grumbletonian with the egregious vanity and self-conceit of an antiquated coxcomb; and as for the doctor, he was a jack-pudding ready to his hand at any time. He was understood to be Dodington's Body Physician, but I believe he cared but little about his patient's health, and his patient cared still less about his prescriptions; and when in his capacity of superintendant of his patron's didactics, he cried out one morning at breakfast to have the

¹ Vol. i. p. 181.

muffins taken away; Dodington aptly enough cried out at the same time to the servant, to take away the *ragga-muffin*; and, truth to say, a more dirty animal than poor Thomson, was never seen on the outside of a pig-stye; yet he had the plea of poverty, and no passion for cold water.

“ It is about a short and pleasant mile from this villa to the parsonage house at Fulham, and Mr. Dodington having visited us with great politeness, I became a frequent guest at La Trappe, and passed a good deal of my time with him there, in London also, and occasionally in Dorsetshire.

“ He was certainly one of the most extraordinary men of his time; and as I had opportunities of contemplating his character, in all its various points of view, I trust my readers will not regret that I have devoted some pages to the further delineation it.”

Lord Orford, in his Catalogue of Noble Authors,¹ gives a list of some of Lord Melcombe's publications, and says: “ Ostentatious in his person, houses, and furniture, he wanted in his expence the taste he never wanted in his conversation. Pope and Churchill treated him more severely than he deserved, a fate that may attend a man of the greatest wit, when his parts are more suited to society than to composition. The verse remains, the *bon-mots* and sallies are forgotten.”

¹ Page 458.

Lord Melcombe's house at Hammersmith was sold after his death by his heir, Mr. Wyndham, to Mrs. Sturt, who sold it to a Mr. Martindale; from whom, in the year 1792, it was purchased by his Serene Highness the Margrave of Brandenburgh Anspach and Bayreuth.

Christian Frederick Charles Alexander, Margrave of Brandenburgh Anspach and Bayreuth, was born Feb. 24, 1736. His Highness was nearly related to the present Royal Family, his maternal grandmother being Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George I., who married Frederick William King of Prussia; and Queen Caroline, wife of George II., was his great-aunt. He was also nephew to Frederick II. of Prussia, his mother being sister to that illustrious monarch. His Highness was first married to a Princess of the house of Saxe-Cobourg, but being left a widower, in 1791 he married Lady Craven, widow of the late Lord Craven, who was created by the present Emperor of Germany, a Princess in her own maiden name of Berkeley.

His Serene Highness presented the rare instance of a man voluntarily resigning sovereign power for the enjoyments of private life; for, soon after his marriage with Lady Craven, in December 1791, he transferred his territorial possessions, and resigned the government of his states to the King of Prussia, in consideration of an annuity for the joint lives of himself and the Margravine, of 400,000 rix-dollars; and upon this event, his Highness, foreseeing the storm then ready to burst

over Europe, came to England with his whole family, and resided in this country till his death.

He died at his seat at Benham, near Newbury, in Berkshire, after an illness of three days, in February 1806. His remains were interred in a sumptuous and splendid manner, the procession being very numerous and grand, in the Church of Speen, near Newbury. His goodness of heart, and extreme affability, endeared him to all ranks of people who knew him, either as a sovereign or an individual.

Since the death of the Margrave, the house at Hammersmith became the residence of her Serene Highness the Margravine, to whom he had left all his personal property; and the well-known taste of her Highness has been shewn in the improvements and decorations of the house, which are both elegant and magnificent.

The State Apartments consist of five rooms, besides the gallery, which have all been fitted up by the Margravine.

In the *Small Dining Room* are the following portraits and pictures:

A Portrait of the Margravine, by Madame Le Brun.

A Portrait of the Margrave, by Madame de Tott, daughter of Baron de Tott.

The Honourable Keppel Craven, by the same.

Admiral Berkeley, by Gainsborough.

The King of Naples, by a Neapolitan Artist.

Four Views of Naples, by an Italian Artist.

Two Views in Corsica, by Colonel James Berkeley, of the Marines.

An excellent View of Berkeley Castle, a drawing in water-colours.

A Landscape.

Over the chimney is a Copy from a Painting of Murillo, the subject, boys at play, worked in worsted by the Margravine, in which the spirit of the original is admirably preserved.

The *Drawing Room* is 38 feet by 23, and 30 feet in height ; it is fitted up with white satin paper with a narrow border of gold. The cieling of this room was painted for Lord Melcombe, by whom also the very costly chimney-piece, of white marble, representing the Marriage of the Thames and the Isis, was put up. At the upper end is a Chair of State, elegantly carved and gilt, over which is placed a whole-length Portrait of the illustrious Frederick of Prussia, the Margravine's uncle ; the whole is covered with a canopy, decorated with a very elegant and rich border, ornamented with the Arms of Prussia. The picture of the King of Prussia was a present from him to his nephew the Margrave, and as he had sat patiently, it is a good likeness ; it was painted by a Polish lady in 1772.

Here are two beautiful Vases, from designs by Fiamingo, set in gold, and representing bacchanalian boys in bas relief, in ivory ; and an antique lamp, in carved ivory, adorned with warlike figures.

In the *State Bed Room* are, two Views of Benham in Berkshire, the seat of the Margravine, by M. de Courtez, a Spanish gentleman.

Chaucer's Tower, by the same.

A View in Berkshire, by the same.

A Woman knitting, in water-colours, by Mercier, very fine.

Two Views of Tristolf, a Park belonging to the Margrave in Germany.

The Seven Cardinal Virtues, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, copied expressly for the Margravine.

A Painting of a Mausoleum erected by an Indian Prince in memory of his Queen, at the expence of 1,100,000*l*. A present to the Margravine from Sir Ewen Bailey, Bart.

The Honourable Keppel Craven, in crayons, by Madame le Brun.

Thalia, a drawing by Bartolozzi.

A Lucretia, in tapestry, presented to the Margrave by the Pope.

A Dutch Portrait.

A Portrait of the Honourable Keppel Craven, in a character in The Robbers; a drawing.

A View of Berkeley Castle; a drawing by S. Lysons, Esq.

St. Cecilia; an Italian drawing, very fine.

Two Views in America, in Indian ink.

Two Views on the Rhine, in Indian ink.

Portraits of Eclipse and St. Peter, two stallions belonging to the Margrave.

A Venus; a carving in ivory.

A Portrait of the Margrave in enamel.

In this room are also some very fine prints, among

which is a Portrait of the Duke of Orleans, engraved by his brother, the Duc de Montpensier.

In the *Small Drawing Room* is a cabinet, containing a large collection of Miniatures, among which are several in enamel by the celebrated Petitot.

In the centre hangs a superb circular frame enriched with diamonds and jewels, surmounted with a crown of diamonds, containing the Portraits of Louis XIV., Philip, his brother, and Anne of Austria, by Petitot; a present to the Margrave's grandfather from the Duchess of Orleans, Princess of Bavaria.

Twenty-three other Portraits of eminent and illustrious personages of the Court of France, by the same artist.

• A Portrait of Frederick, Elector Palatine and King of Bohemia.

Two Portraits of the Czar Peter the Great and his Empress Catharine.

A Portrait of the Duchess of Berri, daughter of the Regent.

A Portrait of Frederick the Great of Prussia.

Two Portraits, copies from Italian masters, and done in encaustic at Rome.

A series of Family Portraits of the house of Brandenburg.

A Portrait of the Margrave, at the back of which is one of the Honourable Keppel Craven when a child.

A Portrait of the Margravine in Berlin China, done at Berlin.

A Cameo likeness of the celebrated Count de Buffon.

A Seve China Bust of Buonaparte, executed in the first year of his Consulship, presented to the Margravine by the Prussian Minister at Paris.

A silver Medallion of Charles I. and his Queen, dug up a few years since near Brandenburgh House.

In this room, near the fire-place, stands a superb Vase of Berlin China, ornamented with a Medallion of Frederick the Third, King of Prussia, father of his present Majesty ; a present from the King to the Margravine.

The *Gallery* is 30 feet high, 20 wide, and 82 in length ; it was originally fitted up by Lord Melcombe, and floored with marble ; but the Margravine, finding it too cold, has taken away the marble pavement, and by putting down an elastic-boarded floor, and fixing two stoves in it, has made it an excellent and perfect Ball Room. The columns of Lapis Lazuli have been removed, and are intended to decorate the bas relief Medallion of his Highness the Margrave.

The cieling is of Mosaic work, ornamented with roses.

The gallery is now filled with the following valuable Pictures, her Highness having removed several, in 1811, from her residence in Berks.

Over the doors are two Landscapes, by Hecquet, Painter to the King of Naples.

At the west end is a whole-length Portrait of Frederick William, King of Prussia, in a military habit.

A whole-length Portrait of the Margravine, by Romney; and on the opposite side, her two youngest sons by Hoppner.

Christ and St. John, by Carlo Dolce.

Two Heads, by an Italian Master.

Diana and Acteon, by Rubens, two feet six by two feet; very fine.

Four Paintings of Beggar Boys, by Murillo.

A Madonna, painted on leather by an Italian master.

Four beautiful Views, in water-colours, representing the four seasons, by Agricola, a German Artist.

Sir Kenelm Digby, his Wife and Family, by Vandyke; a fine specimen of that eminent master.

On the north side are, a Portrait of the Margrave; a drawing.

Two Portraits, drawings; very fine.

Portrait of Henry IV. of France; a drawing.

Portrait of Fiamingo the Sculptor, by Vandyke.

A Portrait, by Cornelius Jansen.

The Adoration of the Magi.

The Rialto at Venice, by Canaletti.

The Sacrifice of Iphigenia, by Hoffman.

A Sleeping Venus, by the same.

Two Landscapes.

On the south side are, a Boy's Head, by Fragonard; very fine.

Portrait of Copetzky, a pupil of Mengs, with his Wife and Child, by himself.

The Three Graces, by Carlo Dolce.

A Roman Charity, on copper, by an Italian master.

St. Francis, in the style of Teniers.

A Landscape.

Over the Fire-place are, Venus, copied from Titian by a Scotch Artist at Florence ; supposed to be one of the best copies ever made, and is the last that was permitted to be taken.

A Portrait in Profile of the Margrave, in *Basso Relievo*, by the Margravine, the size of life.

Bronzes and Marbles.

Two Centaurs, a Venus de Medicis, Bacchus, Adonis, a Female rising from a Bath, two Wrestlers, a Faun's Head, a Gladiator.

A capital marble Bust of Voltaire, by Hodden.

A Niobe, in white marble.

A Water Nymph, in white marble, by an Italian Artist.

A Roman Empress, in white marble.

The following pictures and drawings are in the apartments on the ground floor :

In the Dining Room,

Over the marble chimney-piece, a cast from the Bas Relief Medallion of the Margrave, by the Margravine.

In the Dressing Room are,

Twenty-four coloured Drawings of Swiss Peasants.

A coloured View of the Rock of Gibraltar, by Colonel James Berkeley, of the Marines.

A Topographic Map of Constantinople, by Kauffer, presented to the Margravine by the Comte de Choiseul Gouffier.

A small Map of the Crimea, drawn by the officers there, and presented to the Margravine.

Two Sketches, by Fragonard, of Scenes at Anspach; one, the Margrave going to assist at a fire, and the other, going to the chace.

Two Views at Benham, by J. Nixon, Esq.; a present from him to the Margravine.

Two Views of Brandenburgh House and Seat in the Gardens, by Wigstead, given by him to the Margravine.

Two Flower Pieces, by Mercier.

An Indian Ink drawing of a Concert; a caricature by Joseph Maddocks, Esq.

A Print of the Doge of Venice, elected when Lady Craven, now the Margravine, was at Venice.

A Drawing with a Pen, after Teniers, very fine.

An old Woman at work.

Ruins of the Castle of Durenstein on the Danube, sketched by the Margravine during a voyage down that river. This is the castle in which Richard Cœur de Lion was confined.

A small Landscape, in water-colours, very fine.

A Medallion of Sir William Hamilton.

Another of Frederick III. of Prussia.

The Margrave on horseback in full gallop; a drawing taken by a lad, as he saw his Highness pass to a Review.

In the Bed-chamber, over the Chimney,

A fine Engraving, by Denon, of the Accusation of Appelles.

Above which is a Portrait of Denon, engraved by himself, and presented by him to the Margravine.

Four Prints of the Royal Family of France in Louis XIV.'s time.

On the South Side.

A fine Proof Print of Guido's Aurora.

A scarce Print of Dean Swift; he was Chaplain to the Margravine's grandfather.

Two Engravings, by the Duc de Montpensier; one, a View of Benham; the other, Chaucer's Tower, as seen from the house at Benham; a present from him to the Margravine.

Two Drawings of Women and Children, by Sir Robert Kerr Porter, and given by him to the Margravine.

A Pencil Drawing of the Source of the Karousow in the Crimea, drawn by the officers there.

The Temple of Gratitude, a Drawing by M. de Courtez, presented by him to the Margravine.

The Duke of Gloucester when a Boy, a Print.

Eight very fine French Prints.

Between the windows are two Drawings in Indian Ink, by the Hon. K. Craven; and a Print of Berkeley Castle.

In the Hall, under a Bust of Comus, were placed the following verses, written by Lord Melcombe:

“ While rosy wreaths the goblet deck,

Thus Comus spoke, or seem'd to speak:

This place, for social hours design'd,

May care and business never find.

Come every Muse, without restraint,
Let genius prompt, and fancy paint ;
Let wit and mirth, with friendly strife,
Chase the dull gloom that saddens life.
True wit, that, firm to Virtue's cause,
Respects Religion and the Laws ;
True mirth, that cheerfulness supplies
To modest ears and decent eyes ;
Let these indulge their liveliest sallies,
Both scorn the canker'd help of malice ;
True to their country and their friend,
Both scorn to flatter, or offend."

Leading from the Hall is the Conservatory, connecting the house with the apartments adjoining the Theatre. This suite of apartments contains, besides those occupied by Mr. Keppel Craven, a Billiard-room, a Coffee-room, and the Library, in which is a valuable collection of books in English and foreign literature, which was chiefly formed by his Serene Highness at a great expense, as he constantly kept persons in Italy and Germany collecting for him.

The *Theatre* is erected near the water-side, in a castellated form ; it is one of the most elegant and convenient private theatres in this kingdom, the Margravine having bestowed every possible embellishment upon it.

Here her Highness has occasionally entertained her friends with dramatic exhibitions, and sometimes gratified them by exerting her talents both as a writer and

a performer : but her Highness had not the same advantage here which she enjoyed at the Court of Anspach, in having many of the young nobility to form a large and elegant company of comedians. Plays, melo-dramas, and ballets, with a selection of the choicest music, were the entertainments given. Among the novelties performed here, may be mentioned, "The Tamer Tamed," altered by the Margravine from Beaumont and Fletcher ; "The Yorkshire Ghost," written by the late Sir Charles Busby, and altered and improved by her Highness ; "The Smyrna Twins," "The Princess of Georgia," "The Gauntlet," a melo-drama, written by the Hon. Keppel Craven ; "The Return of Ellis," a magnificent serious pantomime, by the same ; and "The Robbers," altered by him also, from the German.

These pieces derived their principal interest from the admirable acting of the Margravine and her son ; both of them being excellent performers, and passionately fond of music.

The Theatre, not having been used since the death of the Margrave, is at present undergoing a repair under the direction of a foreign artist, her Highness having an intention of resuming her theatrical amusements.

The gardens and grounds, though not extensive, are laid out in an appropriate style, corresponding with the house, and from their situation enjoy all the beauties the Thames is capable of affording.

Craven Cottage

Is situated on the banks of the Thames; it is bounded on the east by the Bishop of London's meadows, and on the north and west by garden grounds. It was originally built by the Margravine of Anspach when Lady Craven: it still retains her name, but has been much enlarged and altered by subsequent proprietors.

This elegant and rural retreat, where nature has done much from its situation, but art has done a great deal more, by the successive change of tenants, was purchased of Denis O'Brien, Esq., in 1805, by Sir Robert Barclay, Bart., who let it to Walsh Porter, Esq., who occasionally resided in it till his death. Sir Robert Barclay sold it, in 1811, to Richard Wilson, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn.

The cottage consists of two stories, divided into a variety of apartments and offices. The principal entrance from the Lawn, is through the

Egyptian Hall;

Which is fitted up in the Egyptian style, being an exact copy from one of the plates in Denon's Travels in Egypt, during the campaigns of Buonaparte in that country. The two great doors cost two hundred guineas: they are composed of wrought iron work, divided into various compartments filled with plate glass, and are exact copies of the original represented in Denon's work.

The interior is richly painted in the Egyptian style; it is supported by eight immense columns covered with hieroglyphics, and at each corner of the room is a palm-tree. A sphinx and a mummy are painted on each side of the door; the cieling is painted with hieroglyphics; a female figure in bronze, as large as life, stands near the door, holding up a curtain painted in imitation of a tiger's skin; and a moveable camel, in bronze, stands near the entrance. The whole of this room is striking and characteristic.

The Egyptian Hall leads, on the left, into the Chapel, which is near fifty feet long and twenty wide. The roof is divided into groined arches with pendants; the sides, as well as the cieling, are painted in exact imitation of the Chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster Abbey, and are inimitably executed; the artist, whose name we could not learn, is lately dead. At the upper end are two knights in armour, with shields and spears, painted by Sir R. Kerr Porter.

The Chapel is lighted by three large Gothic windows filled with stained glass, which cost the late Walsh Porter, Esq., above eight hundred guineas. It was procured by him, in France and Italy, during the havoc and pillage at the commencement of the French Revolution, and was taken from palaces and churches to which it had, undoubtedly, been an ornament for many ages.

The two great doors of this chapel are painted in bronze, in imitation of the two great doors of Henry VII.'s chapel.

We shall briefly mention some of the objects represented in these windows :

In the *First Window*, on the east, is Michael the Archangel driving down Satan into the bottomless pit ; the Crucifixion of Christ ; the Virgin at Prayer ; Boaz and Ruth, and several ancient coats of arms.

In the *Second Window*, Moses and Aaron ; five large male figures and one female figure, at their devotions ; Joseph cast into a pit ; Daniel in the Lion's Den ; a personification of the Last Judgment ; several small portraits and ancient coats of arms.

In the *Third Window*, four Jewish heads ; the taking down from the Cross ; St. Paul preaching at Athens ; the Prodigal Son feeding with Swine ; the Return of the Prodigal Son, and several ancient coats of arms.

Besides the preceding, there were, in Mr. Porter's time, several other apartments fitted up in the style of different foreign countries.

The windows of the *Divan* were in the shape of a crescent, and in the centre was contrived a false moon, which had a most pleasing effect.

Opposite the Egyptian Hall was a Tartar's or Persian Chieftain's Tent, very complete, ornamented with pannels of looking-glass, which, between the blue-striped linings of the Tent, had a peculiar effect ; it was lighted from the top by a window in the form of a crescent. Whilst Mr. Walsh Porter possessed this Cottage, he expended upwards of 4000*l.* in the embellishment of it.

The present proprietor, R. Wilson, Esq., has made great alterations and improvements in the house and grounds.

There is an elevated Terrace, facing the Thames, through which the water can be let in and out at pleasure. The lawn is extensive, and the grounds are laid out with much taste. Since the first building of this "Ferme Ornée," about 15,000*l.* has been expended upon the premises.

The late *Walsh Porter, Esq.*, was descended from a very ancient Catholic family, who formerly held large property in the Counties of Somerset and Surry. A manor, and considerable estate at Wandsworth, in the latter County, Mr. Porter was possessed of at the time of his death, and which had been in his family time immemorial. He was a gentleman of great taste and of considerable acquirements, which he neglected for the pursuit of what is called the very toil of pleasure in the fashionable world; and this he even began to pursue only at an advanced period of life, which probably was one of the causes of the disorder which brought him to his grave. He had an excellent taste for music, and composed many sprightly airs that obtained much applause. He was an excellent companion, a warm and disinterested friend, a perfect gentleman in his conduct and manners in society; no one possessed more of the *suaviter in modo* than Mr. Porter.

He died suddenly at Dawlish Villa, near Bath, on the 9th of May, 1809. He had, on the preceding

evening, desired his valet to order the post-chariot to be got in readiness by five o'clock on the following morning. The man attended his master's order, and on entering the room found him dead in his bed. For some time past he had been labouring under a severe liver complaint, but was lately much recovered, and had formed a determination of returning to London.

He was buried in the Abbey Church at Bath, where an elegant monument has been erected to his memory.

Mrs. Billington's Villa.

Opposite to Brandenburgh House, and adjoining to Parr's Bridge, where the division of the hamlet commences, is situated the elegant villa of Mrs. Billington. The ground is the property of the parish, and was purchased in the year 1628,¹ for a trifling sum; it now produces 68*l. per annum*, and will be worth double this sum at the expiration of the present lease.

Mrs. Billington has expended a large sum of money in embellishing these premises; there were formerly two houses, but they are now converted into one. The house is fitted up in the first style of elegance and fashion, and a large conservatory has been built at the east end.

Mrs. Billington is the daughter of Mr. Weichsell, of a noble family in Germany, but who not enjoying a lineal inheritance adequate to the support of his title and dignity, resorted to the study of music as a profession, and soon became a very respectable performer. Mrs. Weichsell was a vocal performer of considerable merit, and for several years stood high in the esteem

of the first amateurs in this country. Miss Weichsell began very early to display uncommon indications of musical genius ; and her father afforded her every possible encouragement, both by his own instruction, and that of the greatest masters. Her first introduction to the town was at the Haymarket Theatre, where she performed a *Concerto* on the *Piano-forte*, in a benefit-concert for her mother. She continued to officiate at many public and private concerts for some time, when Mr. Billington, a respectable Musician of Drury-lane Theatre, paid his addresses to her, and soon prevailed upon her to marry him.

Soon after this marriage, she entered into articles with the proprietors of the Dublin Theatre as a singer ; and here she first gave to the public those proofs of vocal pre-eminence which, in private concerts, had already delighted all the amateurs. Her fame extended with her efforts, and the Managers of Covent-garden Theatre were induced to invite her to London. She accordingly returned, and had the honour of having her first appearance commanded by their Majesties, which was as Rosetta, in " Love in a Village," Feb. 13, 1786.

Mrs. Billington continued to perform for several succeeding seasons at Covent-garden Theatre. In 1794, she visited Italy, with a hope for an opportunity of still further improvement, and was received with the most flattering attention in the principal cities of that country. Mr. Billington, who had accompanied her, died suddenly during their stay at Naples. In

1801 she returned to England, and resumed her former station at Covent-garden Theatre.

To say, what has been said a thousand times of this lady, that her voice was exquisite, her execution inimitable, and her compass extensive, would indeed be only saying the truth. Though some singers were more sublime, yet no one was more pathetic, correct, and delicate. She was ever indefatigable in her attention to the business of the stage, and to improve in her profession, and, it must be allowed, her endeavours have not been fruitless. We believe she has now entirely retired from public life, to enjoy that affluence her superior talents have so well earned.



CHAPTER XIII.

*Crab Tree, Earl of Cholmondeley's Villa, Grove House,
Sandy End, Sandford Manor.*

CRAB TREE.

THIS village takes its name from a large crab-tree formerly growing here,¹ and which stood near the public house, known by this name, at the present day. It consists of a few gardeners' houses and a large malt-house, carried on by ——— Attersol, Esq. The Bridle Road anciently passed along the water-side, through this place, by Sir Nicholas Crispe's house, to Hammer-smith; it was altered with permission of the parish by Sir Nicholas Crispe, he paying a sum of money for the use of the poor.²

It was here that Sir Nicholas Crispe made the bricks with which he built his splendid mansion; previous to this, all the bricks made in this country were burnt in kilns in the same manner as tiles now are. It is probable that he introduced this method from abroad, as he had been a great traveller. In removing the old boat-house belonging to the late Mr. Lewis in the year 1809, when Lord Cholmondeley's house was built, the workmen discovered the remains of the clamps and drains.

¹ MS. Account of Fulham in the possession of F. Britton, Esq.

² See page 159.

It has been said by some ancient people that Queen Elizabeth had a country-seat and a chapel here. Some few years ago a very ancient out-building belonging to Mr. Eayres, fell to the ground through age. Upon clearing away the rubbish, the workmen discovered, in the corner of a chimney, a black-letter bible handsomely bound, and ornamented with the arms of Queen Elizabeth, in good preservation. This book is now in the possession of Mr. Eayres, whose family have resided at this place nearly two centuries.

EARL OF CHOLMONDELEY'S VILLA

Is situated here on the banks of the Thames. It was built in the year 1810; the design was taken from a villa in Switzerland, which his Lordship had seen on his travels. It was erected under the immediate inspection of its noble proprietor, who has expended a considerable sum upon this singularly constructed edifice. It is built chiefly of wood of his Lordship's own growing. The interior is principally fitted up with cedar of the largest growth ever produced in this country. The exterior is covered with coloured slate, having nearly the same appearance and solidity as stone.

The house consists of four stories. The lower story contains the cellars and servants' apartments, and is perfectly dry and free from damp, although it is considerably lower than the Thames at High-water-mark. The principal story enjoys a delightful view of the Thames and the opposite country, and contains the dining-rooms and drawing-rooms, and communicates

with the garden by a vestibule. The second story contains several bed-chambers and dressing-rooms, commanding views of the Thames. The upper story, which is concealed in the roof, contains the servants' apartments. The front next the Thames is ornamented with a colonade, which extends the whole length of the building, thatched with reeds, to correspond with the roof; it is supported by ten rustic columns, entwined with honey-suckles, having a most picturesque effect from the river. At each end is a semicircular recess, fitted up with chairs, tables, &c., to correspond with the exterior of the building, and paved in imitation of Mosaic.

The premises consist of about seven acres, and are laid out in a kitchen garden and pleasure grounds, in which are some remarkably fine walnut-trees, said to be of the largest growth in the kingdom. When the house was built, the ancient bridle way was turned round the premises, by consent of the parish; for which accommodation his lordship paid a sum of money to the use of the poor.

As the workmen were employed in removing the ground to raise the bank at the river-side, they discovered, at about four feet from the surface, two human skeletons laying parallel with each other; one had lost his head, and in the body of the other lay a dagger, the blade of which was almost entirely corroded by the rust and damp, but the handle, being brass, was still in perfect preservation. It represents a male and female figure standing together; the man is dressed in boots and a hat and feather, the military dress of the

time of Charles I., and the dress of the woman is also of that period.

Some time after this discovery, two more skeletons were found under a hedge with daggers laying by their sides ; at the same time were dug up various pieces of money, consisting of silver pennies of Edward VI., coins of Queen Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I., which have all been carefully preserved.

Various conjectures have been hazarded concerning these human skeletons ; it will be recollected that Fulham became, during the civil wars of King Charles I. and his Parliament, the scene of various military transactions. At one time, in 1642, the Earl of Essex had his head-quarters here, and built the bridge of boats, as we have already mentioned,¹ and in 1647 the Parliament army was again quartered at Fulham and Putney. The line of the banks of the river, towards Crab Tree, bear evident marks to this day of military works having been thrown up, and it is most likely that these persons were buried here at that period.

In the neighbouring grounds in the occupation of Mr. Eayres, great quantities of human bones have been from time to time discovered. A tradition has prevailed, that they have lain here, since the period of the invasion by the Danes ; but we have not been able to discover any certain traces of the time when, or how they were deposited here.

¹ See p. 253.

FULHAM FIELD.

That part of the parish adjoining the villas just described, and extending eastward to North-End and Walham-Green, is called Fulham Field. It consists of between two and three hundred acres, chiefly occupied by market-gardeners, and from hence great quantities of vegetables are sent to Covent-garden Market.

SANDY END

Is that part of Fulham adjoining to the parish of Chelsea; it extends from Sandford Bridge towards Parson's-Green, and is but thinly inhabited.

Here was situated *Grove House*, thus described by Bowack:

“ A very ancient seat situated upon the Thames towards the east limits of this parish, near Chelsea, called Grove House, lately the seat of Sir John Elwes, deceased, a Justice of the Peace for this county; and before of Henry Elwes, Esq., his uncle, but now purchased with the great tythes, and a fine estate adjoining, by ——— Bridges, Esq. This seat is sweetly situated, and is very pleasant in summer, though in winter it is sometimes incommoded by the water, being upon a low ground. The gardens are extraordinary fine; and the many winter-greens, as cypress, yew, and fir, which flourish here extremely, make it very remarkable.”

The above-mentioned Sir John Elwes appears, from the Parish Books, to have been an acting magistrate of this district for many years. He was also a benefactor to the parish in founding some alms-houses at Hammersmith. He died here, and was buried at Fulham, March 6, 1702.¹

In 1702, this estate was sold to Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., in whose family it continued till 1767, when it was sold to Mr. Deliverance Smith. The house has been long since pulled down, and there is now only a small tenement on its site.

Sandford Manor.

Henry, Earl of Northumberland, in the year 1403, gave a small manor in the parishes of Fulham and Chelsea, consisting of some rents of assize, a messuage, a toft, two cottages, sixty acres of arable land, and four of meadow, to the Dean and Chapter of St. Martin-le-Grand, in exchange for a house in Aldersgate-street. King Henry VII. granted the Collegiate Church of St. Martin, with all its endowments, to the Monastery of St. Peter, Westminster. When that city was made a bishopric, the Church of St. Martin at first constituted a part of its revenues; but afterwards, in the year 1544, was settled upon the Dean and Chapter.

The manor above-mentioned being thus vested in the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, was by them granted to the King, in 1549, in exchange for other lands. It was sold by Queen Mary, anno 1558, to

¹ Parish Register.

William Maynard, Citizen of London, at thirty years' purchase, being valued at 60*s. per annum*, and held of the Crown in socage, as of the east manor of Greenwich. The manor is thus described in the grant to William Maynard :¹

“ The sayd Manor ys one entire thinge of hyt selfe, and came to thands of Kinge Henry VIII. by way of exchange, from the sayd house of Westminster, and ys no pcell of thancyent inheritance of y^e Crowne, nor of y^e Duchies of Lanc or Cornewall, and lyethe about foure miles from the Kinge and Queenes Maties house of St. James.

“ I do not knowe any leade or myne to be upone the premises, neither is the Kinge and Queenes Maties answered of any other lands beinge within the parishe of Fulham.

“ The premisses do contain in divers parcells of lande to the sayd Tente belonginge ye nombre of XLV acres of lande, viz. II acres of meadowe, & XLIII acres of arable grounde, nether ys ther any wood in or upon any parte of the premises, but ye hedge rowes, which are not able to maytayne the ffoulis thereof, as by certyfycate from Alexander Henrys . . . within the sayd countie remayninge aperethe.”

Sir William Maynard, who settled at Curriglass, near Tallow, in Ireland, died seised of this estate, by the name of the Manor of Sandford, anno 1630, and it

¹ Lands granted by K. Ph. and Q. Mar. A°. 4°. and 5°. of their reigns; before which are prefixed the Letters Patents or Commission for the sale, and instructions of the Commissioners.

continued in the same family till the death of Robert Maynard, Esq., anno 1756, in whom the male branch became extinct; leaving no issue, the inheritance of his estates was vested in his four aunts, or their representatives.

In the year 1778, the Hon. William Moore, uncle to the present Earl of Mount Cashel, who married Anne, daughter of Digby Foulke, Esq., and great-grand-daughter of Angel Maynard, one of the four ladies above-mentioned, purchased the other shares of this estate, and in the year 1788, sold the manor-house, and site of this manor, to Mr. William Howard of Walham Green.¹ The house was then occupied as a pottery in the tenure of Mr. James Rewell. Shortly after the estate was sold to Henry Mist, Esq., and was converted into a cloth-manufactory by Mr. Hart, who carried it on for some time.

These premises were purchased in the year 1811 by the present proprietors, Messrs. Brown and Co., who have established here the patent cask manufactory, as before described.²

¹ Lysons, vol. ii. p. 359.

² See p. 28.



APPENDIX.

No. I.

Bishops of London from the Foundation of the See.

	A.D.		A.D.
1. Melitus'	605	14. Osmond, or Oswyn ..	813
2. Ceadda	654	15. Ethelnoth	835
3. Wina	666	16. Ceolbert	838
4. Erkenwald	675	17. Renulphus, or Ceorulfus	841
5. Walderus	685	18. Suithulfus	854
6. Ingualdas	715	19. Eadstan	860
7. Egwulphus	747	20. Wulfsius	873
8. Wighed	756	21. Ethelward	878
9. Eadbright	761	22. Elstan	886
10. Eadgar	768	23. Theodred	900
11. Kenwalgus	773	24. Wulstan	922
12. Eadbald	784	25. Brithelmus	941
13. Hebert, or Heathobert	795	26. Dunstan ²	958

¹ Translated to Canterbury in 619, on the death of Laurence the second Archbishop.

² Dunstan, the twenty-sixth Bishop, was Abbot of Glastonbury in the reign of Edred, and in 957 was promoted to the See of Worcester. In 958 he was translated to London, and in 959 to the metropolitan See of Canterbury. He was the first English prelate that opposed the marriage of the Clergy. He is said to have been a good musician, painter, and mechanic. In Hicks's Thesaurus is an engraving copied from a manuscript in the Bodleian Library, representing St. Dunstan, in a devout posture, before a picture of Jesus Christ. It is supposed to have been drawn by himself.

	A.D.		A.D.
27. Alfstan	959	42. Gulielmus de Sancta	
28. Wulfstan	981	Maria	1199
29. Alhunus ¹	1004	43. Eustachius de Fau-	
30. Alwy	1016	conbridge ⁶	1221
31. Elfward, or Alword	1032	44. Roger Niger	1229
32. Robert Gemeticensis ²	1044	45. Fulco Basset	1244
33. Gulielmus	1050	46. Henry de Wingham ⁷	1259
34. Hugo de Orivalle ..	1075	47. Richard Talbot	1262
35. Mauritius ³	1087	48. Henry de Sandwich	1263
36. Richard de Beaumes	1108	49. John de Chishul ⁸ ..	1274
37. Gilbert ⁴	1128	50. Richard de Gravesend	1280
38. Robert de Sigillo ..	1141	51. Ralph de Baldock ..	1304
39. Richard Beaumes ..	1152	52. Gilbert Segrave	1313
40. Gilbert Foliot	1163	53. Richard Newport ..	1317
41. Richard Nigellus ⁵ ..	1189	54. Stephen Gravesend ..	1318

¹ Alhunus, the twenty-ninth Bishop, was tutor to Edmund Ironside and Edward the Confessor, the sons of Ethelred, and he accompanied them to Normandy in 1013.

² Called Robert the Norman, the thirty-second Bishop, was translated to Canterbury in 1050.

³ Mauritius, the thirty-fifth Bishop, was Chaplain to the Conqueror, and afterwards Chancellor. The Church of St. Paul's being consumed by fire about this time, this Bishop refounded, and greatly contributed to the rebuilding of it.

⁴ Gilbert, the thirty-seventh Bishop, obtained the surname of Universalis, from his great learning and skill in the various sciences. He had been Canon of Lyons.

⁵ Or, Fitz-Neale.

⁶ Or Fauconberg. He was Lord High Treasurer in 1217, and twice Ambassador to France.

⁷ Lord Chancellor. About this period, Henry III. frequently visited the Bishop at Fulham.

⁸ Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer.

	A.D.		A.D.
55 Richard Bintworth ¹	1338	64. John Kemp ⁷	1422
56. Ralph Stratford	1339	65. William Gray	1426
57. Michael Northbrook	1354	66. Robert Fitz Hugh ⁸ ..	1431
58. Simon Sudbury ² ...	1361	67. Robert Gilbert	1436
59. William Courtney ³ ..	1375	68. Thomas Kemp	1449
60. Robert Braybrook ⁴ ..	1381	69. Richard Hill	1489
61. Roger Walden ⁵	1404	70. Thomas Savage	1496
62. Nicholas Bubwith ⁶ ..	1406	71. William Warham ⁹ ..	1502
63. Richard Clifford	1407	72. William Barnes	1504

¹ Or Wentworth, Lord Chancellor.

² Translated to Canterbury in 1375, and beheaded, in Wat Tyler's Rebellion, in 1381.

³ Lord Chancellor.

⁴ Lord Chancellor.

⁵ Lord Treasurer.

⁶ Lord Treasurer.

⁷ Translated to York in 1426, and to Canterbury in 1452.

⁸ Ambassador to Germany and to the Pope.

⁹ William Warham, who shone as a divine, a lawyer, and a statesman, in the reign of Henry VII., was descended from a good family at Ockley in Hampshire.*

He was educated at Winchester School, and removed from thence to New College, Oxford, where he became Fellow in 1475. He took the degree of Doctor of Laws, and about 1488 left New College, and became an Advocate in the Court of Arches. In 1493, he was sent, in conjunction with Sir Edward Poyning, on an embassy to the Duke of Burgundy, in which he behaved so much to the King's satisfaction, that, on his return, he was collated to the Chantership of the Cathedral of Wells, and in 1494 appointed Master of the Rolls.† In August 1502, he was made Keeper of the Great Seal, and in January following, Lord High Chancellor, which office he held until 1516.† In 1502 he was also advanced to the See of London, and in the same year translated

* Fuller's Worthies, Hants. p. 6. † Dugdale's Orig. Judic. ‡ Ibid.

	A.D.		A.D.
73. Richard Fitzjames ..	1506	88. William Laud	1628
74. Cuthbert Tunstall ..	1522	89. William Juxon	1633
75. John Stokesley	1530	90. Gilbert Sheldon ...	1660
76. Edmund Bonner....	1540	91. Humphrey Henchman	1663
77. Nicholas Ridley	1550	92. Henry Compton	1675
78. Edmund Grindall ..	1559	93. John Robinson	1713
79. Edwin Sands	1570	94. Edmund Gibson....	1723
80. John Elmer, or Aylmer	1576	95. Thomas Sherlock ..	1748
81. Richard Fletcher ..	1594	96. Thomas Hayter	1761
82. Richard Bancroft ..	1597	97. Richard Osbaldeston	1762
83. Richard Vaughan ..	1604	98. Richard Terrick	1764
84. Thomas Ravis	1607	99. Robert Lowth.....	1777
85. George Abbot	1609	100. Beilby Porteus	1787
86. John King	1611	101. John Randolph	1809
87. George Mountaigne	1621		

to Canterbury. In 1596, he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, to which he was ever a firm friend.

During the reign of Henry VII., Archbishop Warham continued in high favour, but in the following reign he was supplanted by Wolsey, who treated him with great haughtiness, took every occasion to mortify him, and even of usurping his privileges. He however survived Wolsey's ruin, but never recovered his former greatness. He was Advocate for Queen Catherine in the case of her divorce, and carried himself so cautiously, that he neither betrayed the cause of his client, nor incurred the displeasure of the King. The Archbishop died at Canterbury, on the 23d of August, 1532, and was interred in the Cathedral there.

Erasmus makes honourable mention of this prelate, whom he esteemed a perfect model of the episcopal character.* He is said to have expended a very considerable sum in repairing the houses belonging to his Sees, and was a great benefactor to New College, and All-Souls College, Oxford.

* "Nullum absoluti præsulis dotem in eo desideres."

Erasmus Ecclesiastes, Lib. I.

No. II.

Funeral Certificate of John Tamworth, Esq., of Parson's Green.

(Extracted from the Herald's College.)

Sir John Tamworth, Esquier, late of the Quenes most honorable Privy Councell, departed at his parisshe at ffulham on Tuesday, the xixth of Apryll in Ao. Dnie 1569, and was buried at the pishe Church of St. Botolphe at Aldersgate in London, the xxvith of the said moneth. The sayd Jhn. Tamworth maryed Chrystian, the doughter of Willm Walsyngham, and by her had issue a doughter that dyed yong. The executors to the sayd Joh Tamworth are these. Sir Walter Myldmay, Knt., one of the Quenes Mait. most honorable pryvy Chamber, William Dygby of Slockday in comt Rutland Esquier. Chrystopher Tamworth of Chyltoy in Com Lyster, Esquyer, cosyn and hayre to the said John Tamworth dyseased, Edmond Danyel of Mossyny in Essex, Esquier, and Edmond Downyng, Gent. The mornerers at the said feunerall were fyrste Chrystopher Tamworth, Esquye, Henry Carkford, one of the Quenes Maits pryvy Chamber, Esquier; Thomas Sydney of Lynne in com. Norfl. Esquier. The offycers at Armes that were at the said feunerall, were these, Robt. Cooke, Esquier, als. Clarenceux Kyng of Armes, Edmond Atkynson, als Somerset herauld of Armes, and Willm Dethyke Rouge Crosse poursuivant at Armes.

In wytness this certyfiat to be true, we the said Executors have to these presents put our seale the day and yere above wrythen.

No. III.

Funeral Certificate of John Aylmer, Bishop of London.

(Extracted from the Herald's College.)

Upon Monday, beyng the fyveth day of June, the xxxviith yeare of the raigne of our most gracious Sovereigne Ladie Queene Elizab. ano. 1594. the xviith of November. died the Right Reverend Father in God, John Aylemer, by God's providence late bishop of London, at his manner of ffulham, whence by coach his bodie was conveyed to his pallace in London, and was enterred in the Cathedral Church of St. Paule, in the upper ende of the north isle in the chauncell ther, uppon the xxvith of June, with a Barons hearse richlie prepared, and ordered by the direction of Richard Lee, alias Clarencieulx, Kinge of Armes, servinge with him, Bluemantel and Rouge crosse, other two officers at Armes, the Bishope of Worcester chiefe moorner, Sir John Ffortescue, one of her Maties pryvie Counsell with the whole companie of moorners, to the number of fouer hundred and fyfety, at the said pallace had a solempth dinner. The sayd Reverend father leafte behinde him lyvinge seven sonns and two daughters, videlz. Camnell Aylemer of Mugdenhall, in the Countie of Essex, his Eldiste son, Theophilus Archdeacon of London his second sonn, John his therde son, Zacharie the fowerth, Nathaniel the fyth, Cobell the syxte, Edmund the seventh, Judith the wythe of William Lynche, son and heire to — Lynche of Staple, in the Countie Kent, Gentil. and Elizabeth married to John ffoliote, son and heire to Thomas ffollyot of

Pixton in the Countie of Worcester, Esquyer, he made executors of his laste will & Testament Vaughn his kinsman, docter of divinitie and Archdeacon of Middlesex, his said sons Camnel Aylemer, Theophilus Aylemer, and the aforesaid William Lynche.

Subscribed by Camnell Aylemer.

No. IV.

Parliamentary Surveys of Livings, Vol. XII. Fol. 212, in the MS. Library at Lambeth Palace.

“ Hammersmith in the Parish of Fulham.

“ Wee doe present that there is one Chappell att Hamersmith, in the said parish of ffulham, the present Minister is Mr. Isaac Knight, a very zealous and paynefull preacher of the Gospell of Jesus Christe. And there is belonging to the aforesaid Minister, towards his mayntenance, the small tythes which doe amount unto the sum of one and twentye pounds *per ann.* or thereabouts, during the tyme of the said Mr. Byfield, his being Viccar; If he doe continue to receive the hundred pounds *per ann.* which he hath out of the Rectorye of Ashell in the Countye of Hartford, and noe longer. The rest of the said Minister's mayntenance is upon a voluntary contribucon, which wee humbly present without a ffather augumentacon cannott long continue, the towne consisting of many, who although they may be wylling, yett are unable in regard of their pouertye.

And wee doe ffurther present, That the said Parish Church of ffulham is scittuate att a great distance from the inhabitable partes of the said Parish, some partes of the same being neare ffowre myles from the said Parish Church, soe as the said inhabitants cannot conveniently repaire to the said Parish Church to partake of the publique worship and seruice of God : And therefore, Wee doe humbly present that the said Parysh maye be conveniently devyded in manner ffollowing, viz. that all such houses and lands formerlye esteemed and bounded to belong to the Hamlett and Chapplerie of Hamersmith, shall and may still continue to be within the said devysion, and settled there together allso with the great bricke house lately built by Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knyght, scittuate and being neare the towne of Hamersmith, as allso a certeine parte of the North End of the said Parish comonly called the North End, extending from the comon high waye, leading from London, unto the end of a little greene called Gibbs Greene, the which said houses or dwellings are neerer to the said Chapple then to the said Parish Church by more then one halfe, All which said houses and lands, wee present maye be appropriated to the before menconed Chapple, and the same made parochiall."

No. V.

Bishop Bonner's Ghost.

In the gardens of Fulham Palace is a dark recess ; at the end of this stands a chair,¹ which once belonged to Bishop Bonner.

A certain Bishop of London, one fine morning in the month of June, more than two hundred years after the death of the aforesaid Bonner, just as the clock of the Gothic chapel had struck six, undertook to cut, with his own hand, a narrow path through, since called *The Monks' Walk* ; just as he had begun to clear the way, suddenly upstarted from the chair the ghost of Bishop Bonner, who, in a tone of just and bitter indignation, uttered the following verses :

Reformer, hold ! ah ! spare my shade ;

Respect the hallow'd dead ;

Vain prayer ! I see the opening glade,

See utter darkness fled.

Just so, your innovating hand,

Let in the moral light ;

So, chas'd from this bewilder'd land,

Fled intellectual night.

Where now that holy gloom, which hid

Fair truth from vulgar ken ?

Where now that wisdom, which forbid

To think that Monks were men ?

¹ This chair existed till 1810, when it became entirely decayed, and was removed from the grounds.

The tangled mazes of the schools,
Which spread so thick before,
Which knaves entwin'd to puzzle fools,
Shall catch mankind no more!

Those charming intricacies, where?
Those venerable lies?
Those legends, once the Church's care?
Those sweet perplexities?

Ah! fatal age, whose sons, combin'd,
Of credit to exhaust us;
Ah! fatal age, which gave mankind
A Luther and a Faustus.

Had only Jack and Martin liv'd,
Our power had slowly fled;
Our influence longer had surviv'd,
Had Laymen never read.

For knowledge flew like magic spell,
By typographic art;
Oh, shame, a Peasant now can tell
If Priests the truth impart.

Ye Councils, Pilgrimages, Creeds,
Synods, Decrees, and Rules!
Ye Warrants of unholy Deeds,
Indulgences, and Bulls!

Where are you now? and where, alas!
The pardons we dispense?
And Penance, the sponge of sins,
And Peter's holy pence?

Where now the beads, which used to swell
Lean Virtue's spare amount?
Here, only Faith and goodness fill
A Heretic's account.

But soft, what gracious form appears ?

Is this a Convent's life ?

Atrocious sight ! by all my fears,

A Prelate with a Wife !

Ah, sainted Mary ! not for this,

Our pious labours join'd,

The witcheries of domestic bliss

Had shook e'en Gardiner's mind.

Hence all the sinful human ties,

Which mar the Cloister's plan ;

Hence all the weak fond charities,

Which make man feel for man.

But tortur'd mem'ry vainly speaks

The projects we design'd,

While this apostate Bishop seeks

The freedom of mankind.

Oh, born in every thing to shake,

The systems plann'd by me,

So het'rodox, that he would make

Both soul and body free.

Nor clime nor colour stays his hand,

With charity deprav'd,

He would, from Thames to Gambia's Strand,

Have all be free, and sav'd.

And who shall change his wayward heart,

His wilful spirit turn ?

For those his labours can't convert,

His weakness will not burn.—*Anno Dom. 1900.*

The above *Jeu d'esprit* is extracted from the works of Hannah More.

No. VI.

Two Assessments, extracted from the Parish Books.

An Aseasment made the 12th of Octobr. 1625, being a supply for y^e prsent reliefe of 40 pore persons, or there abouts, on Fulham syde, uppon their charge on and above the former asseasement made for y^e reliefe of y^e pore for this present yeare, to be forthwith colected and payd att two severall payments, viz. the one haulf presently, and the other haulf by Christmas next.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
<i>Fulham streete.</i>			Edith Newman Widow.	0	4
Sir Edward Powell Knight			John Todd Gent	3	4
Barronet	20	0	Mr. John Kirke Gent ..	4	0
Sir Thomas Button Knt. }			Henry Cundale Gent ..	4	4
Cornelius Fysh Gent. }	13	4	Mr. Francis Vanaker ..	5	0
John Florio Esqr.	6	0	Mr. Allin	3	4
Thomas Hill Gent.	6	8	Mr. Wilde	0	12
Frauncis Kempe Gent. ...	6	0	Mrs. Panton Vid.	4	0
Marye Chaplin Widdowe	2	0			
John Harte Gent	6	0	<i>Parsons Greene.</i>		
John Wolverston Gent	4	0	The Lord Vaughan	20	0
Ambrose Royston Gent	5	0	Sir Henry Barker Knight	20	0
Thomas Manwaring Gent.	2	0	John Cowell Gent.	6	0
John flud	2	4	The Lady Exeter	6	0
John Searle Gent			Richard Hayle, Esq. ...	4	0
Thomas Chapmans Widdow	0	12	The Widdow Denham ..	6	0
Robert Foxall	3	4	Thomas Clarke Gent ..	0	12
ffrancis Prince	2	0	Richard Dias		
Sir Gregory Norton Knight	4	0	William Crosse and Joyce		
Margaret Jenkinson	6	0	Denene	6	8
Humphry Limpany	2	4	James Tayler	0	16
Thomas Holden	2	0	Richard Harman	0	12
ffrancis Quainte	0	16	Henry Corby	0	16
William Myllards Widdow	0	6	Bartholomew Meredith ..	0	16
John Everards dr of divinity			Robert Dixon	6	0
Robert Blumsom	0	12	Miccael Dormer	2	0
Richard fferris	0	12	D. Burton	3	4
William Laugher	0	7	<i>Pursers Crosse and Dawe's Lane.</i>		
Nicholas Lark	0	12	Robert Symons	3	0
Mrs Henly Widow	0	4	William Swetenham Gent.	4	0

	s.	d.
Winifed the late wife of		
Ro. ffysh	3	0
Robert hayle	0	12
Thomas Hooke	0	16
William Harman	10	8
William Cranke	10	0

Sandend.

Dorathy ffancis Widdow	3	0
Nicholas ffranklin	2	4
Edmond Laurence	3	0
Thomas Arundel Gent ..	4	0
William Wrennald of		
Chelsy	<i>pr ann.</i>	0 16
John Wright Gent	4	4

Wandons Greene.

Sir John Hill Knight	10	0
Nicholas Cleyatt Gent ..	6	0
Richard Winch Gent ..	4	0
John Danson Gent	2	0
Noadiah Rawlings Gent		
Gyles King Gent	2	0
Thomas Cranke	3	4
Mr. Burton in Mr. Arnolds		
House		
George Burton	2	0
Richard Bluck	2	4
John Burton	0	20
Richard Carpenters tenant		
John ffisher	0	16
Gilbert Dalavel	0	16
Edward Arkis	0	12
Richard Williams	0	12
William Bond or Tenant	2	0

Richard Cluet	L. S.
Henry Darell	L. S.

	s.	d.
John Strevener	2	8
William Lattymer	0	12
Richard Anstie	2	0
Henry Kinge	0	12
John Dod	3	0
John Millet	2	4
Thomas Holdernes	12	0

Northend.

Edmond Powell Gent ..	6	8
Judith Gresham Widdow		
Henry Marsh Gent	4	0
Thomas & William Earsbey	4	0
William Shercroft	4	0
Thomas Wayte	0	12
Robert Burbage		
Widdow Goodridge	2	4
William Goodridge	2	4
John Walter	0	12
Robert Norris	0	20
Nathaniel Danser	2	4
Benjamin Brian	0	12
Mathew Carter	0	16
Peter Crips	3	0
Richard Harris	0	12
Edward Jones	0	12
Thomas Harding	2	0
Thomas Warren	0	12
Humphry Thomas	2	0
John Stephens Gent		
M. Wolgrave Loddowick	} 13	4
Mr. ffancis Loddowick		
Matheu Loveigne		
Daniel ffockpit		
Katheryne Moore Widdow	2	4

Edmond Powell
 Tho. Hyll
 Ambrose Rosyton
 Thomas Manwaring
 George Burton
 Henry Andall
 Jo. Danson

with of Maye, The Sessment for the poore of Hamersmith
 1626. Side ffrorne the ffeast of the Anuntiation
 of our Ladie 1626, till the said ffeast
 1627, to be payd quarterly beginning att
 Midsomer 1626 mayd and agreed upon
 the eleventh daye of Maye 1626.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
The Ryght Honrbl. the			Richard Read	4	0
Earle of Mulgrave ..			Richard Kerbe	2	0
Richard Manly Esq	10	0	William Whithed	2	0
Richard Crompton Esq ..	10	0	francis Kipping	0	15
Henry Osborn Esq	6	0	Thomas Whithed	0	16
George Longe Esq	5	0	William Bourke	0	16
Thomas Piller Gent	10	0	John Payne	2	0
Mr. Whittivall Gent	6	0	John Radford	2	4
Mr. Watherfield Gent ..	10	0	George frankling	0	16
Mr. Stanlarke Gent	6	0	John Crossman	2	0
Mr. Smith Gent	6	0	John Robinson	3	4
Thos. Martin Gent	6	0	William Smith	4	0
Paul Man	3	4	Mr. Waller Gent	6	0
Mr. Warwick Gent	6	0	Thomas Lamking	0	16
More according to his			John Barrat	0	16
agreement before the			Richard Byards	0	16
Vestrie	10	0	Mr. Allsworth Gent	0	16
Mr. Gomersell Gent ..	6	0	George Benerke	0	16
Mrs. Suger Widow	3	0	Richard Childe	0	16
Thos. Lucker	2	0	Ralfe Right	2	8
Jo. Moyle Gent	6	0	Mr. Goring	6	0
Mr. Yeaver Gent	6	0	Edward Law	0	16
Mr. Herriot Crouner ..	4	0	John finch	0	16
Mrs. Bull Widow	3	4	John Barker	0	16
Joseph Holden	6	0	John Gould	2	0
John Whyte	2	0	Bartholomew Webster ..	2	0
Mr. Candish	3	4	John Law	2	0
francis Law	3	4	John Ballfind	2	4
Denes Long	2	0			

No. VII.

*A Prayer used at the Consecration of Hammersmith Chapel,
March 11, 1629.*

From "A Summarie of Devotions compiled and used by Dr. William Laud, sometime Ld. Arch-Bishop of Canterbury. Now published according to the Copy written with his own hand, and reserved in the Archives of St. John Baptist's Colledge Library in Oxon.—Oxford, printed by William Hall, anno Dom. 1667." pp. 278, 279.

"O Lord, merciful and gracious, this thy people are preparing to build a place for thy service: Accept I humbly beseech thee their present devotion, and make them perfect both in their present and future duty; that while thou givest them ease to honour thee, they may with the greater alacrity go on in thy service. And now, O Lord, I have by thy mercy and goodness, put to my hand to lay the first stone in this building: 'tis a corner-stone; make it, I beseech thee, a happy foundation, a durable building. Let it rise up, and be made, and continue a house of prayer and devotion through all ages; that thy people may here be taught to believe in Jesus Christ the true Corner-stone, upon whom they and their souls may be built safe for ever. Grant this for the merit of the same Jesus Christ our most blessed Lord and Saviour. To whom with the Father and the Holy Spirit, be ascribed all power, majesty, and dominion, this day, and for ever. Amen."

INDEX OF NAMES AND TITLES.

A.	page		page
ABBOTT, Bishop	225	Bancroft, Bishop	218
Adams, John	38	Barclay, Sir Robert .. 316.	432
Agricola	426	Bard, Maximilian	379
Alfred	252	Barker, Sir H.	152
Allen, John	160	Barry, Vincent	46
——, Francis	136	Barrow, Dr.	83, 84
Alleyne, Richard	37	Bartolozzi, F.	335. 423
Alington, Lady D.	160	Bathie, Dr.	357
—— William Lord ..	363	Bayford, J.	302
—— Sir Giles	ib.	Beddingfield, Mrs.	342
Alphery Mikepher	355	Bedford, Earl of	135
Apreece, Robert	115	Bell, George	42
Armstrong, Teresa	348	—— Dr.	163
Armitage, John	116	Berkeley, Thomas Lord ..	268
Arnold, Andrew	153	—— Admiral	421
Ashurst, Samuel	97	—— Col. James ..	421, 427
—— Harriet	ib.	Bennett, Sir John	281
—— Sarah	ib.	Bernes, John	378
Askew, Eliz.	124	Berri, Duchess de	424
Aston, Sir A.	306	Bever, Samuel	349
Athol, James Duke of	412	Billingsley, Martha	96
Atkins, Robert	89	Billington, Mrs.	436, 437
—— Elizabeth	ib.	Billesby, Sir William	72, 97
Attersol, Mr.	439	Bird	88
Atwood, T.S.	120. 137	Blanchard, Robert ..	82, 116
—— Miss	351	Blomberg, W. N.	42, 46
Austria, Anne of	424	Blount, Lora	68
Aylmer, Bishop ..	151. 158. 211	Bodley, Sir Thomas	304
Aynsworth, Hen.	38	Bolton, Joseph	349
—— James	45	Bonfoy, Sir Thomas	159
		Bonner, Bishop	201, 387
B.		Bond, Thomas	93, 151
Bacon, Sir Francis	305	Bonaparte	425, 432
Bailey, Mary	116	Bowden, J.	256, 273
—— Sir Ewen	423	Bower, Thomas ..	318
—— Mrs.	388	—— Mrs.	318
Balchen, Susanna	115	Box, Sir Ralph	130
Baldock, Ralph	197	Bourget, Stephen	116
Ballard, Robert	73	Borough, Hicks	330

	<i>page</i>		<i>page</i>
Brames, Mr.	19	Champnes, Joshua	116
Bramley, Mr.	388	Cheselden, Mr.	6
Brandenburgh Anspach,		Cheke, Sir John	79
Margrave of	403, 420, 424,	Child, Sir F.	109, 382
425, 427, 428		Chisholm, Dr.	351
— Margravine of	421,	Choiseul, Count de	427
424, 425, 427, 428, 430, 431,		Churchill, C.	419
432		Clarke, Dorothy	83
Breton, Sir William	418	— Sir George	ib.
Bridges, Sir B.	444	— George	156
Brown and Co.	446	— Thomas	132
Brooke, Earl F.	330	Claridge, Thomas	115
Brun, Madame Le	421	Clavering, Lady	347
Brusell, Peter	161	— N.	ib.
Brydges, William	115	Claybrook, T.	68
Buffon, Count de	425	Clerke, W. S.	155
Bull, S.	324	Cleve, Anne	350
Burchell, Jane	116	Cleyn, F.	285
— William	ib.	Cluet, Dr.	46, 118
Burton, L.	136	Cole, William	102
— Stephen	159	Collop, Thomas	159
— Sir Thomas	281	Coleman, Thomas	349
Burnett, John	82	Collinson, Peter	19
Bushnell, John	88	Collins, Thomas	325
Busby, Sir C.	431	Compton, Bishop	83, 102, 105,
Butts, Sir William	77, 78, 79, 80	156, 188, 233	
Byfield, Adoniram	40, 46, 120	— Sir Francis	105
C.		Connard, Captain	394
Cadogan, Dr.	273	Cooke, John	44
Campden, John	268	— Isaac	95
Canaletti	426	Copetsky	426
Capell, Lady	160	Cornwallis, Thomas	110
Carey, Hon. Thomas	284, 285	Cormand, Captain	331
Carlos, William	70	Congreve, Col.	395
Caroline, Queen	420	Corbett, Thomas	379
Cartwright, George	280	Cotton, Mary	108, 357
Catharine, Queen	359	— Mrs.	349
— Empress	424	Courtez, M. de	422, 429
Catesby, Mark	19, 280	Cowper, John	45
Chasemore, Thomas	116	— Thomas	349
— Hannah	ib.	Craven, Lord	420
Chaucer	423, 429	— Hon. Keppel	423, 424
Chauncy, G.	68	429, 430, 431	
Chadleworth, John	44	Crispe, Sir Nicholas	118, 122,
Chalkhill, William	350	128, 159, 160, 268, 402, 404	
Charles I.	128, 255, 425	— Lady	261
Charles II.	233	Croft, James	115
		Cromwell, Oliver	257, 261

	<i>page</i>
Cromwell, Joseph	394
Cumberland, Duke of	26
———— Denison	47
———— Rich. 244, 302, 417	

D.

Daggett	379
Danson, William	327
Darbyshire, Thomas	38
Dauncer, Nath. 155,	159
Davis, William	152
—— John	349
Dawes, Sir Abraham	4
Deare, Philip	158
Degen, Francis	349
Denon	428, 429
Denham, Sir John	3
Dent, J.	136
Denys, P.	301
De Charms, David	349
Dewport, Dr. 39,	152
Digby, Sir K.	426
Dobson, Mr.	384
Dodd, Robert	364
Dodington, see Melcombe.	
Dolce, Carlo	426
Doughty, Thomas	96
Downing, Abraham	82
Dorville, John	379
Downshire, Marquis of ...	330
Douglas, Sir A. S.	113
Druce, J.	324
Drewell, John	37
Drummond, Archbishop ..	176
Duncombe, Susanna	97
Dunton, John	281
Dudley, Edward Lord ...	352
Duer, John	115
Dupino, Abraham	ib.
—— Isaac	349
Dwight, John	27
—— P.	47, 115

E.

Earsbey, William .. 11, 91,	155
—— John	91
Eaton, Richard	44
Eayres, Thomas	116, 442

	<i>page</i>
Eayres, Elizabeth	116
Eddowes, John	115
Edwards, John	349
—— Thomas	308
—— S.	316
—— William 152,	159
—— Dr. 50,	151
Egremont, Countess of ...	273
—— Robert	45
Ekins, Dr. 75,	302
Elizabeth, Queen 218,	440
Elliott, John	82
Ellis, Mr.	273
Elton, John	44
Elphinston, James	389
Elrington, John	349
Elwes, Sir John 156,	444
—— Henry	ib. ib.
Emmeness, Capt.	115
Erasmus	200
Erkenwald, Bishop 1,	196
Essex, Earl of 255,	442
—— William	326
Ewbank, Mr.	153
Eure, Ralph Lord	353
Exeter, Thomas Earl of 97,	284

F.

Fairfax, Gen.	260
Faulkner, J.	157
—— Eliz.	108
Ferne, Henry	350
Fiamingo	426
Fielder, Ann	116
—— William	ib.
Filingham, Mr.	386
Fitzherbert, Mrs.	303
Fitzjames, Bishop 175,	198
Fisher, John	66
—— Thomas	387
Flamstead, John	37
Fletcher, Jacob	115
—— Bishop 176,	215
—— John	218
Florio, John	279
Forest, La Laurence	349
Foote, Samuel	331
Forster, Adam	45

	<i>page</i>		<i>page</i>
Forster, H. S.	349	H.	
Foulke, D.	446	Hall, Jonas	162, 337
Fowler, Dr.	126, 136	Hales, Sir S. Bart.	116
Fragonard	426, 428	Hamilton, Sir W.	428
Frampton, Judith	116	——— Dr.	48
Frewen, Sir Edward	270	——— Cary	97
Frederick Elector Palatine	424	Hammett, John	349
——— Sir Charles	402	Harris, John	349
Francesina, A.M.	349	Harrison	53
Fricker, Matthew	97	Hart, Kath.	85
Furber, Mr.	19	——— John	85
		——— Mr.	446
G.		Harvey, William	44, 67
Gashry, Francis	115	——— Edmond Col.	159
Genevieve, Elizabeth	349	Hatsell, Elizabeth	74
Gee, Katherine	101	——— John	ib.
Gerard, Walter	44	Harwood, Cath.	116
Girdler, Mrs.	349	Haynes, Simon	38
——— Thomas	388	Hayter, Bishop	106, 246
Gibson, Bishop 81, 102, 104, 240		Hawarden, Lady	264
——— George	158	Hazeley, Sir Thomas	326
Glover, Mr.	418	——— Agnes	307, 386
Gloucester, Duke of	429	Heather, Sam.	96
Goding, John	44	Heathcote, Sir G. Bart. ..	330
Goodwright, William	11	Heaviside, Richard	301
Goodwin, M.	160	Hecquet	425
Gooch, Isaac le	161, 360	Henchman, Bishop	95, 232
Gouge, Thomas	160	Heucourt, M. de	131
Goffe, Christopher	45	Hendock, Richard	44
Gosling, Richard	54	Henry IV. of France	426
Gordon, Lady H.	115	Henry VII.	444
Gravesend, Richard	197	Herbert, Sir Edw. Knt. ..	285
Gray, Mr.	19	Herne, T.	349
——— Walter de	197	Hewet, William	45
Green, Simon	45	Hewitson, John	112
——— Mary	125	Heylin, Dr.	228
——— Catherine	349	Hibury, Nicholas	37
Gresle, William	378	Hickes, Robert	156
Griffin, Lord	330	Hickman, Bishop	101
Gregg, Ralph	160	Hill, Richard	37, 342, 400
Gregory, J.	329	——— Thomas	98, 152
Greville, Sir Edward	281	Hilbert, T.	349
Gresham, Edmund	93	Hinchliff, Thos	115
——— Thomas	151	Hodden	427
Grindall, Bishop 187, 204, 307		Hoffman	426
Grover, Charles	349	Holland, Henry	115, 318
Guise Lady	270	Holwell, Z.	349
Gurney, Sir Richard ..	379, 383	Hooke, H.	158
Gwynne, Eleanor	28	Hoppner	426

	<i>page</i>
Hornbolt, Gerard	100
———— Susanna	ib.
Howard, Elizabeth	116
———— William	28, 116, 446
———— Sophia	116
———— Lady A.	357
Howell, Thomas	40
Hughs, Mrs.	405, 410
Hutchinson, Mary	130
———— Dr.	120, 130, 136, 357
Hunt, J.	394
Huntly, William	326

I and J.

Ivinghoe, Ralph de	268
James I.	218
Jansen, C.	426
Jarvis, S. L.	71
Janyn, Gilbert	44
Jenkins, Sir L.	353
Jenkinson, Robert	152
Jepson, Graham	43, 48, 114
Impey Family	133, 134, 350
———— Sir Elijah	134
Johnson, Jos.	113, 321
Johnston, Gab.	115
Isles, Thomas	164
Jones, Robert	135
———— Blunt	ib.
———— Mr.	359
Jupe, Thomas	116
Juxon, Bishop	229

K.

Kauffer	427
Kemp, Thomas Bishop	198
Kennedy	20, 21
Kent, Nathaniel	116, 275
———— Thomas Earl of	269
Keene, Edmund	46
Keightly, Charles	115
King, Bishop	157, 223
———— Mr.	328
Kirke, Sir D.	281
Kime, Mary	115
Kingston, Duchess of	333
Kinsey, Sir Thomas	89
Kirkham, Thomas	188

	<i>page</i>
Knight, Samuel	42, 47
Knight, Isaac	46, 120, 136, 153
Knolles, Sir T.	283, 327
Knox, John	212

L.

Lane, George	115
Lannoy, Leonora	403
———— Elizabeth	123
———— Sir Thomas ..	403, 412
———— Jane	ib. ib.
———— James	412
Latymer, Edward	158, 163
Laurents, Philip	97
Laud, Bishop	118, 225
Layfield, Edmund	39
Layton, W.	44
Leckie, Dan.	97
Lee	20, 21
Legh, Lady	69
Lewis, William	349
———— Mr.	439
———— George	116, 161
Lilly, Peter	45
Limpany, Elizabeth	100
———— Robert	26, 50, 101, 157
Lintot, Henry	274
Lisle, Warren de	268
Lisle, Richard	112
Lloyd, Bishop	362
Locke, J.	297
London, Elizabeth	97
Lonsdale, Countess of ..	274
Long, John	66
Lort, Michael	43
Louis XIV.	424
Lowth, Bishop	102, 248
———— Mary	102
———— Thomas	102
———— Margaret	103
———— Charlotte	103
———— Frances	103
Louthborough, P. J. de ..	373
Lucy, Frances	160
Lysons, Samuel, Esq.	193, 423

M.

Macfarlane, Robert	372
Macbride, Alexander	82

	<i>page</i>
Osbaldeston, Bishop ..	175, 247
Orleans, Duchess of	424
Owen, Edward	157
—— Rev. John	269

P.

Palmer, Mrs.	349
Parisot, Peter	26
Parr, T. L.	349
Parkhurst, Bishop	79
Patrick	53
Pattenden, Mrs.	158
Payne, John	378
—— William 45, 88, 89, 152,	384
Peach, Cath.	135
Penruddock, Sir Thomas ..	387
—— George	ib.
Peterborough, Earl of	292
Peter the Great	424
Petitot	424
Petitot, John	44
Phillips	6
Philpot, Nicholas	326
Phipps, John	45
Pitt, Right Hon. W.	187
Pierce, or Perrers, Alice, 378,	379
Plaw, Charles	307
Plumbe, William	91, 337
—— Elizabeth	92
Pope,	3, 297, 419
—— Miss	337
Pope Pius	423
Porter, Sir R. K.	429, 433
—— Walsh, Esq. 264, 432, 435	
Porteus, Bishop, .. 82, 158, 176,	185, 187, 249
Powell, John 115, 151, 158, 303	307
—— Edward, 152, 281	
—— Sir W. .. 156, 164, 278	
—— A. A. Esq. 158, 278, 303	
Powlett, Robert	115
Pratten, Edward	ib.
Price, Richard	109
—— Robert	115
Prouse, Elizabeth	114
Prujean, M. M.	347

	<i>page</i>
Prussia, Sophia, Queen of ..	420
—— Fred. W. K. of ..	420, 425
—— Fred. II. K. of ..	420, 422
—— Fred. III.	424, 428

Q.

Queque, L'Abbé	305
----------------------	-----

R.

Radcliffe, Dr.	361
Raffles, Mr.	348
Randolph, Bishop	251
Ranelagh, R. Earl of 272, 301	
—— Viscountess	90
Ravis, Bishop	221
Rawlin, N.	327
Rawling, Mary	116
Rawlinson, Sir Thomas	271
Ray, Mr.	188, 264
Rayne, Rev. T.	136
Redenes, W.	44
Record, Henry	349
Rench, N.	115, 315, 316
Rewel, J.	446
Reynolds, Sir J.	423
Richard I.	428
Richardson, S. Esq. .. 308, 330	
Richardson, Mrs.	349
Ridley, Bishop	204
Roberts, W. Esq.	307
Roberts, James	349
Robinson, Bishop 102, 106, 174	238, 157
—— Anastasia .. 296, 299	
Rocque, Barth.	328
Romney	426
Ross, Earl of	270
Rowley, Thomas	349
Roy, Mr.	264
Rubens	426
Ruddle	58
Ruddock, Rev. Joshua ..	318
Rumbold, W.	72
Rupert, Prince	411, 403
Rydlcy, R.	38

	<i>page</i>		<i>page</i>
<i>S.</i>			
Sampeyo, M.	278	Terrick, Tabitha	103
Sandys, Bishop	210	Texier, Mr. le	402
Scott, William	116	Thornhill, John	349
—— Thomas	ib.	Thomson, Mrs.	388
—— George	379	Tonson, Jacob	329
Skelton, William	115	Thomas, Captain	394
Sharp, William	114, 269	Thomas, Ursula	182
Sheffield, Lord	352	Thomson	359, 417
Sheldon, Bishop	231	Thomson, Dr.	418
Sheridan, Bishop	354	Thornton, Mr.	329
Sherlock, Bishop	243	Thorley, John	67
Shorthose, Barth.	115	Thom, Mrs.	349
Smith, Sir T.	73, 283, 284	Tipping, Elizabeth	96
Somerset, Edward, Duke of	387	Titian	427
Soulsby, Thomas	115	Tittner, Noah	115
South, Martha	116	Tott, Madame de	421
Starke, Baroness	90	Torrens, Col.	256, 273
Starkie, Captain N.	116	Travers, James	349
Sterne, Bishop	56	Trevor, Edward	ib.
Stephenson, Richard ..	46, 107	Trier, G.	116
—— William	96	Trussell, Edward	159
—— Widow	152	Tunstall, Bishop	199
Stephens, John	44	Turner, Thomas, Dr.	41, 157
—— Sir Philip Bart. ..	272	—— Edmund	350
Stocken, Anne	116	Tyrthilus, Bishop	1
—— Oliver	116, 169		
—— William	329	<i>V.</i>	
Stocken, John	329	Vandyke,	426
Stockton, Francis	325	Vanlowe, Lady	152
Stokesley, Bishop	200	Vaslet, Lud.	110, 264
Stourton, Anne	68	Vaughan, Sir John	305
—— John Lord	269	—— Bishop	219
—— William Lord ..	269	Venice, Doge of	428
Stradling, G.	41	Vigorous, William	37
Sturgeon, Nicholas	37	Villars, Anne	115
Sturt, Mrs.	420	Voltaire	427
Suanders, Margaret	99		
Sudbury, John	44	<i>W.</i>	
Sutton, E. Lord Dudley ..	352	Wade, Rev. J.	136
Swift, Dean	298, 429	Watfrey, Henry	44
Syndercomb, M.	261, 385	Wager, Sir Charles	302
<i>T.</i>		Walker, Anne	116
Tamworth, John, Esq. 283,	326	—— Ralph	366
Taylor, Dr.	308	Walpole, Sir R.	6
Terrick, Bish. 103, 179, 187,	247	Walkington, Thomas	46
		Walmesley, Mary	349

	<i>page</i>		<i>page</i>
Warburton, Sir G.	363	Willimot, Simon	152
Warwick, Earl of	268	Willis	264
Waring, Major Scott.....	301	Willson, James	271
Watts, William.....	116	Winter, Thomas.....	94, 156
—— Susan	ib.	—— Anne	ib. ib.
Watson, Sir William	188	Withers, Sir William	108
Waynflete, John	37	—— William	157
Weaver, Sir H.	307, 326	Wintringham, Sir C.	362
—— Arthur	379	Worlidge, Thomas.....	21, 132
Webb	401	Woodhouse, John	45
Webb, H.	161	Wolley, Francis.....	127
Wigstead	428	Wood, Rev. William ..	43, 48
White	27, 264	Woodhouse, F.	116
—— Mrs.	ib.	Wright, Stephen	133
Wilson, R.	301, 432, 435	—— Sir M.	270
Weischell, Mr.	436	Wyssingsett, R.	37
—— Miss.....	ib.	Wyatt, M.	388
Weltjie, Eliz.	349	Wylde, William	115
Wharton, George	38	Wyndham, T. ..	403, 417, 418
—— Sir Michael	307	Wyvill, John.....	42
Whitley and Co.	20		
Williams, Beata	116		
William of Wickham	268		
William, III.	293		
Williams, Sir J.	157, 278		
Willet, William.....	349		
Willcox, Margaret	116		
—— Richard	301		
—— William	ib.		
Wilks, Simon	387		

Y.

Yates, Mr.	329
Yeardley, Jasper.....	153
Young, Dr.	417
Yungeman, William Le....	268

Z.

Zouch, Dr.	86
-----------------	----

GENERAL INDEX.

A.

- ABBOTT, Dr. G. Bishop of London, endeavours to reconcile the Kirk of Scotland to the Church of England, 222; promoted to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, *ib.*; translated to this see, *ib.*; succeeds to the see of Canterbury, *ib.*; his death and character, 223.
- Agriculture of Fulham, account of, 13.
- Alington, Lord, his house at Hammersmith, 363.
- Alms-houses at Fulham and Hammersmith, 164.
- Alphery, Rev. M. account of, 355.
- Armour belonging to the parish, list of, 139.
- Aston, Sir Arthur, son of Sir A. Aston of Parson's Green, 305; distinguishes himself in the service of Charles I. and cruelly murdered by order of Cromwell, 307.
- Atchievements in the Church, 101.
- Autographs of eminent persons copied from the parish books, 282.
- Aylmer, Dr. Bishop of London, retires to Strasbourg, 212; returns to England on the accession of Elizabeth, *ib.*; his humanity during the plague, 213; dies at Fulham, 214; inscription on his monument, 215; his funeral certificate, 452.

B.

- Bacon, Sir F. retires to Parson's Green, 305.
- Bancroft, Dr. R. Bishop of London, raised to this see, 218; entertains Queen Elizabeth at Fulham, *ib.*; promoted to the see of Canterbury, 219; his death and character, *ib.*
- Bartolozzi, F. resides at North End, 335; a native of Florence, *ib.* arrives in London, 336; his excellence as an artist, *ib.*; quits England and goes to Portugal, *ib.*
- Bells, when first used in churches, 51; verses on, 52; inscriptions on those at Fulham, 53.
- Benefactions to Fulham, 150.
- to Hammersmith, 158.
- Billington, Mrs. account of, 436; description of her villa, *ib.*
- Bishops of London, biographical notices of, 196; list of, 447.
- Bodley, Sir Thomas, his residence at Parson's Green, 305; a letter from him to Sir Francis Bacon, *ib.*
- Books, parish, extracts from, 139.
- Bonner, Bishop, his pedigree, 201; threatened by the pope, *ib.*; committed to prison, 203; restored to his see, *ib.*; persecutes the protestants, *ib.*; his death, *ib.*; buried by night, 204; his character, *ib.*; curious letter concerning his night burial, *ib.*

- Botanic Gardens and Nurseries, account of, 19, 21.
 Bowen, Rev. Thomas, account of, 318.
 Brandenburg House, description of, 421 ; pictures here, 421, 423.
 ——— Anspach, account of the Margrave of, 420.
 Bradmoor and Leamoore, lands so called, 385.
 Brasses, ancient funeral in Fulham Church, 67, 71, 78, 99.
 Bridge at Fulham, the plan of, drawn by Mr. Cheselden, 6.
 Brook Green, a village so called, 388.
 Broom Houses, a village so called, 274.
 Brotherhood, St. Peter's, in Fulham church, 61.
 Browne's House at North End, purchased by Sir G. Heathcote, 330.
 Burlington House School, Fulham, 264.
 Butterwick House, Hammersmith, 350; beautiful north front described, 351 ; two fine cedars in the gardens of, *ib.*
 Butts, Sir William, monument of, 78 ; account of, 79.

C.

- Cadogan, Dr. account of, 273.
 Carey, Hon. Thomas, his residence at Parson's Green, 285.
 Catalpa trees at Hammersmith, 357.
 Catesby, Mark, presents many valuable plants to the Fulham nursery, 280; account of him, *ib.*
 Catharine, Queen, dowager of Charles II., her house and gardens in the Upper Mall, Hammersmith, 359 ; her manners described, 360 ; her domestic establishment, *ib.*; returns to Portugal, *ib.*
 Cedar-trees, remarkable, at Parson's Green, 303 ; at Hammersmith, 351.
 Cemeteries, when first made, 62.
 Chapel of St. Paul at Hammersmith described, 118 ; monuments within the, 123.
 Charles I., bronze bust of, 129 ; marches towards Brentford, 255.
 Charity Schools, 163, 164.
 Child, Sir Francis, his house at Parson's Green, 302 ; his monument, 109.
 Church of All-Saints, at Fulham, description of, 48 ; alterations and repairs, 50 ; consecration of, 55 ; clock, 54 ; porch, 65 ; chancel, *ib.* nave, *ib.*; monuments and inscriptions, 66.
 Cholmondely's, Earl of, villa, 440 ; garden and grounds, 441 ; human skeletons found here, *ib.*
 Claybrook House, 270.
 Cole Hill House, 274.
 Compton, Dr. Henry, Bishop of London, nominated to the see of Oxford, 234 ; translated to this see, *ib.*; opposes popery, 235 ; suspended, *ib.*; retires to Fulham, released from his suspension, his death, 237 ; buried in Fulham Church-yard, *ib.*; his monument, 105 ; his character, 238.
 Compton, Sir F. account of, 105.
 Convent of English Benedictines at Hammersmith, account of, 342 ; searched by Titus Oates, 343 ; Nuns placed under arrest by Robespierre, 345 ; arrive in England, 346 ; chapel and burial-ground of, described, 347 ; monumental inscriptions, 347-8.

- Crabtree, why so called, 439; Sir Nicholas Crispe first made bricks here, *ib.*; Queen Elizabeth said to have had a house here, 440.
- Craven Cottage, description of, 432; chapel, 433; stained glass here, 434.
- Crispe, Sir N. builds a mansion at Hammersmith, 402; born in London, 404; knighted, *ib.*; supplies the king, *ib.*; raises a regiment of horse, 405; fined by the parliament, 406; embarks for France, *ib.*; returns to London, *ib.*; meets King Charles II. 407; reinstated in his places, *ib.*; his monument, 128.
- Curates of Hammersmith, 136.
- Cylinder of great magnitude, cast at Hammersmith by Taylor and Millington, for Drury-lane Theatre, 395; account of its use in the theatre, 396-8.

D.

- Danes, an army of, winter at Fulham, 253.
- Domesday-book, extracts from, relative to Fulham, 253.
- Dove Coffee-house, Thomson writes part of his "Winter" in one of the rooms, 358.
- Druce, J. Esq., his residence at Purser's Cross, 325.
- Dudley, Edward Lord, account of, 352.
- Dunton, J., his residence at Fulham, 281; publisher of the Athenian Gazette, *ib.*

E.

- Edward III. his hunting seat, 384; his arms, *ib.*; his mandate for taking an inquisition of the lands, &c. of Richard de Gravesend, Bishop of London, 171.
- Edward the Black Prince, his crest described, 384.
- Egremont, Countess of, her house and gardens, 273.
- Ekins, Dr., Dean of Carlisle, his residence at Parson's Green, 302; buried in Fulham Church, 75.
- Elphinston, J. Esq., born at Edinburgh, 389; goes to France, *ib.*; publishes *The Ramblers*, in Scotland, 390; his celebrated correspondence with Dr. Johnson, *ib.*; his residence at Kensington, *ib.*; his various works, 391; his residence at Hammersmith, 392; his death, 393.
- Essex, Earl of, Gen. of the Parliamentary Army, builds a bridge of boats from Fulham to Putney, 237.
- Eure, Ralph Lord, his residence at Hammersmith, 353.

F.

- Fairfax, Gen. takes up his quarters at Sir N. Crispe's house, 268.
- Filingham, Mr., brings an action against the parish, 386.
- Fisheries, account of, 4.
- Fitzjames, Dr. R., Bishop of London, made chaplain to Edward IV. 198; appointed almoner to Henry VII. 199; promoted to this see, *ib.*; the great quadrangle of Fulham Palace built by him, *ib.*
- Fletcher, Bishop of London, attends the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, 216; promoted to the bishopric, *ib.*; translated to this see,

- ib.*; falls into disgrace, *ib.*; his death and family, 217.; his character, 218.
 Florio, John, account of, 279.
 Font, Baptismal, in Fulham Church, view of, 98.
 Foote, Samuel, his residence at North End, 331; account of him, 332; his contest with the Duchess of Kingston, 333; his death, 334; his private and literary character, 334-5.
 Fulham, etymology, boundaries and extent, 1; description of the town, 264.
 Fulham Field, 443.
 Funeral monuments and ceremonies, historical account of, 165.

G.

- Gaggle Goose Green, 385.
 Gibson, Dr. E., Bishop of London, consecrated Bishop of Lincoln, 241; translated to the see of London, *ib.*; dies at Bath, 242; buried at Fulham, 243; his monument and epitaph, 81, 104; his works, 243.
 Golden Lion, a public house, the most ancient house in Fulham town, called Bonner's House, 270.
 Goodricke's, a copyhold house so called, 271.
 Grand Junction Canal, account of, 30, 386.
 Grindall, Dr. Edmund, Bishop of London, succeeds Bonner, 208; translated to York, 209, and to Canterbury, *ib.*; his death, *ib.*
 Grove House, 443; Bowack's account of, *ib.*
 Gurney, Sir Richard, purchases Pallingswick Manor, 379; account of, 383.

H.

- Hammersmith, general description of, 338; town of, 341; chapel of, 118.
 ———— proposed to be divided from Fulham by the parliamentary commissioners, 453.
 Hayter, Dr. Thomas, Bishop of London, preferred to the see of Norwich, 246; translated to this see, *ib.*; his death and character, *ib.*; his monument in Fulham church-yard, 106.
 Hellbrook Common, 26; orders of, 24; taken in by Edmund Harvey, Lord of the Manor, 159.
 Heathcote, Sir Gilbert, Bart., account of, 331; his house and gardens, *ib.*
 Henchman, Dr. Humphrey, Bishop of London, instrumental in the escape of Charles II. 233; nominated to the see of Salisbury, *ib.*; succeeds to this see, *ib.*; his epitaph in Fulham Church, 95.
 High Bridge over Hammersmith Creek, built by Bishop Compton, 357.
 High Elms House, otherwise Fulham Park House, 318.
 Highway, ancient, at Hammersmith, 385.
 Historical events relating to Fulham, 252.
 Holcrofts, a house so called, now in the occupation of the Earl of Ross, 270.

Houses, ancient, in Fulham, 268.

Howard, Lady Annabella, account of, 357; buried at Hammersmith, *ib.*

Hughs, Mrs. M., Sir Nicholas Crispe's house bought for her, 410; the first female performer on the English stage, 411; her character, *ib.*

I.

Independent Meeting-house, 348.

Inventory of goods belonging to the church temp. Edward VI., 56; various articles of sold by the churchwardens, 59; certain goods stolen when the church was broken open, 60.

Inquisition post mortem temp. Edward III. 171.

Iron Foundry at Hammersmith, account of, 395.

Ivy Cottage at Parson's Green, description of, 316.

Jenkins, Sir Leoline, account of, 353-4.

Johnson, Joseph, his residence at Purser's Cross, 321; account of, *ib.*; his monument in Fulham church-yard, 113, 114.

Juxon, Dr. William, Bishop of London, his rise in the church, 229; succeeds to this see, *ib.*; accompanies Charles I. on the scaffold, 230; retires to Fulham, *ib.*; advanced to the see of Canterbury, *ib.*; his death and character, *ib.*

K.

Kent, Nathaniel, Esq., account of, 275.

King, Dr. John, Bishop of London, promoted to this see, 224; his death, *ib.*; buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, *ib.*

L.

Lannoy, Sir Timothy, purchases Sir N. Crispe's house, 412.

Lannoy, James, his sumptuous funeral, *ib.*

Laud, Dr. William, Bishop of London, his birth and education, 225; made Dean of Gloucester, *ib.*; promoted to the see of St. David's, his conference with Fisher, *ib.*; translated to the see of Bath and Wells, *ib.*; elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, *ib.*; accused of high treason, 227; condemned and executed, *ib.*; his character, 228; preaches in Fulham Church, *ib.*; consecrates the chapel at Hammersmith, *ib.*

Lee and Kennedy's Nursery, 21.

Limpany, Robert, Esq., called Lord of Fulham, 266.

Lloyd, William, Bishop of Norwich, dies at Hammersmith, 363.

Loutherbourg, Philip James de, born at Strasbourg, 373; admitted into the academy at Paris, *ib.*; his excellence as a landscape painter, 374; his death at Hammersmith Terrace, 374.

Lowth, Dr. Robert, Bishop of London, appointed Bishop of St. David's, 248; translated to Oxford, *ib.*; to this see, *ib.*; his death and character, 249; his monument in Fulham churchyard, 102.

M.

- Macfarlane, Robert, Esq., a native of Scotland, 372; killed by a chaise, *ib.*; translates Ossian into Latin, 373.
- Manor of Fulham, historical account of, 165.
- Manufactories at Fulham and Hammersmith, 26, 28, 394, 401.
- Meadows, Sir Philip, sent as Envoy to Denmark, 356; buried at Hammersmith, *ib.*
- Melcombe, Lord, his birth and education, 413; appointed ambassador to Spain, *ib.*; chosen member for Bridgewater, *ib.*; enters the service of the prince, 415; his various political intrigues, *ib.*; advanced to the peerage, *ib.*; his death, 416; inscription to his memory, *ib.*; character by Cumberland, 418.
- Meyrick, John, Esq., commandant of the Fulham Light Infantry, 301.
- Monumental Inscriptions, 66, 123.
- Mordaunt, John Lord, engages in the service of Charles I., seized and committed to the Tower, 287; tried and acquitted, *ib.*; proceeds to Brussels, 289; advanced to the dignity of a baron, 291; meets the king on his arrival, *ib.*; dies at Parson's Green, and buried in Fulham Church, 292; his monument, epitaph, and pedigree, 87; his autograph, 282.
- Morland, Sir Samuel, his residence in the Lower Mall, Hammersmith, 358; created a baronet by Charles II.; his various inventions, *ib.*
- Mountaigne, Dr. George, Bishop of London, his preferments, 224; his death and epitaph, 225.
- Mulgrave, Edmund Earl of, account of, 352.
- Murphy, Arthur, Esq., his birth and education, 368; appears on the stage, 369; attacked by Churchill, *ib.*; commences his literary career, *ib.*; list of his plays, 370; his character, 371; buried at Hammersmith, 372.
- Mustow or Munstow House, Fulham, 278.

N.

- Nevil, Sir Edward, his residence at Hammersmith, 359.
- No Man's Land, a village so called, 337.
- Normand House, 337.
- North End, a village so called, 329.
- Norden, John, account of, 279.
- Nunnery of English Benedictines at Hammersmith, account of, 345, 348.
- Nurseries and Botanic Gardens, 19, 21.

O.

- Oates, Dr. Titus, searches the Convent at Hammersmith, 343.
- Ord, J. Esq., his gardens, 319; list of his valuable plants, 320.
- Osbaldeston, Dr. Richard, Bishop of London, promoted to the Bishopric of Carlisle, 246; translated to this see, *ib.*; his bequest to Fulham palace, *ib.*; buried in Yorkshire, *ib.*

P.

- Pallingswick Manor, historical account of, 378.
 ————Green, 384.
- Palace, Fulham, account of, 174; arms in, 175; hall, 176, 177; chapel, 179; painted glass, 181; library, 185, 186; gardens, 187.
- Parliamentary Army quartered at Fulham, 257; builds a bridge of boats from Fulham to Putney, *ib.*
- Parish Register, 149.
- Parson's Green and Fair, 283.
- Perambulation of the Parish, 35.
- Pest houses erected at Fulham during the plague, where situated, 347; taken down, *ib.*
- Peterborough House and gardens, 283-7, 301.
 ————Charles Earl of, distinguishes himself in the House of Peers, 292; goes over to Holland, *ib.*; accompanies King William to England, 293; makes a campaign in Flanders, *ib.*; declared General and Commander of the Forces in Spain, 294; raises the siege of Barcelona, 294; various acts of his courage and address in Spain, 295; recalled from Spain, *ib.*; sent ambassador to Turin and Sicily, *ib.*; constituted General of all the Marine Forces of Great Britain, 296; his character, 297; verses on, by Swift, 298; marries Anastasia Robinson, 300.
- Pierce, Mrs. Alice, the supposed mistress of Edward III., 379, 381; her residence at Pallingswick Green, 378; banished, 383; restored, *ib.*
- Plants, Lists of, 19, 21, 191, 193, 319, 320.
- Plague, accounts of the overseers relative to, in 1639, 141; various sums advanced to people infected, 142; curious particulars of, 143, 144.
- Population of this parish, progressive view of the, 9, 10.
- Poor's Rate, 10; amount of in 1627 and 1811, *ib.*; assessments for in 1625, 460.
- Porter, Walsh, account of, 435.
- Porteus, Dr. Beilby, Bishop of London, promoted to the bishopric of Chester, 250; translated to this see, *ib.*; his death and character, 251; buried at Sundridge in Kent, *ib.*
- Purser's Cross, 318.

R.

- Radcliffe, Dr., his residence at Hammersmith, 361; his repartee to King William, 362.
- Randolph, Dr. John, Bishop of London, promoted to the bishopric of Oxford, 251; translated to Bangor, *ib.*; to this see, *ib.*
- Ranelagh, Earl of, his house and gardens, 272.
- Ravis, Dr. Thomas, Bishop of London, his family, 221; nominated to the see of Gloucester, *ib.*; to London, *ib.*; his death and character, *ib.*
- Rectors, List of, 37.

- Rectory, account of, 35; house, 43.
- Rench, Nathaniel, produces the first pine and Chinese strawberry, 315; institutes the first annual exhibition of flowers, *ib.*; dies, aged 99, having had 34 children, *ib.*
- , son of the preceding, introduces the first moss-rose tree into this country, 315; plants the elm-trees in St. James's Park, 346; dies at the age of 101, having had 33 children, *ib.*
- Richardson, S. Esq., his residence at North End, where he writes Pamela and Clarissa Harlowe, 313; removes to Parson's Green, 308; account of, 309; his literary character, 313; verses on an alcove at his house at Parson's Green, 314.
- Ridley, Dr. Nicholas, Bishop of London, educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 205; sets out on his travels, *ib.*; Master of Pembroke Hall, *ib.*; Bishop of Rochester, *ib.*; translated to London, *ib.*; deprived, 206; burnt at Oxford, *ib.*; his character, *ib.*
- Roads and Ways, 7.
- Robinson, Dr., Bishop of London, appointed Ambassador to Sweden, 239; promoted to the see of Bristol, *ib.*; translated to this see, *ib.*; his death and character, 240; his monument and epitaph in Fulham Church-yard, 107; the useless buildings in Fulham Palace taken down by him, 240.
- Robinson, Anastasia, attracts the attention of the Earl of Peterborough, 300; married to him, *ib.*; her residence at Parson's Green, *ib.*; her musical parties there, *ib.*; singular method of the Earl's announcing their marriage, 301.
- Rocque, Barth., verses by, 328.
- Rosamunds, account of the Manor of, 307.

S.

- Sandford Manor House, 28, 444.
- Sandys, Dr. Edwin, Bishop of London, promoted to this see, 210; translated to York, 211; his death and character, *ib.*
- Sedile in Fulham Church, 76.
- Sharp, William, Esq., account of, 269.
- Sepulchral monuments, origin of, 63; destruction of, 64.
- Sheffield, Edmund Lord, account of, 352.
- Sheldon, Dr. Gilbert, Bishop of London, promoted to this see, 231; elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, 232; translated to the see of Canterbury, *ib.*; his death and character, *ib.*
- Sigillo, Robert de, Bishop of London, made prisoner in Fulham Palace, 197.
- Skelton, Mr., account of, 265.
- Smith, Francis, shoots Thomas Willwood, 377.
- Shepherd's Bush, 385.
- Sheridan, Dr. William, buried at Hammersmith, 355.
- Shellock, Dr. Thomas, Bishop of London, nominated to the see of Bangor, 243; translated to Salisbury, *ib.*; promoted to this see, 244; his death and character, 245; his monument in Fulham Church-yard, 103.

- South Field Farm, account of, 315.
 Stephens, Sir Philip, Bart., account of, 273.
 Sterne, John, consecrated Bishop Suffragan in Fulham Church, 56.
 Stourton House, now called Fulham House, 269.
 Sutton, Edward Lord Dudley, his residence at Hammersmith, 352.
 Syndercomb, Miles, hires a house at Hammersmith with an intention of shooting Oliver Cromwell, 261; his trial and death, 263.

T.

- Tamworth, John, his residence at Parson's Green, 283; his funeral certificate, 450.
 Terrick, Dr. Richard, Bishop of London, promoted to the bishopric of Peterborough, 247; translated to this see, *ib.*; removes the chapel at Fulham Palace, *ib.*; his death, *ib.*; his monument in Fulham Church-yard, 103.
 Tonson, Mr. Jacob, bookseller, his residence at North End, 329.

V.

- Vaughan, Dr. Richard, Bishop of London, his preferments, 220; epigrams on, *ib.*; his death and character, *ib.*
 Vicars of Fulham, account of, 44, 48.
 Visited Houses, why so called during the Plague, 144; money raised for, 146.

W.

- Walham Green, 326; ancient houses at, 327.
 Warburton, Sir George, his residence at Hammersmith, 363.
 Waring, Major Scott, his residence at Parsons's Green, 301.
 Wendon, Manor of, 326.
 West Middlesex Waterworks, account of, 29, 364.
 Willcocks, William, churchwarden, sells all the old parchment books out of the church, 59.
 Wild plants growing in Fulham, 22.
 Workhouse at Fulham, account of, 162.
 ——— at Hammersmith, *ib.*
 Wormholt Scrubs, 22; orders of, 23; military road, 386; trial concerning, *ib.*
 ——— Barns, Manor of, 387.

Y.

- Yew Trees in Fulham Church-yard, 116; various conjectures why placed in church-yards, 117.
 York, Walter de Gray, Archbishop of, dies in Fulham Palace, 197.

